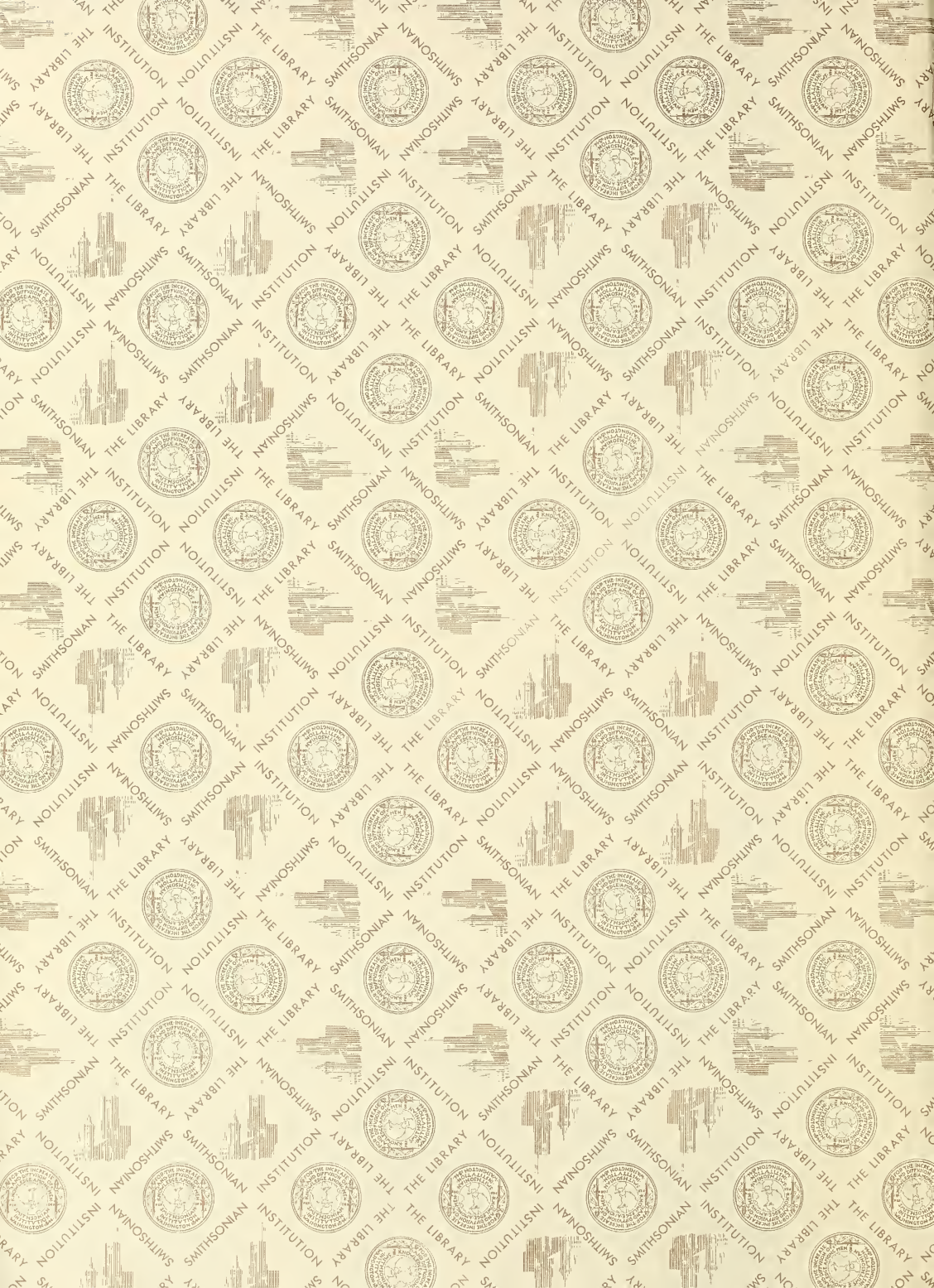
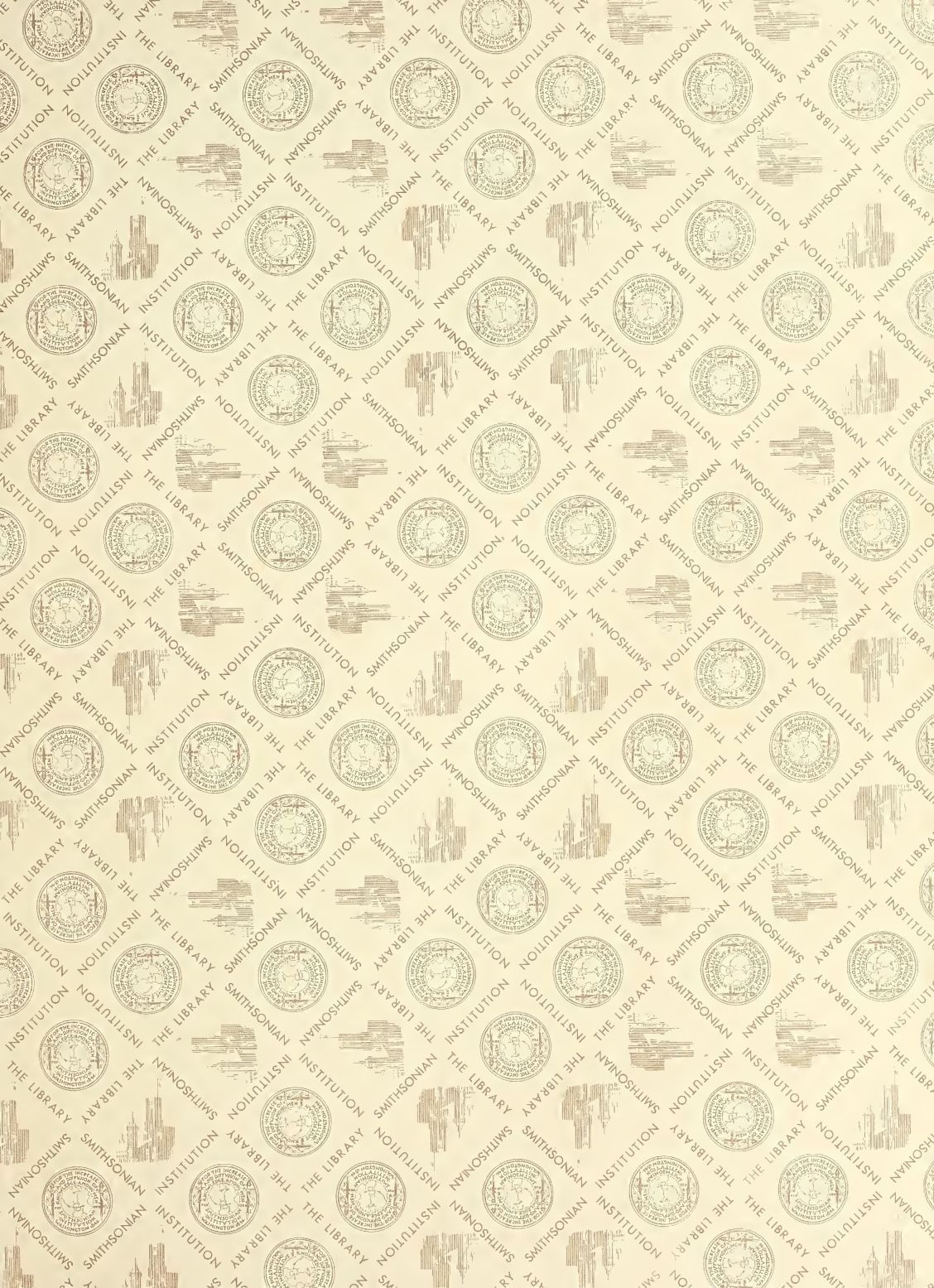

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adjustable, and the inconvenience and difficulty of getting at the back of the bed to adjust it is apparent. Let the pressman get the bed out of "true," which is as easy as falling off a log, and the result is unequal wear on the type, which is actually if not perceptibly forced off its feet with disastrous results, especially on fine faces. This method of adjusting the impression is, in fact, a more potent ally of the typefounder than our ancient enemy the planer. As before stated, it seems to us, that it is necessary to have an immovable and unyielding bed, and as we cannot get this combined with adjustment, we prefer an adjustment somewhere else. All job presses, except the Golding Jobber and the new style Gordon just described, have screw-bearing adjustments to their platens, and in this respect are imitators of the old style Gordon. While admitting all the defects of the screw-bearing platens, they have failed to make any radical change for the better. The patented platen of the Golding Jobber is constructed on an entirely original plan, with a view to overcome the difficulties spoken of, and whether this has been accomplished is left to the decision of the candid reader.

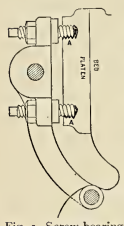


Fig. 1. Screw-bearing Platen.

This platen is shown in Fig. 2, and is secured on a solid frame which is operated for purposes of impression from the *positive* center F below the bed, as are nearly all presses of the Gordon class. In these frames are cut two grooves D D in which are accurately fitted two series of solid wedge-shaped metal bearings, so laid that they present on top a perfectly square surface. These extend the full length of the platen, supporting it at every point, as shown in the sectional view of platen in Fig. 3. The platen is thus practically as well sustained as though the platen was cast with the frame that holds it. The platen is firmly secured to the frame over these wedges by a draft screw passing from center of platen through the platen frame, and any lateral movement is prevented by the bearings E in Fig. 2 and also shown in Fig. 3. Thus, for *purposes of impression*, an unyielding mass is opposed to the type form. Having gained the necessary strength, this invention affords the best method of adjusting impressions yet devised. In Fig. 2, D D represents the lower wedges, with their thick ends abutting against the right hand side of frame which holds the platen, while C C are the upper wedges, with their thin ends abutting on the right of platen over and in contact with the wedges D D. The thick ends of the under wedges D D are controlled by two thumb screws which pass through the side of the platen frame as shown in Fig. 3. Now, by screwing these under wedges inward the platen is raised equally at all parts without affecting the solidity of the resistance under impression, while by sliding them outward the impression is reduced. It is as simple as locking two Hempel quoins together. Compare this plan with the necessity of changing four screws by means of a wrench. The platen of the Golding press may be adjusted in two minutes to take in a ¼ inch board after printing tissue paper. No wrench is required, the fingers doing the work with ease, and it affords the utmost nicety of adjustment. The set screws shown under the thumb screws in Fig. 3 have an independent movement, and the wedges they control may be used for raising or depressing any of the corners of the platen. The lower wedges are placed fully as low as the chase, so that there is no possibility of tipping the platen even when printing a line locked against the bottom of the chase.

Combined with the solidity of bearing and nicety of adjustment given by this platen, is an entirely novel plan for

THROWING OFF THE IMPRESSION.

The original of the Gordon class had no throw-off, but this is an absolute requirement of any press claiming to be of the first class. Nothing so well exhibits the paucity of inventive faculty among builders of platen presses as the common method of throwing off the impression. When the problem of making platens adjustable presented itself it was done by either weakening the platen or abandoning adjustment there and weakening the bed. So, when the necessity of a trip to the impression presented itself, they proceeded to gain the advantage at the expense of the draw bars, which are chief strain-bearing parts. The common plan of throw-off is by means of eccentrics in the draw bars. This necessitates a certain degree of play and several hundred percent of undue wear; affects the rigidity of the impression, and induces back-lash and its attendant evils. As the speed of the press is increased the evils multiply, and this is the reason that so many presses which do good work at a moderate speed fail to do it at a high speed. The whole press is in fact thrown out of gear to prevent the platen from reaching the type. Truly, in this case, the mountain comes to Mohammed. In the natural course, Mohammed has perforce, to go to the mountain. Let us see how it is done. The thin end of the wedges C C Fig. 2, abut at their thick end on the left hand of the platen. Look at the upper wedges in Fig. 3, and observe a small link attached to the thick edge of upper wedge. This link is connected with a shaft running the full length of the platen, and controlled by the handle shown at left hand of Fig. 3. The handle is convenient to the hand of the operator; and by depressing it the upper wedges are slid back, lowering the platen sufficiently to prevent impression; and by throwing the handle up the platen resumes its place. The platen, which is the only part which gives impression, here is the only part affected when impression is not needed. Can anybody give a common sense reason why the whole press should be thrown off to prevent the platen from printing? The throw-off in the draw bar is a clumsy make-shift.

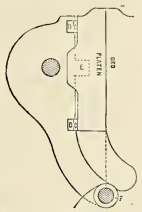


Fig. 2. Wedge-Bearing Platen.

Press builders widely differ as to the best means of getting the

MOVEMENT OF THE PLATEN AND IMPRESSION.

Space forbids us enlarging on this subject, but none of the first-class presses, such as the Universal, Peerless, and Gordon, have a positive movement of the platen. In the

Universal the platen is slid forward, on what is termed a rocker seat or slide-way, and the manufacturers admit that wear of slide-way will affect the register. The platen being drawn by draw-bars in line with its center, lugs have been devised to prevent its tipping at top and bottom, and the impression is affected by the wear of these lugs. Wear, of course, will affect any press in time, but slides, being liable to unequal wear through grit falling on them and from unavoidable friction, wear out very quickly. The new style Gordon has a sliding movement of a still more aggravated character, of which mention is elsewhere made. The Peerless has a toggle movement, operated by a goose-neck. We object to the goose-neck because there is too much friction, speedy wear and no means of taking it up. Now these presses are all first-class presses, and it is strange that their inventors should have resorted to cams, eccentrics, goose-necks and slides, which are in our opinion the poor relatives of good mechanism. They consume power and time. The platen of the Golding Jobber is swung from a positive center below the bed, on a line from the face of the type. It is brought forward by the revolution of the gear-shaft, the draw bars being of steel, and fitting positively to the main impression shafts which are of steel, one being back of the center of the platen at point of impression, and the other running through the back of the frame of the press. When on the impression these steel shafts all line, and as the gear shaft revolves the platen must go forward, and there is not a possibility of back-lash. This method, it is believed, is based on true mechanical principles, and those who have seen the Golding Jobber at work must have been struck with its noiseless movement even at the highest speed, which is proof positive that no mechanical principles have been violated. Noise in so small a machine as a platen press is evidence of some mechanical principle outraged; the result of some makeshift. No better illustration of this is afforded than by the best watches and the giant engines of large ocean steamers, extremes in power, but alike noiseless.

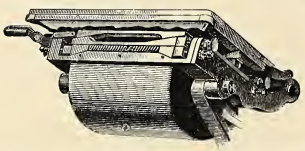


Fig. 3. Sectional view of Wedges in Wedge-Bearing Platen.

INK SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

In this most important feature press builders seem to have exhausted all their resources. The fact is that presses of the Gordon class are so constructed as to render any great improvement for supplying ink to the disk impossible. Meanwhile the hand-brayer of our daddies remains with us to supply the means our press builders have failed to give us. As before stated there are two theories of ink supply and distribution. Viewed from an economical standpoint the revolving ink disk cannot be excelled. Easy running and rapidity are prime requirements to the majority of printers, and absolutely essential to the great number who do not use power. The most ardent advocates of cylindrical distribution cannot deny that all its good points are obtained by sacrifice of speed, and ease of running, and a resultant friction which makes it dangerous, even if it were possible to run at a high speed. Without detracting from the merits of the press which has adopted cylindrical distribution, it is inferior as a money-making machine to the best presses of the revolving disk class. Hitherto the printer has had his choice between the Scylla of good distribution, with slow and laborious work, and the Charybdis of quick and comparatively easy work with defective ink supply; and the defect lay in the want of efficient means to keep a regular supply of ink on the disk rather than in any deficiency in the distributing power of the revolving disk. To supply ink to an ink disk with a hand-brayer consumes at least ten percent of working time, as it must be applied every twenty impressions to keep up uniformity of color, and two or more impressions are lost at every application. If the press is run by treadle it must be stopped every time the brayer is used, or a helper must stand by to apply it, in either case entailing a waste of time and muscle. With all this expense an even distribution is not attained, it being impossible in the nature of the case. The only feasible way out of the dilemma, seems to be to combine with the revolving ink disk some method for regularly supplying it with ink uniformly distributed over its whole surface, and which will not retard the speed of the press. This has been attempted by nearly every press builder, but the majority have traveled no farther than the common small fountain applying ink to the end of the top form roller. It has proved a valuable ally to job presses and, in default of a better article, has been widely used. Nevertheless, it is needless to remark to printers that it is unsatisfactory except on very small work. The manufacturers of the new style Gordon have placed a supply fountain below the bed, touching the entire length of the lower form roller, which has to pass over the form before the crude ink can be distributed. Besides being misplaced, it is most conveniently situated for catching all the oil, paper-waste and dirt created by the press. The manufacturers of the excellent Peerless Press, have reversed the order by suspending a similar fountain over the ink disk, so that the top roller touches its entire length. We show a diagram of this fountain in Fig. 4 in which H is the fountain roller,* controlling the ink supply from a reservoir back of it. The ink is conveyed to the disk by contact between the upper form roller and the iron fountain roller H. When in contact a thin strip of undistributed ink is deposited on the form roller, and as the latter returns toward the form it has to revolve half way round before it deposits the ink received on the disk at I; it then moves over the disk a distance equal to its circumference before it deposits a second thin strip of ink, and passes on to the form with the ink received at the fountain practically undistributed, one roller having touched the plate (at most) twice while the lower rollers have received no ink at all at that impression; and not until the two lower rollers return to the disk, having passed over the

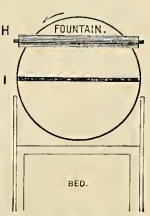


Fig 4. Diagram of Peerless Fountain, showing at I the area of ink supply given to the disk at one impression.

*Since this was drawn this fountain has been supplied with a second iron roller.

form twice, is there any distribution of the ink. To overcome this self-evident difficulty two large roller trucks or wheels are sometimes supplied for use on the upper form roller, so that while it conveys the ink from the fountain it does not touch the form, thus losing one-third of the ink supply on the form, but preventing undistributed ink from touching it. As shown in Fig. 4, when the area of the disk is two hundred and twenty-seven square inches this fountain supplies four square inches at each impression, or less than two percent.

Fig. 5 shows the combination of disk and cylindrical distribution as now used on the Golding Jobber. It is simply an automatic hand-brayer, distributing the ink it receives from the fountain directly on the disk at each impression, avoiding all contact with the form rollers. Over the right hand side of the disk, and extending exactly half way across, a large cylinder is suspended on a strong standard, secured to the body of the press; on top of the cylinder is a reservoir for holding ink, the face of the cylinder being the bottom of the reservoir, and the ink is let out or kept in, in precisely the same manner as on most cylinder press fountains by a knife pressing against the cylinder, and regulated by a series of thumb-screws. The cylinder is made to revolve by a steel rod connecting with the frame which holds the rollers, and operating a ratchet wheel. As the form rollers descend over the form the cylinder revolves from one-fourth of an inch to two inches, as may be desired, ample means being given for regulating. Fitted into the arms on which the cylinder and fountain are suspended is a small steel shaft, on which is hinged a frame, having connected with it two flexible steel arms, which hold a brayer roller, made of roller composition, exactly half the length of the form rollers. This frame and the rollers are operated by the second steel rod, as shown in Fig. 5, similar to that which moves the cylin-

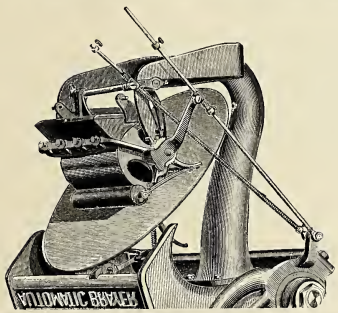


Fig. 5. Automatic Brayer Fountain, showing the Brayer when distributing on the fountain cylinder.

der. Now, as the platen is receiving the sheet, and the form rollers are inking the form, the fountain cylinder revolves away from the pressman, and the brayer roller advancing forward on the cylinder distributes the ink liberated from the fountain. The movement of the brayer on the cylinder and the rotation of the cylinder occur simultaneously, covering the entire surface of the brayer. When the form rollers return toward the disk the brayer leaves the cylinder and distributes itself on the disk, depositing a full supply of distributed ink over a surface of eighty square inches on a quarto press, touching the disk at its first contact midway between top and bottom, and traveling upward about half an inch in advance of the form rollers. Over this liberal area thus covered the *three* form rollers pass, each receiving its supply, and having ample space to thoroughly distribute it. The result is shown in Fig. 6 at K and N, which represents the ink supplied and thoroughly distributed at one impression of the Golding Jobber, being one hundred and four square inches on a disk of an area of two hundred and twenty-seven square inches, or almost fifty percent. Nor is this all. The heavy lines on a form strip the ink off the form rollers as they descend, and in returning they take from the form some of the ink previously deposited. To overcome this, the inventor of the automatic brayer fountain has devised a secondary ink plate, located under the bed, and called a Duplex Distributor. It is a semi-cylindrical plate placed below the form, and secured to the frame of the press. It is connected with the gear shaft by a cam traveler, which gives the plate a lateral movement, the displacement, as represented in Fig. 6 at O and P, being actually from nothing to half an inch. Here the roller gets a fresh distribution, and the plate acting as a roller changer causes a new surface of the roller to present itself on the type at the second inking when ascending. The black section of the duplex distributor represents the ink supplied to it at one impression, and increases the total surface inked at one impression to one hundred and sixty square inches, when the disk is two hundred and twenty-seven square inches.



Fig. 6. Diagram showing area of ink supply given by Automatic Brayer Fountain on ink disk and duplex distribution at one impression.

Is it possible to accumulate at will a heavier body of ink on a revolving ink disk at the center than at the sides or at either side than at the center and opposite side? In presses of the Gordon class it is impossible. In cylindrical distribution it is possible. No system of ink supply and distribution can be complete which does not provide means for supplying an adequate body of ink on heavy parts of a form without putting too large a supply on the lighter parts. The inventor of the Golding Jobber has demonstrated that this important feature of ink supply is entirely practicable under his system of combined disk and cylindrical distribution. *This is why the fountain extends only over half the plate.* Had it extended clear across it would have been obviously impossible to do more than evenly supply the whole form. The ink disk of the Golding Jobber is regulated in its movements by a simple device which enables the pressman to control the extent of its revolutions; and by regulating the outflow of ink from the fountain, by the thumb-screws shown in Fig. 5, to correspond with the movement of the disk, ink is accumulated in greater volume at any point of the disk without affecting those parts which require less ink.

This fountain has now been in the market three years,

and has been demonstrated to be all that is claimed for it. To those who have used it, it has become a positive necessity. It is constructed so that in a few seconds it can be taken apart for cleaning, and while in operation the supply from the fountain may be stopped instantly without stopping the press or losing an impression. The ink reservoir is closed with a lid to keep the ink clean and prevent waste. If it is necessary to use colored ink on the press for a few impressions, the fountain can be rendered inoperative in a few seconds without removing any part of it, and only the ink disk need be cleansed, as on a press without a fountain. Finally the resistance of the fountain is almost imperceptible, the steel rods being amply sufficient to operate the whole arrangement.

The Golding Jobber is as nearly a silent press as can be made. Every movement is positive, and at the highest rate of speed it runs as smoothly as at a slow rate. The quarto size is capable of printing three thousand impressions per hour, and this has frequently been done on it in Boston. The inventor has found it necessary to make but few changes in the principle of his press since he first conceived it, in 1880, but necessarily the first few years were largely experimental, and the mistake was made of building it too light to stand the powerful impressions it is capable of giving. That this error has militated against the success of the press is acknowledged, but these defects have been remedied, as the experience of the past two years amply proves; and it is now inferior to none in strength and durability. Those who desire to examine the presses may find them on exhibition with Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; Union Typefoundry, Chicago; Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee; Central Typefoundry, St. Louis; and Allison & Smith, Cincinnati, and at the manufactory 183 to 199 Fort Hill square, Boston, Mass. The inventor is himself a practical printer of large experience, and that he fully comprehends the needs of the craft is proved by his success in other directions, such as the Little Giant Lead and Rule Cutter, the Tablet Press, and the Standard and Job Composing-Sticks, not to mention many other articles.

Every manufacturer and dealer has had it more or less demonstrated that printers are, as a rule, a most conservative class, holding on to the things of the past. In no way is this better proved than by the attitude of that large body of excellent printers who make a fetich of a press now abandoned by its originators, and manufactured by the merest copyists. These printers, having operated the presses referred to for several generations, and commencing at a time when it really was the best press made, still adhere with unconquerable loyalty to their first love; in fact, they will not allow the old love the privilege of dying when she wants to. Can the most vivid imagination in things mechanical allow that this ancient and honorable press is other than very second-class? We think not. We admire the loyalty of these printers, but fear they are the losers by it. We commend to their consideration the proverb, "Prejudice is a thief, and will rob you of many good things," and if any of this minority or of the progressive printers who constitute the larger majority are by this article made investigators, our object has been attained.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SIXTY YEARS AT THE BUSINESS.

BY CHARLES BRIGHAM.*

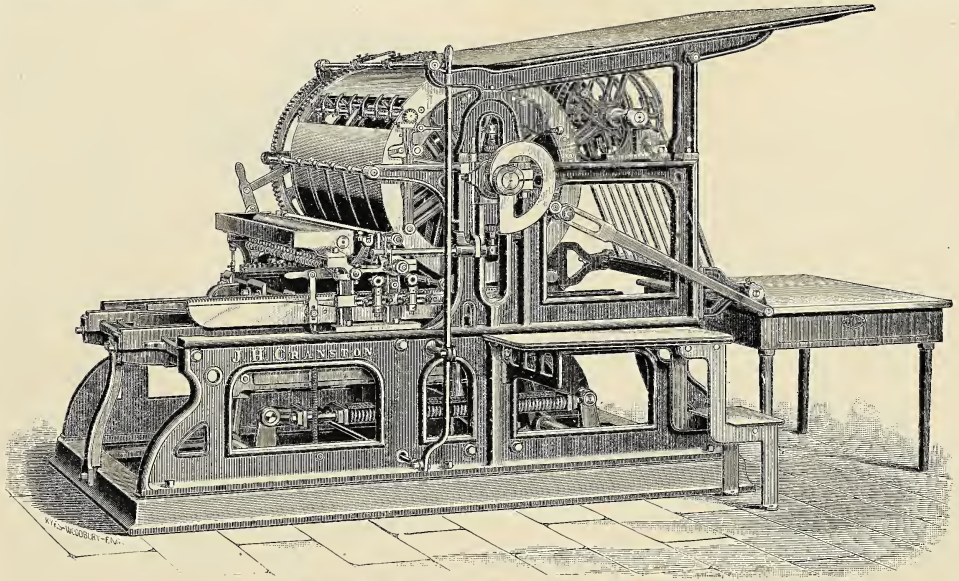
WHEN asked by the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER to contribute a series of articles, bringing up reminiscences of my three score years' connection with the printing trade, I felt very much inclined to refuse, for I never had any experience of the kind before, but, considering the matter, concluded to write a sketch of what has taken place in years that have passed.

Sixty years ago, in the fall of 1824, being tired of the monotony of farm life, I left my home in the town of Marlborough, Massachusetts, and went to Worcester, a distance of sixteen miles, and commenced working in the office of the *Massachusetts Spy*, which was conducted by William Manning for John Milton Earle. The principal class of work was the newspaper and jobbing, which was done on one Ramage press, with buckskin balls. This office was originally established in Boston, March 7, 1771, by Isaiah Thomas, and was, on account of revolutionary troubles through the country, suppressed, and afterward secretly removed to Worcester, May 3, 1775, where it has been published continuously to the present time. After finishing my time with Mr. Manning I worked for a time on the *National Ægis*, published by Rogers & Griffen, and at that time worked on the histories of the county towns, then being edited by William Lincoln, Esq. The Wells press with buckskin balls was used in the office at that time.

When I left Worcester I went to Boston, where, among other new things in the progress of improvement in the business, I saw and learned how to make and use printers' rollers, just then invented. Besides working in various printing-offices in Boston, I worked at the University Press in Cambridge, which printing establishment has become celebrated for the beauty and accuracy with which it sends out classical books in the ancient and modern languages. At the time I worked there they printed a "Chart of Biography," thirteen and a half by twenty-one inches, running from 800 years B.C. to 1900 A.D., the preparation and printing of which cost about $500. A copy of it I still have in my possession. I afterward returned to Boston and worked at Jenks' printing-office in Bromfield lane. About this time applications were made for eight pressmen who were acquainted with using the rollers, and three compositors, to go to Charlottesville, Virginia, to print Thomas Jefferson's "Memoirs and Correspondence," in four volumes, and on account of my knowledge with the rollers I obtained a situation as pressman. We left Boston, November 7, 1828, on board of the brig, Enterprise, and sailed down the harbor in fine style, past Fort Independence and other places of interest, passing the lighthouse about dark, when we soon turned in for the night to take our first nap on the broad ocean. We encountered a severe storm, lasting about three days, but finally arrived safe, being eighteen days from Boston to Charlottesville.

* Written in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1885, my seventy-ninth birthday.—C. B.

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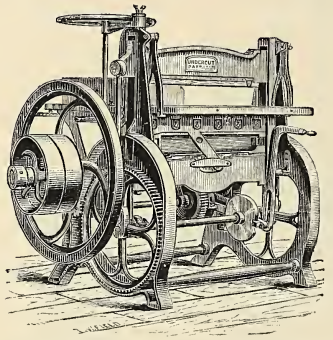
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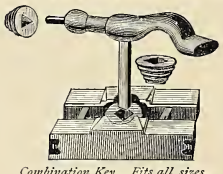
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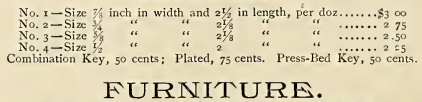
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1	6 x 10 Columbian, Lever	27	
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1	7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135	
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145	
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1	7 x 10 Ruggles Press,	75	
1	6-column Hand Press,	150	
1	8 x 12 Columbian Press, Lever,	45	
1	6-column Army Press,	55	
1	7-column Army Press,	65	
1	5-column Hand Press,	140	
1	7-column Washington Hand Press,	175	
1	8-column Washington Hand Press,	200	
1	9-column Washington Hand Press,	215	
1	Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,	250	
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	27	
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	35	
1	Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	135	
1	Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $15,	35	
1	Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,	15	
1	McFarlich Mailing Machine,	25	
1	Hand Stitching Machine,	25	
1	14½ x 20½ Star Press,	250	
1	10 x 15 Standard,	150	
1	6 x 10 Prouty, with Steam,	110	
1	8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam,	200	
1	8 x 12 Columbian,	45	
1	13½ x 18 Nonpareil, treadle and crank,	175	
1	Hoe Stop-Cylinder, 31 x 46,	600	
1	30-inch Anson Hardy Paper Cutter,	150	

☞ All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞ If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO.

14 Frankfort St., New York.

PRICES FOR COPPER-FACING TYPE REDUCED.

	Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.
Pica,	10	Minion,	12
Small Pica,	10	Nonpareil,	14
Long Primer,	10	Agate,	16
Bourgeois,	11	Pearl,	20
Brevier,	11	Diamond,	25

Fancy Type, about 15 per cent of Typefounders' Prices.

IN ESTIMATING COST,

Deduct Quads and Spaces—the letter only being Copper-faced. On the weight of the font, PICA, for instance, is only EIGHT CENTS per pound.

Fonts of 5,000 lbs. Guaranteed in a Week.

Copper-faced Type has several advantages:

First. Its durability is at least doubled, no matter how hard the metal.

Second. Corrections are more readily made.

Third. Forms wash easier, and if not clean it may be seen at a glance.

Fourth. The type gives a sharper and cleaner impression.

Fifth. The copper is a relief to the eye.

The "Tribune."

TO NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO.: NEW YORK, June 17, 1881.

Gentlemen,—After **using one dress on the New York "Tribune" for six years, by the stereotype process,** I am thoroughly convinced that **Copper-facing enhances the value and wear one hundred per cent.**

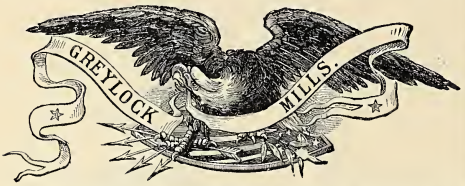
In addition to this, I am free to say that I would favor Copper-facing (if it did *not* offer the above advantage) simply **because it is so much easier for printers to read; the copper is a relief to the eyes, while the white type is very injurious.** Very truly,

W. P. THOMPSON,
Foreman, the "Tribune."

Payment can be made to the founders, or directly to this Company.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, *Secretary.*

THE STANDARD *Ledger Papers*



In the manufacture of Blank Books, County Records and for Legal and Commercial Papers subject to wear.

THE

L. L. BROWN PAPER CO'S *Linen Ledger and Record* PAPERS.

Have no equal for erasing and re-writing, are not excelled in strength or fiber. Bookkeepers find them superior in finish, sizing and color.

MILLS AT ADAMS, MASS., U. S. A.

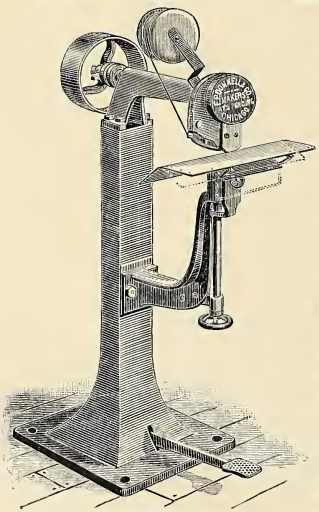
L. L. BROWN PAPER COMPANY



LINEN LEDGER

IN EACH SHEET APPEARS THIS WATER-MARK.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANF'G CO.



MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

Office and Salesroom, 158 and 160 Clark St., CHICAGO.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

IN offering this valuable and simple WIRE STITCHING MACHINE to the Trade, we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **forms, drives and clinches a staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back, center or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **100 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. The staple can be lengthened or shortened while machine is running, always making a perfect staple. This stitcher works finely on **Pamphlet Calendar Work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements, and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread. The simplicity of this machine is **wonderful,** and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. They have given the highest satisfaction. All iron and steel. Weight, 250 pounds.

PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, No. 1, - - - $175.00
PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, No. 2, Heavy, - - 225.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, 25 Cents.

REFERENCES:
W. B. CONKEY, Chicago.
O'NEIL & GRISWOLD, Chicago.
NAGLE, FISHER & O'BRIEN CO., Chicago.
HACK & ANDERSON, Chicago.
THOMAS DANIELS, New York City.
HARTFORD INS. CO., Hartford, Conn.
H. S. HILL, Peoria, Ill.
WM. GAGE & SON, Battle Creek.

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F. P. Eliott & Co.,

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Paper.

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FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

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SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

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A New House, with a Fresh, Clean Stock of Goods.

NO SHELF WORN JOB LOTS.

All Goods in Stock bought at Panic Prices. The largest and most complete stock of all kinds of Paper in the country. Western Agents for

⁂ WHITING PAPER CO. ⁂

Celebrated Superior Flats, White Cream and Colored, and FANCY STATIONERY. Also Agents for

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⁂ WHITCOMB'S CELEBRATED ENVELOPES, ⁂

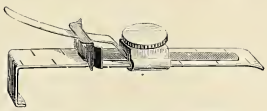
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Lithograph Paper, Manila Paper,
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ALL PRICES ROCK BOTTOM.

IMPROVED

Extension Feed Guides



Another very useful and indispensable article for printers, is the Extension Feed Guide. When a printer finds it necessary to place a set of gauges at the extreme lower part of the platen, he wants something that will not only hold firmly and steadily, but that which will allow him to adjust to a nicety the sheet he desires to print. This article is just what he wants. He places the brass extension in or upon the platen-bail and moves the guides thereon with the spring tongues to any position desired, and fastens them by a thumb-screw. They are well made and always give satisfaction.

The cut above shows the article itself. The cut below shows it attached to the platen. The parts are not only movable so as to support a sheet a slight distance above, but far below the edge.



Price, $1.00 per Set, including an extra pair of Short Guides and Tongues.

Order of any Typefounder or Dealer, or

E. L. MEGILL,
No. 60 Duane Street,
New York,

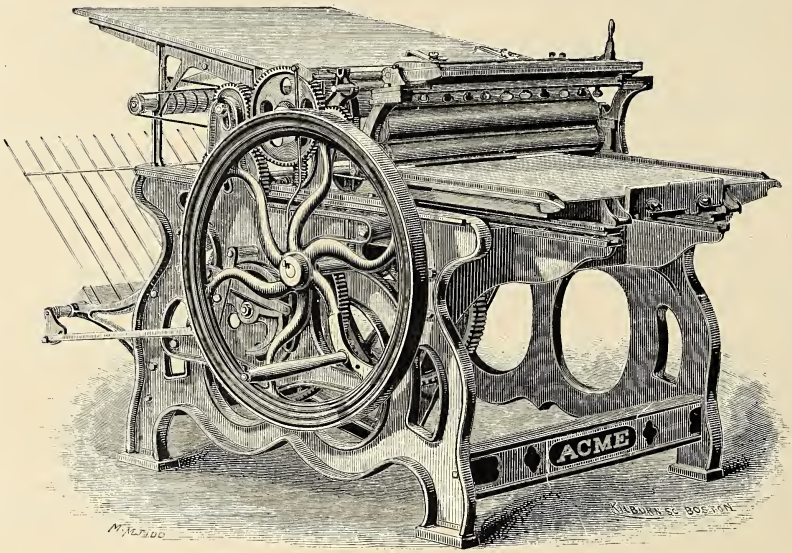
Who makes a variety of styles, from the Best to the Cheapest.

Send for Catalogue of Latest Styles and Prices.

THE ACME

Improved Two-Revolution Press.

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK.



FOR STEAM OR HAND POWER.

THESE Presses combine, in a thoroughly perfected machine, many features whose value will be readily appreciated, including several which have never before been practically developed by any cylinder press. Among these features are:

COMPACT AND FIRM IN ALL ITS ADJUSTMENTS.
THE MOST PERFECT TWO-ROLLER INK DISTRIBUTION.
SPEED COMBINED WITH PERFECT REGISTRATION.

Feeder can suspend action of the ink fountain.
Impression adjustable while the press is in operation.
Whole form accessible for correction on the press.
Quiet operation, without jar.
Great saving in wear of type.
Convenient height of bed.
Form inked at both ends.
Slow movement of bed during the impression, and quick return.
Impression may be suspended at will, or locked in suspension.
Suspends the grippers, guides and ink.
Ink can be distributed without inking form.
Unlimited rolling of the form.
Composition rollers interchangeable.
All rollers self adjusting.

The present Hand-Power Acme Presses, fully equal, in capacity for fine work, the FIRST-CLASS two-roller presses of other kinds, and they run much easier, and are also capable of higher speed by steam than any other cylinder press manufactured for country offices or for hand operation. The convenience of changing from Newspaper to Poster and Job work is unequaled.

CIRCULARS, WITH SIZES AND PRICES, WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

C. C. CHILD, Manufacturer,

Fifteen Sizes and Styles of Two-Revolution Cylinder Presses, and Forty Sizes and Styles of ACME Self-Clamping Paper Cutters.

No. 64 FEDERAL STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

ACME LEVER SELF-CLAMPING CUTTER.

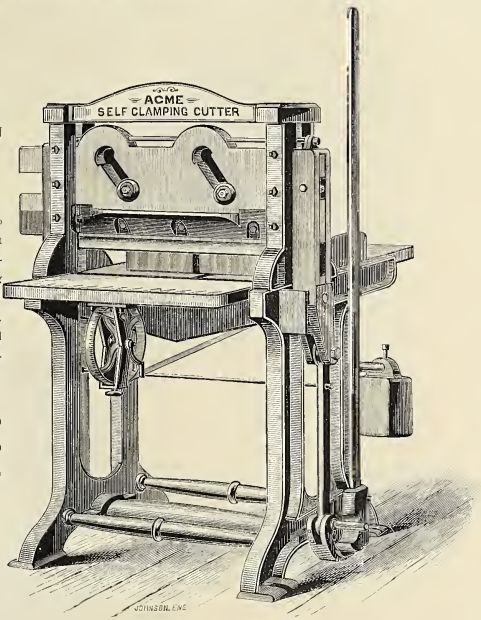
SAVES TIME AND IS VERY CONVENIENT.

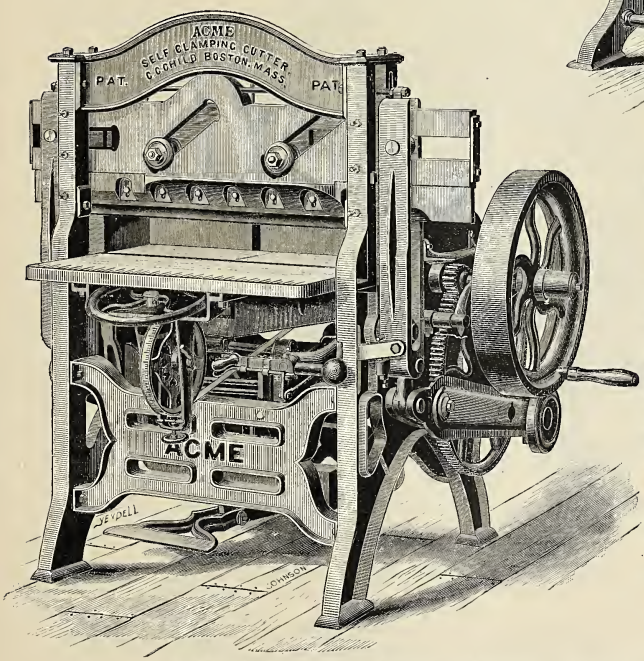
Rapid, Durable and Strong.

This Cutter has the Unrivaled Band Wheel for Moving the Back Gauge, Round Cutting Strip, giving More than Fifty Cutting Surfaces.

The annexed cut represents a 30-inch Lever Cutter. It is built very strong, there being 500 pounds more iron than in any other lever cutter of the same size. The table is at a convenient height; the lever is within easy reach, and does not necessitate the operator's changing his position from the front of the table. It has back gauges on both sides. The lever is long, giving ample power for the largest cuts, and is made entirely of wrought iron. There are no springs or segment gears to break or get out of order. The table extends back of the knife thirty inches. Less room is required, owing to the advantageous position of the lever. No extra room is required at either side, or at the back of the machine. This Cutter is built with as much care as the higher-priced machines, and is the best constructed and most improved Lever Cutter made.

Price, 30-inch,	$200 00
" 32 "	225 00
Skids and carting,	5 00





ACME
Foot and Self-Clamping
PAPER CUTTER.

It will be seen from the cut that the manufacturer of the BEST SELF-CLAMPING CUTTER IN THE WORLD has advanced still another step in combining both Foot and Self-Clamping in the same machine.

This is one of the most valuable improvements ever put on a paper cutter, as it enables the operator to bring the clamp down to a mark, or to hold an unstable pile quicker and easier than it can be done on any hand-clamping machine made, or to instantly add to the pressure put on the work. It leaves the self-clamping part entirely free to clamp the work, releasing the operator of all the hard work, and, adding to the speed work, and can be cut even on a Self-Clamping Machine. When not wanted the treadle stays out of the way, and in no way interferes with the self-clamping. The cut also shows a new arrangement of the unrivaled band for moving the back gauge.

These machines can be made in any style or size that the Acme Self-Clamping Paper Cutters are made.

Price, 32-inch,	$575 00
" 36-inch,	675 00
Skids and Cartage,	10 00

Perfect in its Self-Clamping.

☞ SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO

C. C. CHILD, 64 Federal St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.,

Manufacturers of Forty Sizes and Styles of "ACME" SELF-CLAMPING PAPER CUTTERS, and Fifteen Sizes and Styles of TWO-REVOLUTION CYLINDER PRESSES.

PRICE, $200.00 to $1,600.00.

THE IMPROVED GOLDING JOBBER

WITH AUTOMATIC BRAYER FOUNTAIN.

THE MOST MODERN OF JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Combines in itself the best features of all existing job presses, lacking in not one convenience known to job press builders; and is unequaled for doing the BEST work in the SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME, with the least expenditure of labor.

SIZES AND PRICES.

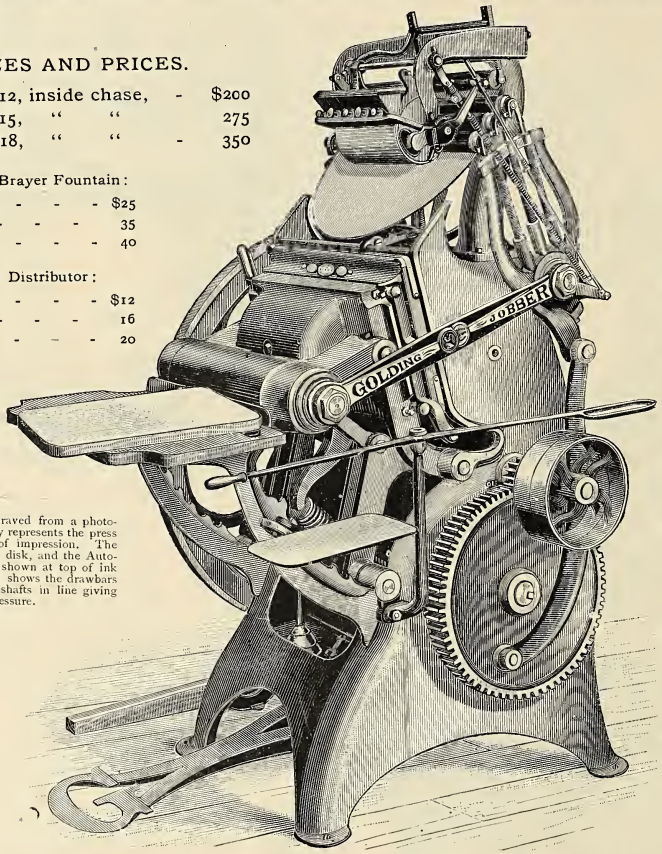
No. 6,	8x12, inside chase, -	$200
" 7,	10x15, " "	275
" 8,	12x18, " " -	350

Automatic Brayer Fountain:

For No. 6, - - -	$25
" " 7, - - - -	35
" " 8, - - - -	40

Duplex Distributor:

For No. 6, - - -	$12
" " 7, - - - -	16
" " 8, - - - -	20



This cut, engraved from a photograph, accurately represents the press at the instant of impression. The rollers are on the disk, and the Automatic Brayer is shown at top of ink disk. This also shows the drawbars and impression shafts in line giving an unyielding pressure.

Special & Patented POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

Automatic Ink Supply,
Duplex Distributor,
Roller Changer,
Adjustable Movement of the Ink Disk,
Chromatic Attachment,
Positive Movement,
Solid Platen Bearings,
Instantaneous Impression Regulators,
Quick and Easy Throw-off,
Adjustable Grippers,
Solid Frame,
Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw Bars,
Noiseless Movement,
Easy "Kick,"
The Greatest Speed yet attained on a platen press of its size.

Unequaled for Solidity of Construction, Durability, Strength, Speed and Quality of Printing.

STRONG CLAIMS BACKED UP.

WE CLAIM for the Improved Golding Jobber that it is in all points equal to any job press yet invented, and superior to all in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression and facilities for making ready quickly. WE GUARANTEE the press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press in the market, and if it is found inferior to the competing press or presses, the purchaser may return it within thirty days and have his money refunded, the return freight charges to be paid by us.

These presses may be seen in operation in the salesrooms of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; Union Typefoundry, Chicago; Central Typefoundry, St. Louis; Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee; Allison & Smith, Cincinnati, and at warehouse of the inventor and manufacturers,

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SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF PRESSES, TOOLS, MATERIAL AND TYPE.

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Printers' Warehouse,

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JOHNSON TYPEFOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

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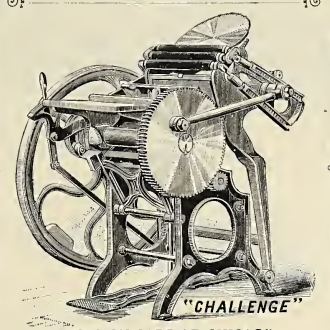
SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

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JOB PRESS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS AT CHICAGO:

SIZE OF PRESS.				With Throwoff.	Without Throwoff.	Boxing
Eighth Medium,	7 x11	inside	Chase, -	$200 00	$185 00	$5 00
Eighth Medium,	8 x12	"	" .	225 00	210 00	5 00
Quarter Medium,	10 x15	"	" -	300 00	280 00	6 00
Half Medium,	13 x19	"	" -	400 00	375 00	8 00
Half Medium,	14 x20½	"	" -	450 00	425 00	10 00
Half Super Royal,	14½x22	"	" -	500 00	475 00	10 00

Steam Fixtures, $15. Fountain, $25. Overhead Steam Fixtures, $15 to $25.

With each press we furnish 3 chases, 6 roller stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench, and brayer. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful consideration when in need of a new press.

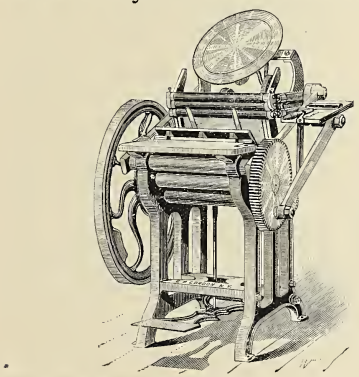
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SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12,

(INSIDE THE CHASE).

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ELECTROTYPERS,

Map, Relief-Line and Photo-Engravers,

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—AND—

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CHICAGO.

We now have on hand ADVANCE SPECIMEN SHEETS of

CALENDARS FOR 1886,

Which we will forward on application.

Our COMPLETE LINE OF SPECIMENS are now ready.



MEDALS AWARDED THE SANBORN MACHINERY.

OUR LIST OF MACHINERY

—FOR—

Bookbinders, Printers, Lithographers

—AND—

PAPER-BOX MAKERS

INCLUDES

Paper Cutting Machines,
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Smashing Machines,
Iron Table Shears,
Rotary Board Cutters,
Sawing Machines,
Job Backers, *Stabbing Machines,*
Roller Backers,
Bevelling Machines,
Case Bending Machines,
Case Smoothing Machines,
Round Corner Cutters,
Back Forming Machines,
Book Rolling Machines,
Wood Frame Card Cutters,
Iron Frame Card Cutters,
Rotary Card Cutters,
Grindstone Frames,
Gilding Presses, *Perforating Machines,*
Steam Glue Heaters,
Steam Glue Jackets,
Copper Glue Kettles,
Bookbinders' Type Cabinets,
Paging and Numbering Machines,
Ruling Machines,
Lithographers' Embossing Presses,
Wood Frame Shears,
Paper-Box Makers' Rotary Board Cutters,
Scoring and Cutting Machines,
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Round and Oval Cutters,
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Corner Cutting and Scoring Machines,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

IN THEIR VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLES.

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Published Monthly by

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2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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TOLEDO, OHIO: Frank H. Kinninger, 149 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Government Printing-Office.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following well known firms:

GERALD PIERCE & CO., 122 Dearborn street, Chicago.
WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street, Chicago.
H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
L. GRAHAM & SON, 99 Gravier street, New Orleans.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1885.

DON'T SKIP THIS.

WE want copies of THE INLAND PRINTER of November, 1883, issue, and also February, April and September, 1884. We will make a mutual exchange with any one having either of these numbers to spare, or pay the cash price asked; we are extremely desirous to obtain them to complete broken files and if our friends will see if they can oblige us the favor will be greatly appreciated.

OUR THIRD VOLUME.

WITH pardonable pride we herewith present to our readers the first number of the third volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. The favor with which it has been received in all quarters during the past year, as well as its phenomenal growth, emboldens the hope that the efforts put forth to make it a representative journal, worthy of and acceptable to the craft, have not been altogether in vain, and that the promises made from time to time have been at least in part redeemed. And while, like all enterprises of a similar character, it has had its occasional drawbacks and disappointments, the sunshine has so far exceeded the shadow that the veriest misanthrope could not express dissatisfaction with either the results or the outlook.

It has demonstrated beyond a peradventure the fact that a trade journal conducted on the principles it inculcates will be as anxiously looked for in the business office as in the composing-room; that to the progressive, rational employer it will prove an equally welcome visitor as to the employé, because their mutual interests are recognized and respected; and that when difficulties arise, as arise they will, judgment, instead of passion, should become the arbiter. And these gratifying results most assuredly merit the indorsement of every sensible man. From a technical standpoint it has commanded the support of the trade in general. Its special contributions, the productions of skilled, practical and intelligent mechanics, contain suggestions of priceless value, from which the "seeker after truth" may glean the information he desires; its engravings, illustrative of the beautiful, the triumph of science or the latest improvement, are certainly interesting features; its corps of correspondents, both in the new and old worlds, need no commendation at our hands; its competitive pages offer a field for the display of the skill of the young aspirant as well as for the matured workman; its selections, culled from all available sources, contain the latest improvements and most practical suggestions, while its varied trade reports from all sections of the country, together with its local news, notices of specimens, etc., help to make up a storehouse of knowledge, and representative of the typographic art that neither employer nor employé can afford to be without.

From a purely business standpoint, its value as an advertising medium is unrivaled, as its well filled pages from our representative manufacturers testify. Without indulging in invidious comparisons, its advantages over the specimen sheet, or the production of any particular firm or corporation, advertising their special wares, can be appreciated at a glance. Representing the interests of the trade in general, it enables the intending purchaser to scan the productions of all competing firms, and form his own conclusions in his own good time and way, without fear or favor; and the man who, under such circumstances, neglects or refuses to avail himself of the use of its columns is blind to his best interests, and pursues a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

Patrons, readers, friends, we thank you one and all for your many kind efforts in the past in its behalf, and earnestly ask your future coöperation and support. You

have helped to make The Inland Printer what it is, and we want a renewal of that assistance. Remember its pages are open alike to the inquirer after knowledge, and the writer able and willing to impart it. We shall aim to make it worthy of your continued confidence, and have a right to expect your material support in return.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED GRIEVANCE.

DID honor permit we should like to publish a few of the private communications received from time to time from parties relating the disadvantages under which they labor while learning, or attempting to learn, the printing trade. Though the grievances vary in character and magnitude, they agree on one point, that the present system of industrial education is essentially defective. Many of these communications are from those who, while reluctantly admitting they cannot speak from the standpoint of first-class workmen, insist that their bitter experience should give the more force to their protests, because they have been the victims of circumstances beyond their control. The charge is made by a no insignificant class, that after having served for two or three years they are unceremoniously discharged, to make room for those who in time will be compelled to submit to a similar ordeal; by others, in many of our larger offices, that they are kept for three, and even four years on the same class of work, and denied the opportunity of proving their capacity in other features and under different management. The result is that when they come to manhood's estate, and change their base of operations, the effect of the "rut" programme in which they have moved so long is not only apparent, but painfully appreciated, because they are both handicapped and cowed. Now, it is very well for a gangrened, self-opinionated cynic to say that these grievances are imaginary; that you can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail; boys must depend on themselves, etc., etc., and emphasize his opinion by the old, stereotyped expressions, but such statements have little, if any, bearing on the subject, and certainly do not remove the wrongs so justly complained of.

We do not claim that the most careful, varied or persistent instruction under the most skillful master will develop equal ability in all learners, because in the printing, as in other trades, will be found those who have mistaken their calling; neither do we claim that equal tastes or adaptation for a special class of work will be equally displayed; but we do claim that under the system pursued in many establishments a great injustice has been done, and is being done, to the rising generation—the printers of the future—by the enforcement of the practices referred to, which are not only reprehensible but positively criminal; and as an inevitable result, the country is flooded with men whom it would be a misnomer to call printers. Youth is the seedtime of life, and as a rule when a qualification for the profession chosen has been developed, lessons taught and ideas inculcated in boyhood's days are those which characterize and shape the destiny of matured manhood. A slovenly apprentice is very apt to become a slovenly journeyman. As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined, and when neatness, taste and care are enforced at the proper time—*when the character is being formed*—it is safe to predict that these essentials in a good printer will characterize the future efforts of the man.

We are not referring to the inability of the average printer to do what is frequently misnamed "artistic" work, which is well enough in its place, but the lack of taste displayed on what may be styled ordinary, every day jobs, which constitute so large a proportion of his efforts. Of course as art and taste progress, technical knowledge, an education of the hand and head, becomes more and more essential, and right here is where the deficit is most apparent. For example, a number of the specimens we receive possess undoubted merit, though the points of merit vary. In some of the more pretentious the mechanical design and execution are admirable, while the tints and arrangement of colors are a travesty on good taste. In others, the order of merit is reversed, the composition being of a third-class character, though the blending of the colors develops talent of a very high order. A proper industrial education would remedy these defects, and make first-class, proficient workmen of those who are now groping in the dark.

But, it may be asked, who should take the initiative in this matter? We unhesitatingly reply, workingmen themselves, because they are the parties most deeply interested. A further reference to this subject will lead to the consideration of the advantages of technical education, but if the National Typographical Union will do its duty in the premises, grapple with and aim to solve this important subject, instead of making a junketing tour of its sessions, it will receive, as it will deserve, the thanks of the entire fraternity.

PUT ON THE BRAKES.

THE push and energy of our business men, as compared with those of the old world, have long been proverbial. It has been jocosely remarked that while the former were discussing the probabilities, the pros and cons, the whys and wherefores, American manufacturers would close and execute the contract. In truth, enterprise is not only a distinguishing trait in our national character, but the key to our success over our more cautious and conservative rivals. So long as its exercise is confined to what may properly be called its legitimate sphere, and kept within rational bounds, it is worthy of emulation. Its abnormal or inordinate development, however, at the sacrifice of health, recreation or intellectual improvement, is an evil to be deprecated. And this is just where the danger lies. In this hurly-burly, money-grasping age, too many seem to forget that natural laws cannot be violated with impunity; that man is *not* a mere automatic machine; that when nature's legitimate supply of vitality is encroached on, the continuous strain can only be kept up at the expense of the *reserve* forces; and in corroboration of this fact we can point to more *young old men* who have violated these laws, and consequently paid the penalty for so doing, than any other country in the world. This statement applies to all classes, rich and poor alike; to all, in fact, who have been burning the candle at both ends. Diligence in

business is commendable, but there is a vast difference between the ant and the earthworm. Man was created for a nobler purpose than the mere acquisition of wealth; and we often find that the prostitution of his faculties to gain this end is followed by a retributive justice which deprives him of the power to enjoy its possession. Let us put on the brakes in time, and stop this high-pressure speed. If we do, we may rationally expect to reach and enjoy a ripe old age, instead of commencing to die at the top before manhood's prime is reached.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

THE suicidal policy pursued by a class of business men —and those connected with the printing fraternity have a full share of them—of preferring to reach their patrons and intending purchasers through their individual or special medium, instead of through a journal or series of journals devoted to the general interests of the trade, is one to which we have heretofore referred. Such "specialties" never have possessed and never will possess the same value as an advertising medium as a representative, well circulated trade journal, and the reason is obvious—they partake too much of the claim-all patent medicine character, and consequently lose the influence they would otherwise wield. The argument sometimes put forth that in advertising in trade journals they are really helping to advertise the claims of rival firms is a boomerang, because other advertisers are doing the very same thing for them. To all such hagglers we commend the following advice and testimony of one of the most extensive advertisers in the country: "If what you say be strictly true, say it in a good journal. Its readers are intelligent, will appreciate a bargain, and of every such customer you make an advertiser. For forty-seven years nine-tenths of our advertising has been done on this plan, and of the whole expenditure all that we regret is contained in the other tenth."

RAG INFECTION.

THE prevalence of cholera in certain parts of Europe, from which we have heretofore imported a large proportion of the rags used in our papermills, and the danger of infection therefrom, is a question upon which a vast difference of opinion exists. It is claimed by the paper manufacturers that the rags so imported can be effectually fumigated, and that when the proper precautions are taken, and the disinfectant thoroughly applied, no danger need be apprehended. That in eleven hundred papermills in the United States, employing over one hundred thousand people, not a single case of cholera has been known to occur from the disease being carried in rags, and that the drawbacks and annoyances to which they are now unjustly subjected is an act of injustice which seriously affects an important branch of industry.

On the other hand, it is insisted that the importation of rags from infected districts and ports has been invariably prohibited by the government, and that as far as known, the claim put forth cannot be substantiated by satisfactory data, at least in a manner to satisfy the public mind as to its absolute truthfulness; and now that the plague is spreading, and the ablest scientists and medical authorities, both in the old and new worlds, hold the opinion that danger from the importation of cholera germs does exist; that it is doubtful whether the organisms which are destroyed by the most favorable opportunities of exposure are sufficiently affected to produce that result when the organisms are in the interior of a bale is questionable, the path of duty is the path of safety, and that their entire importation should be prohibited. Further, that as the rags are not a necessity, the advantages to be gained are not equal to the risks incurred, and that the ghastly record of Spain, with its hundred thousand victims, furnishes a warning which dwarfs every argument which can be advanced from a purely dollar and cent standpoint.

We admit there are two sides to the question, but let us look at their relative value. We have on the one hand the pecuniary interests of the paper manufacturers, a very important element, on the other the safety of fifty-five million people. It is doubtless a hardship for the former to be compelled to submit to the present exactions, but on the other hand the benefits derived from the eighty-four thousand tons of rags imported last year do not weigh a drop in the bucket in comparison with the safety of the American people. We have resources within our own borders to meet all demands, though the nature of the material used may require to be changed, and we submit it is more rational for the time being to employ these resources than run any risk, even if that risk is reduced to a minimum.

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

THAT the substitution of metal furniture for wooden furniture was a grand step in the right direction, we think will be gainsaid by few practical printers. Being virtually impervious to water and atmospheric changes, at least those found in the book, job or pressroom, it neither shrinks nor swells, which is certainly more than can be claimed in behalf of its old-fashioned rival, while its mathematical accuracy, if proper care is taken in its manufacture, also gives it material advantages. Especially are these discernible in blank or bookwork, not only securing more perfect justification and register with less time and labor, but giving more solidity and compactness to the form itself.

So far, so good, yet it by no means follows that all has been achieved in this direction that can or should be expected. On the contrary, there is still great room for improvement. In fact its constant use is attended with many disadvantages, and we believe we are within the bounds of reason in claiming that on an average twenty per cent of the metal furniture in use is more or less battered, so as to render it unavailable for a certain class of work, it being so easily injured and liable to indentation, fracture or breakage, that it is well nigh impossible to preserve it in a proper condition. The removal of these drawbacks is certainly worth an effort, especially as its services are so indispensable and so frequently called into requisition. We believe, however, that the ingenuity of the American mechanic will in course of time prove equal to the emergency, and will either furnish an acceptable

substitute for the furniture now in use, or else by some process or agency *harden its exterior*, by which its strength and power of resistance will be materially increased, and the present objections to its use removed.

We throw out the suggestion for what it is worth, believing that the man who succeeds in the venture will not only supply a long needed want, as well as receive the benediction of the patience-tried lock-up, but will also reap a rich harvest from his discovery. This in itself should be a sufficient inducement to enlist the sympathy and efforts of the inventor.

THE REVISED OLD TESTAMENT.

ALTHOUGH a guinea is paid to any person discovering a printers' error in an Oxford Bible—that is a Bible printed by the Oxford University Press—but four errors have been so far discovered in the numerous editions issued of the Revised Bible. Every edition is, of course, an independent work of the compositors and proofreaders, and in an undertaking of such magnitude, it is astonishing that a result so nearing perfection should have been attained. In the pearl 16 mo. edition, there is an error in Ezekiel xviii, 26, where an "e" is left out of the righteous and the word is printed "rightous." In the parallel 8 vo. edition there are two mistakes. In Psalms vii, 13, "shatfs" appears instead of "shafts," and in Amos v, 24, in the margin, "overflowing" should be "everflowing."

AWARDS.

THE premiums awarded for the best specimens of composition recently published in THE INLAND PRINTER, have been paid to the successful contestants. As we propose to continue this competitive feature, we again call the attention of the craft to the inducements offered. Twenty dollars will be paid to the winner of the first prize; fifteen to the winner of the second; ten dollars to the winner of the third, and five dollars to the winner of the fourth. The awarding committee, as heretofore, will be composed of practical, disinterested job printers. All specimens for competition must be addressed, prepaid, to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS' MONUMENTS.

A writer in the *Printers' Register*, London, writing on this subject, says:

There are, to Gutenberg the Thorwaldsen statue at Mainz; D'Anger's statue at Strasburg, with a replica at Paris; Laumtz's statue at Frankfort, a cast of which is at our Crystal Palace. Other memorials of the proto-printer are the inscription on the Hof zum Gensfleisch; the inscription on the Hof zum Gutenberg, a small statue in the garden of the same house, at Mainz; the inscription on the Hof zum Jungen, and the recently erected tablet at Eltville. "Koster," whoever he was, has several statues—one in the Market Place at Haarlem, one in the Botanic Garden, and the inscription on the Koster House. Gering has a bust at Paris; Plantin several memorials at Antwerp; and I find memoranda of statues encountered in the course of occasional wanderings abroad, to Bodoni, Castaldi, Thierry Martens, Senefelder, Chaix, Henry Estienne, F. Didot. In England we have the Caxton memorial tablet, erected by the Roxburghe Club, and the window originated by Mr. Powell and subscribed for by the printers of Great Britain—both at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

SKETCHES OF THE BOOKBINDING ART.

BY A. J. COX.

"Come and take choice of all my library, and so beguile thy sorrow."

THIS series of articles is designed to give a general outline of the process of bookmaking, with a few hints to collectors and possessors of libraries on the care of books, and the choice of appropriate styles of binding.

A history of the art from its earliest advent to the present is not within the limit of these sketches; a record of the discoveries, inventions and improvements of twenty centuries requiring more extended notice; but a brief review of a few of its many points of interest may not be amiss.

Bookbinding is coëval with bookmaking; and since letters are said to have been invented by the Phœnicians, two thousand years or more before Christ, and hieroglyphics by Atholes, son of Menes, King of Egypt, who wrote the history of the Egyptians 2122 B. C., doubtless the idea of preserving their records in this way occurred to them; but as none of their works have descended to our times, we must pause, in our glance backward toward these remote ages, at the early days of Rome.

The earliest books of this nation were merely sheets of wood, lead or copper, loosely connected by iron rings at the back. The first improvement upon the substantial but not elegant binding was made by hollowing out one side of two sheets of wood until they resembled a schoolboy's slate in its frame, covering it with wax, on which the writing was inscribed, and fastening them together by one edge, face to face, for the preservation of the message. This form of book, called Diptych, was in use among the Romans, especially for the preservation of records, and for epistolary purposes, until after the Christian era; and there is little doubt that the first copies of the Epistles of St. Paul were thus sent out to the churches.

This, however, was not the only form of bookbinding then in use. Long strips of papyrus, fastened by one edge to a roll of metal or ivory, elaborately finished and ornamented, to which the binder affixed clasps and title, are also among the earliest forms of the art. Phillatius, an Athenian, was the first to sew a few leaves of papyrus together—very much as at the present day—and for their better preservation, inclose them in covers of wood. To reward this inventor, his countrymen erected a marble statue in his honor, which shows the estimate in which the ancients held the bookbinder's services. Soon very elaborately carved covers of oak began to be used upon those books whose manuscript contents and decorations were of especial value. The next improvement was to cover the boards with leather or vellum. About the time of the Christian era the Romans covered books with red, yellow, green or purple leather, and decorated them with gold and silver.

Until the fifteenth century, printing being unknown, and the labor of transcribing even a single volume immense, books were extreme rarities; and as much labor and expense were bestowed upon the protection and embellishment of a cherished folio as now suffices to build a house.

Through the dark ages it was the duty of the monks

of the various religious orders, particularly the Benedictines, to copy and bind the books, which were the chief treasures of their establishments.

The general aspect of these monkish bindings is extremely thick, heavy and solid, and to modern taste, clumsy—the wooden cover, with its metal hinges, bosses, guards, corner-plates and clasps, seeming, in everything but dimensions, fit for a church door.

The literary treasures of kings and ecclesiastical dignitaries were incased in ivory sides, artistically carved in appropriate devices; or in enamel, or silver, or even gold covers. These costly bindings were often still farther enriched by being incrusted with jewels.

The most ancient book now in existence is a copy of St. Cuthbert's Gospel and Epistles, in the British Museum. It was written in the beginning of the seventh century, by Eafrid, Bishop of Durham, illuminated by his successor, Ethelmund, and bound by Bilfrid, a monk of Durham, about the year 650 A.D. The binding is of velvet-covered boards, adorned with edges of silver, and plates of gold, which are set with precious stones.

Mr. Dibdin, in his "Bibliographical Decameron," has given an account of the library of Corvinus, king of Hungary, who died at Buda about the year 1490. This library consisted of about thirty thousand volumes, mostly manuscripts of the Greek and Latin poets and historians, and was contained in large vaulted galleries. The bindings of the books were mostly of brocade, protected with bosses and clasps of gold and silver; and these, alas! were the subsequent cause of the almost entire destruction of the library; for, when the city of Buda was taken by assault, in 1526, the Turkish soldiers tore the precious volumes from their covers for the sake of the ornaments that were upon them.

With the invention of printing, and consequent multiplication of books in a portable form, came a change in the style of bookbinding. The thick boards, with their metal plates and heavy clasps, their rich enamels, and adornment with precious metals and gems, disappeared, and were succeeded by bindings in vellum, parchment, or richly colored leather, with elegant designs blindtooled, or worked in gold or color, and gilt *gauffreè* edges.

Some of the wealthy and powerful families of Italy, near the close of the fifteenth century, were the first to encourage skillful artists to design rich and appropriate decorations for books, which the binders were to work out. The love of art was at this time universal; and in the land where Michael Angelo, Da Vinci and Raphael produced their great works, under the auspices of the Medici, the art of bookbinding flourished also.

To this age belongs the name of the famous Jean Grolier, who was the first to introduce lettering upon the back of books. This nobleman was extremely fastidious in his bindings, which were for the most part executed in smooth morocco and calf, with an intersected linework finish, very beautiful in effect. For a great variety of works nothing has since been introduced more elegant or appropriate.

During the reign of Francis I., in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, the French school of binding suddenly came to the front, and reached a superiority which it long maintained, as at the head of the art in Europe.

It was not until the last half of the eighteenth century that England took the leading place in workmanlike forwarding and artistic finishing of books. Still the art was not without its votaries; for early in the sixteenth century Grafton produced his great Bible, printing an edition of two thousand five hundred copies, one of which was placed in nearly every church in England, secured to the desk by a chain. Within three years there were seven distinct editions of the work, which, presuming each edition to consist of the same number of copies as the first, would amount to seventeen thousand, five hundred folio volumes. The binding, therefore, of this book alone would give some importance to the art of bookbinding at that period.

In the reign of Elizabeth, also, some exquisite bindings were done in embroidery, the queen herself often working covers for Bibles and other devotional books, with gold and silver thread, spangles and colored silks, which she presented to her friends and maids of honor.

But the acknowledged supremacy to which English bookbinding has attained is largely due to the work of Roger Payne, a man gifted with extraordinary skill, dexterity and taste, who flourished about 1770 A.D. His history is an epoch in the art. His work was, as he says, "very carefully and honestly done." His tooling was especially beautiful, and his ornaments, many of which were fashioned by his own hands, were at once highly appropriate and artistic.

His bills, in which he was in the habit of taking his patrons into his confidence, are, like himself, a curiosity. The following is a sample:

Æschylus Glasguæ, MDCCXV. Flaxman Illustravit.

Bound in the very best manner, sew'd with strong Silk, every Sheet round every Band, not false bands; the Back lined with Russia Leather Cut Exceeding large; Finished in the most magnificent manner. Embroidered with ERMINE, expressive of The High Rank of The Noble Patroness of The Designs, the Other Parts Finished in The Most Elegant Taste, with small Tool Gold Borders, Studded with Gold; and small Tool Panes of the most exact Work. Measured with the Compasses. It takes a great deal of Time making out the different measurements, preparing The Tools and making out new Patterns. The Back finished in Compartments, with parts of Gold studded work, and open work to relieve the Rich close studded work. All the Tools, except studded points, are obliged to be worked off plain first, and afterward the Gold laid on, and worked off again, and this Gold Work requires double Gold, being on Rough Grained Morocco. The impressions of the Tools must be filled and covered at the bottom with Gold, to prevent flaws and cracks.

(*To be continued*)

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE correspondence in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER is well worthy of perusal, and we commend it to the careful attention of our readers. Mr. Rastall's communication is on a subject in which the entire craft is interested, and we believe that the adoption of the system he so ably advocates would eventually prove satisfactory to all concerned.

WE are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Theodore De Vinne, of New York, for the use of a number of cuts illustrative of the art of typefounding, appearing in this issue, and which will appear in subsequent numbers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

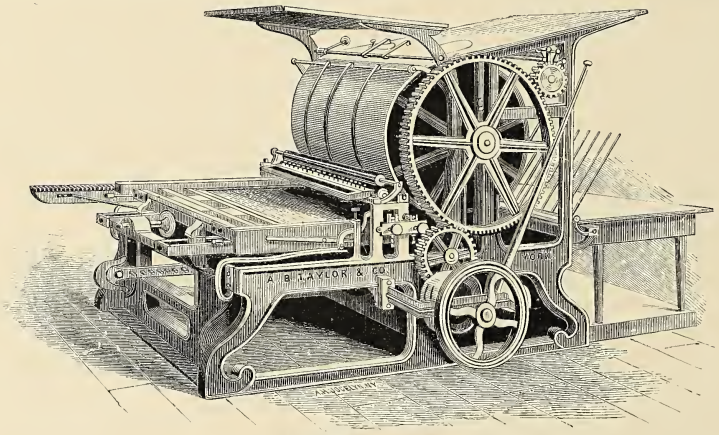
PROMINENT among those who have helped to bring the press to its present stage of development, the name of Alva Burr Taylor must occupy a conspicuous place. The finger motion of Napier, the fly by Adams, and the air spring, the invention of Taylor, constitute the most important improvements added to it, and each is characterized by extreme simplicity.

A. B. Taylor was born May 12, 1803, in the township of Norwalk, village of Westport, Connecticut, and descends from a family who formed some of the earliest settlers of that state. He first worked in his father's blacksmith shop making horseshoe nails. In 1816 he made his first visit to New York, and in 1825 went to that city to remain. Having secured a position as blacksmith's helper, he was able to earn just enough to pay his board bill, but soon became a grate-maker, earning $1.00 per day. In 1829 he entered the works of R. Hoe & Co., becoming foreman in 1832, and remained in that important position for just ten years. He helped to construct the third drum cylinder press built in this country while with the Hoe firm. This press was set up by him in the office of the New York *Evening Post*.

In 1842 he began constructing the Taylor press, and at once became a strong competitor. The experience gained while with the Hoe's taught him to turn out the best class of work, and his inventive genius supplied whatever printers required.

February 4, 1850, occurred the memorable Hague street explosion, by which Taylor's entire establishment was destroyed, besides entailing a loss of sixty-three precious lives. In 1867 Mr. Taylor's eldest son, George W. Taylor, formed a co-partnership with S. P. Rounds, the present public printer, and began the construction of the Chicago Taylor press, which was said to be the first four-roller press built having all the rollers cover a full form. George, who had made hosts of warm friends in the West, died in 1869. Since then the father has gradually withdrawn himself from the works in New York, and lives in Newark, New Jersey, where he employs himself in other business affairs, enjoying the closing years of a life spent in constant activity and usefulness. The business as left by him is now in the hands of his grandson, A. B. Taylor, Jr.

The Napier principle adopted by Hoe was copied also by him. The design of the frames was somewhat different, the base being ornamented by a scroll, and slight changes were made in some minor details, but with the exception of the spring motion they were substantially the same. The gearing was placed on the feeder's side, the fly cam, inclosed in a disk, being on the opposite. In place of tape wheels, a wooden drum channeled throughout its entire length, affording clearance for the nippers to open, was used to deliver the sheet. Strings run down to the roots of the fly fingers to prevent the sheets from adhering to the drum, which was geared to the cylinder wheel. In this construction of the fly, where the fingers are not connected by a cross brace, the delivery of thin stock is troublesome, since the sheet is liable to bag between the fingers, while otherwise it would be held flat. In printing solids, especially on cards, the drum was likely to smear or "crock," and often such work was delivered by hand, and many careless "hands" were injured in the process. Subsequently, the whole idea having been abandoned by Taylor, it was patented in France by Marinoni, who added nippers to the drum, and this formed the basis for costly litigation between Hoe and Cottrell & Babcock, who felt at liberty to use a device so long and extensively used.



TAYLOR DRUM CYLINDER.

The frames of this press were bolted to three heavy cross braces, which also supported the ribs, and formed a combination of such firmness, owing to the great vertical depth, no foundation was considered necessary. The air chamber to overcome the momentum of the bed was the

chief feature of the machine, its action being so soft and cushion-like as to permit of high speed and great service without material wear.

Drum cylinders were constructed with brackets in front to support a shelf for stock, leaving the feed-board free for pointing bookwork. In this way the press was fed precisely like the Adams press. Thus it will be seen how hard builders struggled to meet the often unreasonable demands of printers, and the "points" then so important are now discarded. The bearers were made of a solid bar beveled to correspond with that of the bed, this method being adopted to avoid the Hoe patent. The fountain was so designed the blade could be adjusted to and from the iron rollers to permit any flow of ink required. The cloth roller was driven by pinion to prevent slip, while the roller sockets differed but slightly from Hoe's.

Three-revolution presses and double cylinders were built as well as two-revolution with front delivery, now so eagerly aimed at. In all presses of this class the cylinder was raised by means of a rock shaft and eccentric sliding blocks, differing in this respect from Hoe, who used toggles.

In the double cylinder the rollers, two or five, were placed between the cylinders, by which means the stroke of the bed was lessened. The fountain, shaped like a letter V, was directly above, and necessitated the use of a ductor slightly shorter than the form, owing to the leakage beyond its outer edge.

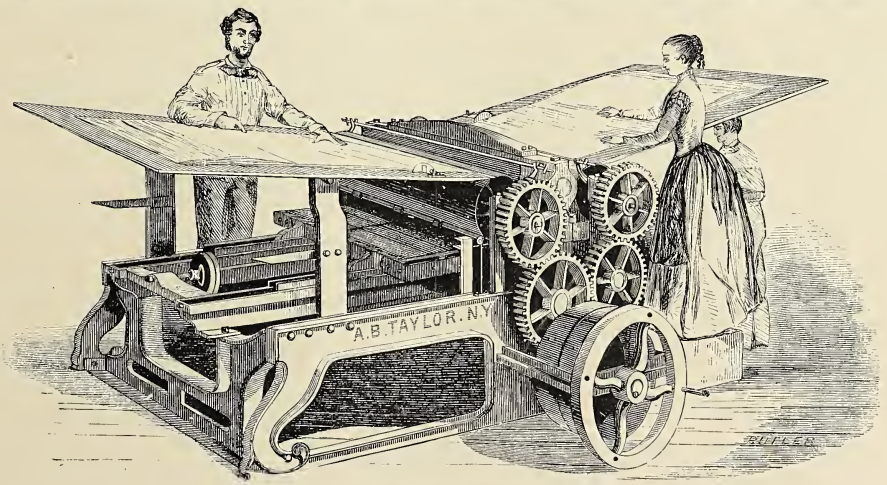
The accompanying cut of the double cylinder shows the method of hand delivery—one fly-board removed. The fly was used, but was a matter of controversy between Hoe and Adams, the inventor; and upon its purchase by the former was often licensed by Taylor, who tried many ingenious devices to avoid its use.

On the two-revolution front delivery press two hands were required. One fed the sheet which was printed by the first revolution, while a circular brush the full length of the cylinder removed the sheet at the instant the nippers released it, and the other attendant laid it on the opposite board. These presses were constructed chiefly for poster work, to avoid smutting. One of them has for many years been in use in the house of Russell, Morgan & Co., Cincinnati.

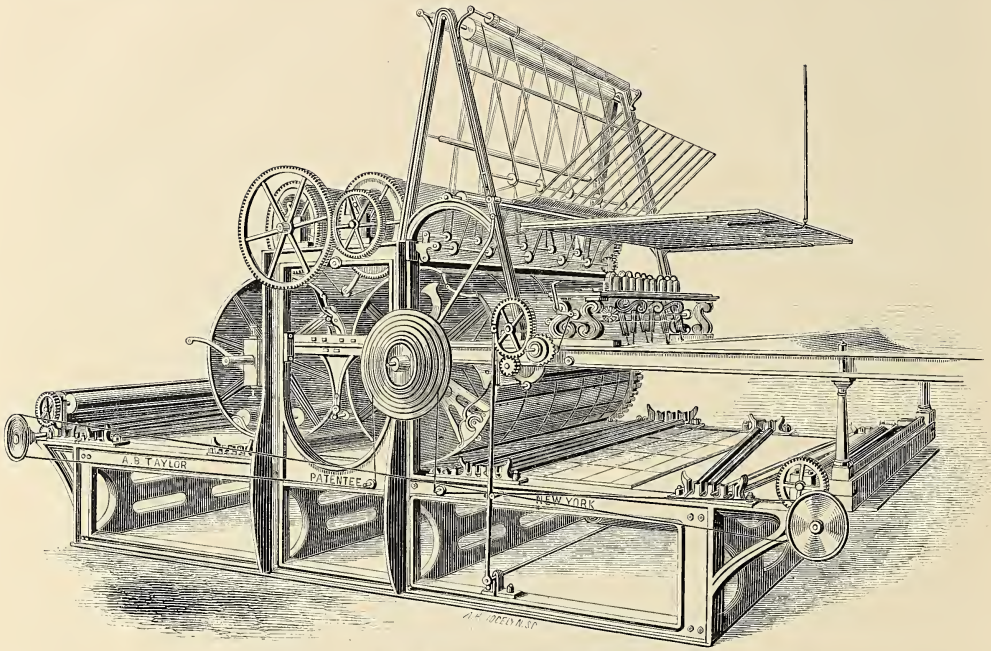
Perfecting presses were also constructed for illustrated newspaper and bookwork, which were automatic in operation and fed the sheets, printed on both sides, slipped the tympan to prevent offset, and delivered without any human assistance. The self-feeder was the production of that greatest of all American inventors, William Bullock, while the fly originated with Isaac Adams, and that no injustice may be done to their memory this fact is here mentioned; the combination, however, belongs to Taylor.

John Henry, in the *Printer*, in 1858, thus speaks of this machine:

> To see this wonderful piece of mechanism in operation one almost feels impressed with the idea that it is endowed with life, thought and reason. All the operator or attendant has to do is to carry the paper within reach of the machine, and lay it on what is called the feeding-table. The machine then goes to work, not merely like clockwork, but more like a thing of life, takes the paper carefully, sheet by sheet, prints it on one side, turns it over, making a perfect register, prints the other side, and piles away the sheets as fast as they are printed, in a more even and perfect manner than can be done by live human hands.
>
> The press is twenty-two feet long, eleven feet high, and six feet wide. The two printing cylinders are forty-one inches in diameter, and weigh a ton each; the two small cylinders are for the purpose of turning the sheet over after one side has been printed, and are mounted with grippers which seize the sheet as it passes from one cylinder to another, each set of grippers holding the sheet until it is seized by the next set, thereby insuring a perfect register. One of the most important improvements in this press over all others is a shifting tympan on the second cylinder, which consists of thirty yards of cloth wound upon a roller. One end of the cloth is carried over the blanket and wound upon another roller a little at each impression, the object being to prevent the ink being transferred from the sheet to the blanket, and from



TAYLOR DOUBLE CYLINDER.



TAYLOR AUTOMATIC PERFECTING PRESS.

thence to the next sheet, which is most effectually accomplished, thus avoiding offset.

The beds are connected together, with ink tables at the ends, twenty-nine inches wide, and one in the center, twenty-three inches, making the bed and distributing surfaces upward of twelve feet long. The bed is reversed at the centers by the air chamber, which beautiful device is known as "Taylor's Air Spring."

A pile of sheets is placed upon the feeding-board in the manner usual for hand-feeding. Above it and a few inches back of the front edge of the top sheet a number of small vertical cylinders stand in a row parallel to the printing cylinder. Each of these cylinders is a small engine closed at the top and open at the bottom, inside of which is a piston, provided with a rod sufficiently long to reach the paper when the piston is down. All the rods are articulated; an elongated hole is cut in each for a crank-pin to pass through, and by means of a crank-shaft they are made to move constantly forward and back. The ends of the piston rods are so arranged as to slide on the paper when moving backward, and to carry it forward during the forward stroke. Each piston is pressed down by a coiled spring, placed in the cylinder between the piston and the top cover. From each cylinder a pipe extends to the edge of the feed-board nearest the roller, where it is flattened, and its lowest portion resting on the feed-board is pierced with a small hole. The machinery operates as follows: the rods working backward and forward in contact with the top sheet brings it forward to the edge of the feed-board. The moment it arrives there the sheet closes hermetically the small holes in the pipes. A vacuum in the cylinders and the rising of the piston against the coiled springs are the immediate results of this closing. The piston rods recede from the paper which is left at rest till the iron fingers of the cylinder seize it and carry it to the form. The moment the sheet is carried off, the holes in the pipes are left open, air rushes through them into the cylinders, fills the vacuum, the pistons are pushed down by the coiled springs, and the ends of the piston rods carry the next sheet forward. Several of the cylinders work at a right angle with the first, to insure a proper register sidewise. There are also a few incidental arrangements, such as the raising of all the pipes from the paper at the moment the last is clenched.

One of these presses was cut in two, had feed-boards attached, and was used in Leslie's for many years. Mr. J. L. Firm, the present superintendent of the establishment, and Wm. H. Ray, in charge at the time, say they were excellent machines; so much care was bestowed in their construction but five sheets of paper were used for packing, and a perfectly solid impression was obtained. The speed was from one thousand to thirteen hundred perfected sheets per hour, and *Harper's Weekly* was for years printed on one of them.

KIND WORDS.

The St. Louis *Printers' Cabinet,* in referring to THE INLAND PRINTER, indulges in the following kind and complimentary remarks:

Unquestionably the best publication for printers, publishers, and all persons in any way connected with or interested in printing or publishing, is THE INLAND PRINTER, published by the Inland Printer Co., Chicago. This publication is now in its second volume, and its success, though phenomenally great, has been nothing more than it has justly deserved. The writer hereof is the proud possessor of a complete file of this splendid publication, and no reasonable consideration would be an inducement to part with it. It is just the publication that should find its way into the hands of every printer and publisher in the land, and at the subscription price asked, $1.50 per year, there are no tenable reasons why it should not do so. No employing printer can afford to be without it, nor can he afford to have his employés be without it.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPEFOUNDING.

BY ALFRED PYE.

THE average printer's knowledge of typefounding is so limited that some description of the process by which type is produced will come as a boon to many who have longed to know something about the manufacture of the material which they daily handle, but have had no means of satisfying their desire in this direction. No idea of the number of hands through which the type has to pass, after it is cast and before it is ready for the printer, can be formed by anyone who has not seen the process or had it described; and the amount of work, both artistic and mechanical, that is necessary *to be* performed *before* a type can be cast is likely to create a feeling almost of wonder in the uninitiated as he is made acquainted with the manufacture of matrices and molds, the two implements which give form to the face and body of the type. A printer should, whenever it is possible to do so (and in large cities where typefoundries are located this should be an easy matter), make a knowledge of typefounding a part of his education. Most artisans and mechanics are intimately acquainted with the quality of the material used by them, and can tell how the tools they handle are constructed, and printers ought not to be behind them in this matter. For their benefit we will describe in as interesting a manner as possible how type is made, from the initial point to the finished type ready for use.

Considerable mystery surrounds the invention of typefounding, from the fact that no authentic record exists of the implements used for the purpose of casting type by Gutenberg, who is generally acknowledged to have been the inventor; but from vague references to "casting letters in brass" (no doubt meaning brass matrices), and the use of a mold in connection therewith, in such records as do exist, it is safe to infer that the principle of typefounding has remained the same during the more than four centuries that have elapsed since its invention. Without the mold and matrix, types cannot be made with that regularity and exactness of body and line of face that is so necessary to produce good printing. The face of the type is formed in the matrix, the body in the mold.

A matrix is an oblong, rectangular piece of copper, with the form of the letter it is intended to produce deeply impressed near one end, in such a manner that when fitted to the mold it will be directly in position for giving a correct face to the metal type that is formed in the mold. The making of matrices is an operation requiring considerable artistic skill and minute attention to details. The form of the letter has first to be cut in steel by an artist called a punchcutter, the steel letter thus cut being called a punch. Really good punchcutters, like good workmen in other businesses, are few and far between. Not only must they be skillful engravers, but must have a profound knowledge of the proportion one letter should bear to another; have correct ideas as to the form of letters, and should be, in fact, first-class artists in every sense of the term.

In the preparation of a set of matrices for a font of Roman letter two sets of punches are actually needed. The sunken portions of letters need to be first cut in relief and driven into the steel that is to be used for the punch. These primary punches are termed counter-punches, and are made to secure uniformity of impression in all the faces of a font of letter, which could scarcely be attained if the sunken portions were gouged out.

The illustration here given represents the counter-punch for a capital H. The white space in the center is cut into the counter, and when driven into the steel to be used for the punch leaves the fine line across the center of the letter in relief, while the dark portions form the hollow spaces in the upper and lower portions of the letter. The other illustration shows the finished punch after the punchcutter has formed the outside of the letter.



PUNCH.

The steel used for the punches and counters is of the finest quality obtainable; it is first annealed to render it easily workable, and afterward retempered so as to be able to overcome the resistance developed in driving, either the counter-punches into the steel for making the punches, or the punches into the matrices. Such letters as I, i, l, etc., do not need a counter-punch, as all the cutting is on the outside of the letter; but all other letters in the alphabet have to be counter-punched, or countered, which is the technical term. During the process of punchcutting delicate measuring instruments are constantly used to determine the exact depth of sinking, accurate lining, etc. These instruments are so constructed that they will measure the one-thousandth part of an inch, sometimes even less. The necessity for such close measurement will be apparent to anyone who will examine a single line of type, and observe the perfect proportion which one letter bears to another in the size of face and thickness of the lines which give it the right form or shape. The amount of time expended and expense involved in making a set of punches for a font of letter is something enormous, and the printer who carelessly tosses a "busted" type into the hellbox little thinks how much it would cost to produce another letter like it if the matrix in which it was formed were destroyed.

When the punches for a font of letter are all cut the operation of making the matrices begins. A separate slab of copper is required for each character in the font. The surface of the copper is highly burnished, so that when the punch is driven into it, the face of the letter will be a perfectly even surface, without flaw or blur of any kind. The copper slab is firmly fixed in an apparatus called a driving-block, the punch is placed in the right position, and by means of a smart blow is driven into the copper. Sometimes it will happen that the punch gets broken in the process of driving; even the detachment of a small portion of the face of the punch is sufficient to cause trouble, and the process of punchcutting for that character has to be gone over again.

The copper slab as thus prepared is termed a drive. Around the spot where the punch made its impression is a raised surface, or bur, caused by the displacement of the

copper in the process of driving. This has to be smoothed away, and the drive made of even surface. This portion of the work is intrusted to another person called a fitter, who has to test the drive in many ways before it becomes a matrix.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XIII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE "Nuremberg Chronicle" does not display any superiority of design or conception over other books of like nature of the same period; its only original or superior claim consists in the fact that it was the first book printed from cuts executed in simple black and white without calling the assistance of the colorist to complete the design after the cuts were printed. This change was brought about by the introduction of cross-hatching or relief lines crossing each other at different angles and intervals, representing the different degrees of intensity or shading, technically called color. This was an effect already in use in copperplate engraving, but a much easier method is employed in that art than in producing the same effect in wood engraving. As in copperplate engraving the lines are incised into the metal with about the same ease as drawing with a pencil, while in wood engraving the method is exactly the reverse, that is cutting out the minute square or diamond shape interstices, retaining the lines crossing each other continuous and unbroken in relief. The depth of color or shading was produced by the varying thickness of these relief lines, and their proximity to each other. In engraving cross-hatching on wood the task is much more difficult and laborious than on copper, and requires more patience, nicety and skill. At first it was thought beyond the power and ability of the wood engraver to successfully produce cross-hatching on wood, but this was most effectually proven an erroneous supposition. The earliest wood cut in which cross-hatching appears is the frontispiece to "Breydenbach's Travels," published in 1486, at Mayence. This is undoubtedly the most skillful wood engraving of its time. The "Nuremberg Chronicle" was the first book in which the cuts employed extensively the process of cross-hatching to obtain color and general shading effect, and by the general introduction of this process this volume marks the beginning of an elaborate, pleasing and comprehensive school of wood engraving. It would be no easy task to describe minutely the hundreds of illustrated books printed in Germany before the end of the century, so we content ourselves with the preceding brief description of those of most importance in the history and progress of wood engraving. The different books printed at this period are as diversified in their conception, and the execution of their illustrations as they were in number.

The majority, however, were of a rude and grotesque nature, but as a whole much praise should be given to the practice of wood engraving in connection with printing in the promotion of refinement and civilization. Wood engraving was not only useful in the advance of art, but it marks an epoch in the entire life of mind and culture; the ideas portrayed by the wood engraver and multiplied in printed pictures were more forcible and comprehensive than the printed letter-press descriptions or announcements, and appealed to the intellectual understanding through the eye, giving a strengthening force to the memory where letter-press would fail.

As typography advanced from Germany to other European countries the art of wood engraving went with it hand in hand, and they were inseparable in their noble cause of diffusing knowledge throughout the land.

The first books printed in the French language appeared in Bruges about 1475, but the first city to issue books in the French language, from its own presses, was Lyons, which had gained a knowledge of the arts of printing and wood engraving from Basle, Geneva and Nuremberg, a result of their close commercial relations, barring a few scattering doubtful examples. It was in these Lyonese books that French wood engraving first made its appearance. From the very beginning of printing in France, Lyons was the head quarters of popular literature, as well as the center of printing books in the vulgar tongue. Paris was the seat of the literature of the learned, both in Latin and French, and was devoted to reproducing religious and scientific works. At the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, the presses at Lyons issued the greatest number of the first editions of the popular romances which were so eagerly sought for, not only by the French, but throughout all European countries. These books were generally intended to meet the requirements and tastes of the middle classes, who were not able to possess the costly, illuminated manuscript books, which had previously controlled literature. These numerous works, at the time, were not considered of enough value to preserve, and in consequence became very scarce, and at the present time very valuable to the bibliographer historian and antiquarian. They were published in almost countless numbers, and spread a far under-estimated influence of valuable and literary knowledge and refined taste throughout the whole of Europe, and opened up avenues of acquiring knowledge which steadily and surely advanced as the cycles of time rolled on.

Wood cuts were first introduced into these valuable books about 1476, but for some twenty years following this date the art was practiced more as a trade than an art, which fact in itself explains very satisfactorily the reason for so little artistic merit being displayed in its products. In 1493 an edition of "Terence," made its appearance at Lyons in which the former rudeness of the art gave way to the exhibition of some skill in both designing and engraving, and brought to light the first indications of the excellence to be attained in the art at Lyons in the sixteenth century.

The "Golden Legend," of 1483; "The Fables of Esop," of 1484; "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," and other books printed by Caxton were embellished with wood cuts, but it is unnecessary to either enumerate them or give specimens of the cuts, as they were all executed in the same rude and inartistic manner as the cuts in the Book of Chesse and Mirror of the World. In the "Book of Hunting and Hawking," printed in 1486, at St. Albans, and in the second and enlarged edition of the same work

of 1496, printed at Westminster, by Wynkyn de Worde, Caxton's successor, there are also rude wood cut illustrations. The most creditable wood cut printed in England prior to 1500, is a representation of the Crucifixion at the end of the "Golden Legend," of 1493, printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

There is a German edition of Jacobus de Cessolis in folio, with wood cuts, supposed to have been printed at Augsburg, by Gunther Zainer, in 1477, but both printer's name and date of publication are based on no better authority than mere supposition. The first German edition of this work containing wood cuts and bearing a positive date, was printed by Henry Knoblochzer, at Strasburg, in 1483. The wood cuts in the Chesse and Mirror of the World, were equal, if not superior, to any printed either in England or elsewhere at the same period, are far better than those in "Sorg's Bible," of 1480, or "Veldener's Fasciculus Temporum," of the same year. In many of the cuts printed by Caxton, the most simple methods are employed to convey the ideal subject. The outlines are coarse and stiff; the shadows and color in the drapery are indicated by short parallel lines; cross-hatching being studiously avoided in any of them, as cheapness, devoid of artistic merit or laborious mechanism, seemed to be the prevailing idea in their production.

The first instance of maps being engraved on wood, appears in "Ptolemy's Cosmography," printed in 1482, by Leonard Holl, at Ulm. It contains twenty seven maps and is folio in size. In a general map of the world the engraver has cut his name at the top. At the corners of this map the winds are expressed by ideal heads with puffed out cheeks as in the act of blowing. These heads are very indifferently engraved. This work is also embellished with ornamental initial letters, engraved on wood. Each map occupies two folio pages, and is printed on adjacent pages, so that when the book is opened each of the maps have the appearance of being printed from one block. The maps are engraved in skeleton or outline, and are very coarsely cut, but as the names of places, rivers, mountains, etc., are also engraved, the execution of these thirty-seven maps was the result of a vast amount of labor, coarse and unskilled as they are. In 1486 another edition of this work with the same cuts was printed, at the instance and cost of Justus de Albano, of Venice, by John Regen, at Ulm. There were also editions of this work printed from copperplate engravings, but as this does not bear on the object of these notes, we leave them with mere mention.

In a folio edition of Ptolemy printed by Jacobus Pentius de Leucho, at Venice, in 1571, the outlines of the maps with indications of mountains and rivers are engraved on wood, and the names of places are printed with type of different sizes with red and black ink. The double borders that surround these maps in which the degrees of latitude are indicated, appear to be formed with wide double metal rules. At the head of several of the maps are engraved representations of animals, emblematic of the country shown on the map.

In the last map, of Loraine, in an edition of Ptolemy, in folio, printed in 1513, at Strasburg, by John Schott, a still further attempt is made to print in colors in the manner of chiaro-scuro wood engravings. The hills and trees are printed with green ink, the indications of towns and cities, and the names of the prominent places are printed with red ink, while the names of the less important places are printed with black ink. This map being printed in three colors, viz., green, red, and black, required two separate engravings on wood and two separate type forms, each of which was printed separately. The arms which form a border to the map are printed in their proper heraldic colors.

At a later period a new method was introduced by which the engraver was spared the tedious task of cutting the letters, and yet the printer was able to make a perfect printed map with one impression. This was done by engraving the indications of mountains, rivers, cities and villages, leaving sufficient blank spaces for the names. The block was then morticed and type set in for the different names, so that when an impression was taken a complete map was the result. The engravers, however, were not very successful in map engraving, and it was virtually given up in favor of copperplate engraving, and from about 1570 the practice was almost entirely abolished and remained out of common use for years. However, there were occasionally maps engraved on wood, from the first to the middle of the nineteenth century, the practice being somewhat revived, but as a rule was not very successful, from the fact that it required too much labor and time to engrave a good and intricate map, which made this class of work too expensive for general use, while there were cheaper methods of doing the work.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DOES GOOD PRINTING PAY?

BY A. V. HAIGHT.

HOWEVER desirable it may be for the large number who take a deep interest in the printer's art to aim at its elevation and advancement, the question of doing a successful business must always be a chief consideration. In other words, the pleasure of producing beautiful work must be governed by the profit. The question, "Does good printing pay?" has been often discussed, and, while the experience of some may justify a negative answer, a great many better qualified to judge, perhaps, have been convinced that good printing does pay "in the long run."

The "cheap" printer will maintain that time is thrown away in any effort to do work above the average, or even by insisting on careful work; but he is not a competent judge of the question. Whether one aspires to the better grades of work or prefers to do the cheaper kinds, he will find in time that it is always better policy to do the work he has in hand as well as his ability will permit. It is a fact that he who slights his work, whatever it may be, cannot build up a successful business, nor can he thus hold a business already established, no matter how firmly rooted.

The printer, who uniformly does his work well, and can be depended on for it, can, in many cases, command

his own price, so long as it is any way reasonable. His customers may temporarily drop away, but depend upon it, if they are worth having as customers, they will not long stay with the cheap printer. The taste of the business public is surely being gradually educated to a higher class of work, and, as a rule, the work of twenty years ago would not answer for the present day.

But good work of itself may not always be certain of securing success. Much time may be thrown away needlessly if the workman does not evince proper interest in doing his part. The demands made on the good compositor are severe, and not only compel constant study, but the appliances of these days require that he have versatile talent as well as the mechanical skill to properly execute. He should always be on the alert to grasp any new ideas that may be applied to his work, and when anything comes to his notice that suggests something new he should make a note of it and keep it in a convenient place for future use. A scrap book for such memoranda and sketches should be kept, which would often prove useful when a piece of fine work might be required and the time for its production be limited. Such a book will save many hours' perplexing study, which can be immediately put to the prompt execution of the work. The compositor thus equipped will be able to make himself almost indispensable to his employer, and can command a better salary than one who is compelled to take up valuable time in experimenting during working hours. Such men not only give the office an advantage over its rivals, but enables it to produce better work at a good profit. By such means, if in no other way, tasty work cannot only be made to yield good returns directly, but the office secures a reputation and standing which will draw new business at remunerative prices.

It is not the most intricate rule work nor the most elaborate combinations that always give the best results. If the customer is willing to pay for them, very good. But the aim should be, if working for profit, which is necessary with the majority of the craft, to get the best possible results with a fair amount of labor. The difficult contortions of brass rule may serve to exhibit the skill and patience of the compositor, but comparatively few are willing to pay for the time necessary for such manipulation. In color work, a judicious arrangement of few colors can often be made more attractive, with the introduction of a new idea, though very simple, than the elaborate and difficult work which can only be appreciated by the printer. Many of the most striking examples of color work are brought out by the simplest means. But however unpretentious the design, the details should be carried out to perfection, if possible. No matter how beautiful a design may be, if the miters are imperfect and the composition unfinished and slovenly, or the presswork badly done, all the work is thrown away. Still, a piece of ordinary composition may look passable if supplemented by superior presswork.

The primary condition of financial success in good printing rests with the workmen. If the compositor, as a rule, take a day to accomplish a result that may be reached in a simple way in half the time, he is an unprofitable workman, and any indirect benefits of his skill are not likely to offset his unnecessary efforts.

In a properly conducted office, with the right kind of workmen, it may be said that the production of good work costs no more than the inferior. The habit of careful attention once formed, and always insisted upon, will in time "make crooked things straight," and not only result in turning out uniformly good printing, but bring both glory and ducats to workman as well as employer.

Business men recognize the tendency to better things in the line of printed work. The public taste is becoming such that a business is in some measure judged by the appearance of the stationery and advertising matter made use of. Those of good judgment know it is a mistake to send out inferior printed matter. If it is gotten up in attractive style it will arrest attention, and the main object of the advertiser is at once attained. This fact of itself has been largely instrumental in crowding out many who, a few years ago, were comparatively prosperous. Thanks to the persistent efforts of many American printers, a poor piece of printing is the exception rather than the rule in the majority of places throughout this country. Their action has so stimulated the demand for good work that it is not safe to offer an intelligent customer the botch work that is occasionally seen even at this day.

To those who become attached to the art it has a fascination that is not easily destroyed. The continued efforts of those engaged in the auxiliary arts are pushing the intelligent printer to his best endeavors. As nothing is stationary in nature, so the art of printing must either advance or retrograde. It is not yet far enough beyond infancy for the latter, and those who are to be the leaders and who will command success must unceasingly strive to excel. By such efforts only can we hope to decisively settle the question that good printing pays.

POOR PRINT AND THE EYES.

Nothing, perhaps, is causing so much injury to eyesight at the present than poor and indistinct print. Everyone has experienced the unpleasant sensation that follows on changing from a book clearly and distinctly printed, to one that is not. The sensation is always unpleasant if not positively painful. Many a book or paper is never read through because the would-be reader, soon after beginning to read, becomes weary and throws it aside, often supposing that the author is tedious and wearisome, when it is really the printing. This being the case, we are surprised that so many publishers and authors allow their publications to appear so indistinctly printed, and, even if clearly printed, in such small type as to render it difficult and wearisome to read. We have no doubt that many a publication is on the wane from this simple cause.

A medical work was recently published in Chicago, written by an eminent and well known practitioner. Its sale has been a failure. The eminence of the author and its valuable contents should have made it a success. No one, however, can read it an hour in the daytime without great weariness, and to attempt to read it at night, is decidedly painful.—*People's Health Journal.*

GRAY sets off a color better than either black or white. White, gold or black will serve as an edging to any color. A white ground has a tendency to make colors upon it appear darker, while a black ground has a contrary effect. In the association of two tones of one color, the effect will be to light the light shade and darken the other. The fact that incongruous colors are often harmoniously combined in nature is no guarantee that they may be similarly applied in art.

STYLE 1,077.

$3.60. TWO-LINE NONPAREIL ORNAMENTED, No. 1,077. 15 A 3 lb. 2 oz.

LE PLUS ANCIENNE GRAVURE CONNUE AVEC UNE DATE 1418

BARON DE F. A. REIFFENBERG, BRUXELLES, 1845.



$5.00. TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS ORNAMENTED, No. 1,077. 12 A 5 lb.

VERZAMELING VAN WOORDEN. 2 PARTS.

C. SCHOOK, GORINCHEM, 1860.

$7.10. TWO-LINE PICA ORNAMENTED, No. 1,077. 10 A 7 lb. 14 oz

L'ART DE PEINDRE LA PAROLE.

E. PIERAGGI, PARIS, 1874.

$10.65. TWO-LINE GREAT-PRIMER ORNAMENTED, No. 1,077. 8 A 13 lb.

MANUEL DU GRAVURE.

PERROT, PARIS, 1830.

STYLE 1,078.

$2.45. Two-line Nonpareil Orna'd, No. 1,078. 15 A, 2 lb. 2 oz.

DISCORSO INTORNO L'ARTE DELLA STAMPA.
J. BAPT. NATOLINI, UDINE, 1606.



$3.00. Two-line Bourgeois Orna'd, No. 1,078. 12 A, 3 lb.

POLYTYPEN DER HOLZSCHNITTE.
W. PFNORR, DARMSTADT, 1833.

$4.15. Two-line Pica Ornamented, No. 1,078. 10 A, 4 lb. 10 oz.

AN ESSAY ON THE ILLUSTRATION OF BOOKS. 8VO,
J. PLOWMAN, LONDON, 1824.

$5.95. Two-line Great-primer Ornamented, No. 1,078. 8 A, 7 lb. 4 oz.

ENCYCLOPAEDIE DER BUCHDRUCKERKUNST
HERMANN NEUBURGER, LEIPZIG, 1844.

$5.70. Four-line Pica Ornamented, No. 1,078. 5 A, 7 lb. 14 oz.

LES ORIGINES DE L'ALPHABET.
M. MARTIN, PARIS, 1859.

STYLE 1,079.

$2.30. Two-line Nonpareil Orna'd, No. 1,079. 15 A 2 lb.

BUCHDRUCKER UND REFORMATOREN, 8VO.
G. RETTIG, BERN, 1879.



$3.00. Two-line Bourgeois Orna'd, No. 1,079. 12 A 3 lb.

HISTOIRE DE L'IMPRIMERIE.
P. L. DE MARQUZE, PARIS, 1862.

$4.30. Two-line Pica Ornamented, No. 1,079. 10 A 4 lb. 12 oz.

PRESAGI SCIENTIFICI SULL' ARTE DELLA STAMPA.
JOANNES BAPTIST MICHELLETTI, AQUILA, 1814.

$6.05. Two-line Great-primer Ornamented, No. 1,079. 8 A 7 lb. 6 oz.

A SHORT TREATISE ON LITHOGRAPHY.
F. SCHENCK, EDINBURGH, 1870.

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Ambroise Firmin Didot, in 1820, gave up the use of Dog-skin Inking Balls, and did all his presswork from Rollers of Glue and Molasses. His cousin Jules Didot persisted in the use of the old-fashioned Balls, which he, & others, claimed inked the type more evenly by Beating, than could be done by the Rotation of an Inking Roller. All the Working Pressmen of Paris were violently opposed to the introduction of Inking Rollers and Machine Presses.



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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

TRAMPS AND TOURISTS.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, October 1, 1885.

During the past few years the tendency has developed among members of our craft to use the word, tourist in referring to traveling printers. I desire to offer a mild protest against the application of this word to this class generally, and to favor the continuance of the old word tramp. We have both tramps and tourists among us, but few ever think of distinguishing between them. There is as great a difference between tramps and tourists, as between black and white.

A tramp printer is a simple vagrant, and deserves nothing from us but our detestation. They are as mean a set as ever disgraced a respectable community. They come among us like nauseous hogs reveling in filth. If not rescued from the gutters by the police, they come to the printing-shops in their dirty rags and exclaim, "Brother, behold my misfortune! Give me of thine purse that I shall not die." Their pitiable condition makes their appeals so eloquent that few men can restrain their sympathy. The thought occurs to most men that the tramp is lying. He must have money in abundance, else how can he afford that luxurious perfume? It must have cost dollars to scent himself so strongly with alcoholic perfume. But his oration converts the most obdurate. He generally wins his suit and hurries off to invest in more perfume, bound to have a sufficiency of that at any rate.

The tramp is not always a man appealing as described above, though filth is the general characteristic of his species. They sometimes appear as glorious dudes, and to speak truthfully, they are the tramp of tramps. The loveliest of young widows is not too good to defraud of board money. The foolish, but industrious print, is willing to lend him a dollar or so to enable him to see his girl to the opera, but the poor creature generally gets fleeced. The dandy tramp lasts as long as people are fools enough to detain him.

The tourist belongs to a different species. He is an intelligent man and a capable printer. He is a tourist either because circumstances compel him to be such, or because he loves to travel and see what's to be seen. He is well informed and has a variety of valuable information concerning every place where he has been.

The custom of traveling from place to place in search of work, which prevails to a great extent among printers, is not a praiseworthy one. However, if we can find room for the tourist, after providing for the home product, we should give him a chance. But the tramp should be treated with the utmost abhorrence. This would result in much benefit to the whole craft. W. H. D.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1885.

During the past month there has been quite a boom in business, book and jobwork being very good, particularly in the press department. We, however, have plenty of good men to do all that is required. Secretary McIntosh, of the International Typographical Union, did wisely in allowing McCalla & Stavely's to print the proceedings of the last session, as they have made a creditable job of it, and then it is a thorough union office in both departments.

Speaking of the International Typographical Union I cannot help remarking that the two Philadelphia gentlemen who were honored with positions in that body, Messrs. McIntosh and Gamewell, are doing yoeman's service. The former, assisted by the officers of No. 2, has already established a union in Reading, and, I believe, has the organization of two others in view. Mr. Gamewell, as second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, and chief organizer of pressmen, is working with an assiduity astonishing to behold. Since the middle of last June, besides attending to his occupation as pressman, he has, in addition, as an officer of the International Typographical Union, written about one hundred and fifty letters, seeking to obtain the names of pressmen in different cities who would be competent to organize unions in their localities, and, where this was not possible, trying to induce the men to unite with the nearest typographical union. To everyone we say, "help that man."

Over five thousand workingmen and women assembled at Industrial hall last night, to protest against the unwarrantable interference of mayor Smith's policemen with working people in the exercise of their rights. Frederick Turner, grand secretary of the Knights of Labor, was made temporary chairman, and Mr. James Welsh, president of Typographical Union No. 2, permanent chairman. It is alleged that the police have been employed to intimidate working people, and without provocation, clubbing and arresting them. Until what is known as the Bullitt bill charter goes into effect, which will give whoever happens to be mayor of the city a great deal of power not now invested in that office, the mayor of Philadelphia amounts to a little more than a big chief of police, so that he is the responsible one. It is amusing, under the circumstances, to recollect that mayor Smith was elected on the "tariff issue," and is known as "Our Tariff Mayor." Well may "Tariff" say, "Save me from my friends; let not their precious balms break my head." C. W. M.

OBJECTIVE vs. SUBJECTIVE TRAINING.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, October 1, 1885.

When a compositor has produced a job, showing excellent display in type, flourishes, borders and what not, and the proof returned to him with instructions to reset it, and to avoid the use of gingerbread effects, his foreman may feel it a somewhat ungracious position to be the medium of conveying to the compositor the decision of the customer that he wants nothing fancy, but that a plain, every-day job would be more acceptable.

In like manner your correspondent may be thought ungracious if he shall express dissent to the "sermon" in the September number, and enter his protest against the visionary ideas set forth in that somewhat contradictory production, "How to Produce the Best Results."

It would tax your patience, and fill too much space, to review all the strange propositions of the sermon. One or two extracts will suffice to exhibit the visionary theorizing of the sermonizer.

> Printing is a technical knowledge, same as any other trade. * * * The higher the education, and the more prominent the special talent, the better will be the result. It requires but a few years to acquire the mechanism of the trade, to become acquainted with the material, and how to handle it; all above that is a matter of individual talent, ability and education.

A very pretty theory this. How rude must one of necessity become, to be constrained to prick the bubble, the airy conceit of the paragraph above. This veritable castle-in-the-air will almost tumble of itself; a faint breath will cause it to totter. Taking a "highly educated" person, man or boy, one with a "special talent;" give him a "few years to acquire the mechanism of the trade;" *presto*, we have a printer — according to the speculative idea of the sermon. This is so absurd a proposition, that it is safe to assert there is not an intelligent practical printer who will accept it as true.

The printer's education begins as he learns the boxes of the case; proceeds through the trying task of justifying his line without squabbling, and continues till the experiment is tried of emptying his first stickful. His education still goes forward with *every operative detail of his daily work*. There is a constant, an hourly addition, to his store of knowledge; so that it becomes a truism, the printer's education is never completed.

The education of the printer is not obtained from text-books. It is essentially a *practical instruction*. Theory has no place in a printing-office. The persistent application of the mind and sense, by observation, sight, touch, alone enables the boy to ripen into the accomplished printer. To this must be added the traditions (the word is used in the sense of transmitting knowledge without the aid of written memorials or methods) which are handed down from old to young. You cannot formulate these principles of instruction, and embody them on the printed page, to be read and acquired by everyone. To paraphrase a theological axiom, "Faith (trade or art) cometh by hearing" (practice).

A man with the wide range of knowledge suggested by the sermon, acquaintance with the "sister trades, a limited art education, the English language, German, French, Spanish," etc., may possibly make

a very poor printer. In other words, a man is more likely to become a thorough and accomplished printer without the aid of scientific methods or speculative ideas forming a part of his education. There is today a forcible illustration of this. Two young men have completed the term of their apprenticeship. One has a smattering of the languages, music, etc.: give him a job in manuscript, and he makes a dismal failure in its typographic display. The other comes from a country town, with an ordinary common-school education, and he develops into an excellent printer, exhibiting capacity in display and mechanical accuracy. The practical proof and illustration of our proposition can be found in every large printing-office in the land.

It is not intended, however, that we should be understood as decrying knowledge as a pre-requisite in the education of the printer. The rejection of the general rule that an educated man must necessarily develop into a first-class printer is the aim of this article. The application of the general rule is, in nine cases out of ten, a falsity, and tends to mislead in the ordinary affairs of life. Specific rules and methods must obtain in the training of specific individuals. Apprenticeship systems, as such, refinements of art, or experimental drawing, none of these will make a man a printer fitted to take a place in the world of mechanic art. Knowledge is indeed necessary in the application of art and its methods to practical uses; but facts or objects pertaining to any branch of knowledge should always precede the science of those facts. We have to do with that which is real, objective; and not that which is ideal, and exists only in the mind of the individual.

T. D. P.

ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: LONDON, September 10, 1885.

The prophecies made by many papers to the effect that printing will brighten up at the end of August are beginning to be realized.

Following is a plan of the logotype case as used, and been used for over twelve years, in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* office:

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It can be learnt in a day, though somewhat perplexing the first few hours. A case when fully loaded is about as much as a man of ordinary strength can lift (its size, by the way, is more than half as large again as those in former use), and such a thing as shaking when so charged with letter is unknown. Some compositors *vice versa* the "en quad" and "he" boxes, while others reduce the partition allotted the thick spaces about one-third, placing the "h's," when so divided, in the upper portion, and thus bringing the colon into the eighth alphabetical letter's late quarter.

The upper case is of the same size as of old; but it is a puzzle why this portion was not also enlarged, for all along, the paucity of boxes in the cap and figures half, and its consequent incapacity for holding enough fractions and accents has continually been lamented.

More than eighty of the one hundred and forty-five boxes have a descending incline for those letters or combinations least used, consisting of a thin piece of wood, glued nearly half way down into the receptacle, but these are, in the majority of instances, quickly routed out by the compositors, that the case may hold yet more letter. Getting in distribution is the most difficult thing, and the hardest becoming accustomed to, of all.

An attempt was made some six weeks ago to start a morning paper, entitled *Daily Events*, in the metropolis. Monday, July 20, was the day fixed upon for the issue of No. 1; two and three did not appear, and therefore the publication died almost in its birth. Owing to the want of proper management on the part of both proprietor and editors, work, which was commenced about 10 o'clock on the preceding Sunday morning, did not terminate till between 6 and 7 A. M. on the following day, although the forms were promised the machinist—the paper being put out for machining—at 10 P. M. on the Sunday evening. The whole affair is a striking example of the errors editors who do not understand printing, and are almost entirely at the mercy of those who do, are liable to fall into. On account of, as before written, not making the necessary beforehand arrangements, the paper was not on the machine until nine hours after the proper time. A further delay was incurred when the matter reached the printers, for a rotary machine having been engaged for the job the forms had to be stereotyped for between 5,000 or 8,000 copies, which number was all that was printed. In fact, there were more hands on the job to stereotype and machine the paper than there were compositors.

A contemporary informs us that "Americanisms are carefully expunged" from the Australian papers. It's not so here; it's just the reverse, and the merry and droll literaturesqueness of the papers "from over the sea" that is unmistakably creeping into the columns of our journals is quite a relief from the old and heavy reading hitherto digested by Englishmen.

An able and interesting lecture was delivered by a prominent member of the printing fraternity at Uxbridge, a town of growing importance, little more than fifteen miles from here, a few weeks back, the subject being "The Use of the Vote," and dealing with the newly extended franchise.

A compositor was beating some new distribution on the stone until the foam—ground lead, dirt and water—oozed from every space hole. The foreman furiously vociferated that he was bending the type, and threatened to give him a fortnight were he so contumacious as to repeat such practice. So the typesticker, who had tried every remedy known to him for loosening baked matter, asked an editor for a remedy. The latter's reply was, to put the matter to soak for three weeks in water, rendered just tastable of salt. He did so, and with a satisfactory result; but the salt water must have had a softening influence on the nature of the metal.

Were it possible to send THE INLAND PRINTER flat—a custom adopted by the finest of our printing trade journals—'twould considerably allow of our receiving the Chicago monthly in a less crushed, and often torn, state than at present; for 'tis a pity that such excellence should be so roughly used.

An enlargement of the sheets of that interesting, ably edited and

well gotten up monthly printerial organ of the Printers' Society of Scotland, the *Scottish Typographical Circular*, is near at hand.

The severe depression in most trades of the country continues. Strikes are numerous, the principal one now attracting most attention being that in the Oldham cotton trades, which show no sign of coming to an end. The cause of this stoppage of work, by which many thousands are idle, was the action of the employers in demanding a reduction of full ten per cent, with short time and limited production, although the men showed their desire to avoid a serious dispute by proposing to accept a five per cent reduction and short time. The operatives fully deserve support in their hour of trial, and all sympathizers say, "may they succeed!"

Times promise to be brighter for book houses in the west of England. One noted firm in Aylesbury expect to be successful in their endeavors to show a fair balance at end of year. PRINTERIAN.

TYPE MEASUREMENT.

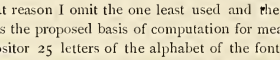
To the Editor: CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1885.

A measure, whether of quantity, weight, time, distance, value or of labor, is supposed to represent a definite and unvarying amount. If it does not do this, the term is a misnomer; it is not a measure. The establishment of a measure has always been attended with a vast expenditure of thought and labor. The little two-foot rule of the carpenter, which can be purchased anywhere for ten cents, is a very simple affair to look at casually, and many will consider it a wild and baseless utterance when I assert that the establishment of the modest foot-measure involved more calculation, care, time and study than did the invention and perfection of the pretentious locomotive; but I am asserting a fact, nevertheless, which can be substantiated. It is a quaint truism, that "Nature abhors a vacuum," and it is also true that the versatile dame never duplicates her productions. No two leaves in the vast forests of the world can be found that are identical in structure, and no two grains of sand can be unearthed exactly alike in weight, form or color. Thus, in viewing Nature from this point, it will be seen that when human beings attempt to establish a measure, they endeavor to solve the problem of producing an article that can be duplicated at will; the duplicates must not vary in the slightest degree from the original, and the construction of the original measure itself must necessarily be based upon such a plan that it can be reproduced exactly in case of loss or destruction. This is contrary to Nature's productions, but still measures are indispensable in the conduct of human affairs, and if the variations in a measure are so slight as not to be appreciable, then it becomes a true measure for all intents and purposes. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to make a measure which will truly represent the labor of a compositor. His work is performed upon type varying one from the other in the space occupied, and no means has yet been found of ascertaining the actual number of type composed in a given space without counting them one at a time. To measure the work by that plan would involve too much time and labor, and plans which are supposed to closely approximate the amount of labor of a compositor are in vogue at the present time. The plan in general use in all English-speaking countries is the 1,000 en or em measure. This is not the space of 1,000 letter n's or m's, but is in England 500 and in the United States 1,000 squares of the body of the type to be measured. This space is very readily arrived at by ascertaining the number of squares in a line of the book or newspaper upon which the work is performed, and the number thus ascertained divided into 1,000, the quotient will be the number of lines in the 1,000 measure. This would be a close approximate measure of the labor of a compositor if all fonts of type were uniform in the space occupied by their letters and characters. In this respect there is great diversity, which increases year by year. Each of the multitude of typefoundries is a law unto itself as to what space its alphabets shall occupy. In fact, in cutting a new face, the founder cannot tell in advance with any accuracy what space the alphabet will measure. At the present time, not only the faces of the letters but the bodies themselves vary in the amount of space occupied. Thirty lines of brevier from one foundry will fill the space of thirty-one lines from another, and as great variation can be found in all body-type. This variation is the cause of endless annoyance and vexation to the practical printer. He is obliged to procure all his type and sorts from one foundry, and if he buys a font of display type from another which strikes his fancy, it will not *line* with the type he has of the same name, neither will his spaces and quadrats justify it. This variation in the *depth* of body-type appears to be in a fair way to be remedied. Marder, Luse & Co., typefounders, of Chicago, have for years been manufacturing their "Interchangeable System of Type Bodies," by means of which the bodies of all the sizes of type are proportionate to each other. This is as it should be, and I understand that many well known founders are yielding to the necessity for uniformity, and are adapting their productions to Marder, Luse & Co's system. This still leaves the typefounders at liberty to vary in the space the letters occupy in width, though they may be uniform in depth, and it is here the difficulty arises in attempting to measure the labor of a compositor. Under the 1,000-em plan, compositors set at the same price per 1,000 ems, type upon which the alphabets occupy spaces ranging from 12 to 18 ems. Thus one man picks up 26 letters and is allowed 12 ems for it; another, or the same man upon another font of type, picks up 26 letters and is allowed 18 ems for precisely the same amount of labor. The typographical union fixes a uniform price per 1,000 ems, regardless of the character of the type to be measured, and thus makes it possible and obligatory for some of its members to perform 50 per cent more labor than others for the same recompense. It is irony to call this specimen of chuck-a-luck a measure. The compositor who is employed upon a font which measures but 12 ems to the alphabet, struggles hard for a pittance, and he may complain to his union that he cannot earn a living at present prices, and contend for an advance in the price per 1,000 ems. He forgets that others are doing first rate compared to him and do not see any necessity for an advance. These favored ones do not desire any disturbance of the scale, and the complainant is obliged to go back to his "lean" cases, or skirmish until chance affords him an opportunity to labor upon "fatter" type. In this particular, our fellow craftsmen are guilty of gross injustice to each other; and, in the aggregate, their earnings are far less than they would be if a just and equitable plan of measurement was in force.

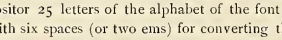
In Continental Europe the character of the letters themselves is taken into consideration in reckoning the labor of the compositor. There, in place of filling a line with ems, the alphabet is set up and repeated until the line is completed, and the number of letters thus ascertained to be in one line, multiplied by the number of lines he sets, shows the amount of his work in letters, and he is paid the ruling rate per 1,000 letters. There is by no means as great an inequality accruing under this plan as obtains under the arbitrary em-method, but still there is considerable inequality in the European method, for the reason that the letters of the alphabet do not occupy equal spaces. For instance, the three letters r, s, t occupy but about one-half the space of the three letters following, u, v, w, while the four letters i, j, k, l are contained in the space which is filled by the two letters following, m and n. Thus it will be to the advantage of the compositor, under this European plan, to have the line end with the letter j or l, rather than with p or q, for the advantage which is thus plainly discernible in one line is multiplied by every line he sets, and amounts to great inequality in a day's labor. Again, in converting letters into words, spaces are used which are uniform in both "fat" and "lean" type. Consequently, in measuring a "lean" font of type by the European plan, the spaces themselves are "fat." Were a plan in operation to reckon the labor of a compositor accurately, the terms "fat" and "lean" type would disappear, and when a scale of prices was based upon such a plan, it would result in equal earnings for equal labor, no matter what variations there may be in the character of the type upon which the labor is performed. One very strange feature observed in Europe is, that it is considered worth more to set 1,000 letters of small type than the same number of a larger type. This is a palpable error, and can only be accounted for by the probability that when the necessity for small type first arose, its introduction was looked upon with disfavor by the compositors, and they *imagined* it would be more difficult to handle the innovation. Their request for an advance upon the small type being acceded to without submitting the question to a fair, practical test, this inconsistency has been tolerated as a matter of custom, certainly not in justice, for every skilled compositor knows small type can be placed in position as rapidly

as large, and that he has a substantial advantage by the use of small type, for the reason that he has many lines less to justify in small type than in larger fonts.

In studying over the question of discovering a method to more accurately measure the labor of a compositor, I came to the conclusion that the lower-case alphabet was the key to the whole font. That is, caps and characters are uniformly proportioned to the lower-case letters. Instead of allowing the alphabet to end in any portion of it at hazard, as in the European plan, I proposed to measure it as a whole, as a unit, and also to include in this unit the average number of spaces used in converting this number of letters into words. As there are 26 letters in the alphabet, and as this number is not a multiple of 1,000, it appeared to me it would simplify computation, without operating against the efficacy of the plan, if 25 letters only were considered, instead of 26, and for that reason I omit the one least used and the last, the letter *z*. This makes the proposed basis of computation for measuring the work of a compositor 25 letters of the alphabet of the font to be measured, together with six spaces (or two ems) for converting the 25 letters into words, thus, (abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy——). This to be established as the unit of measurement. Forty of these units would, of course, represent 1,000 letters, together with the estimated number of spaces, 240, for converting the 1,000 letters into words. To find the space which 1,000 letters and the necessary spaces would occupy in a newspaper or book column is a simple matter. Measure the unit, thus:



13⅓ squares in unit.



30 squares in line.

(The letter m turned merely represents the square of the body of the font to be measured—any other turned letter would answer.)

It will be seen that one unit of the font in which this article is set measures 13⅓ squares; this amount, multiplied by 40, proves that 546⅔ squares is the exact space which 1,000 letters and 240 spaces would occupy. As there are just 30 squares in a line of THE INLAND PRINTER, this number, divided into 546⅔, gives 18 and 1·5th as the space in lines which the 1,000 letters and spaces would occupy, and the number of lines marked upon a rod would be the 1,000 measure for this font of type on THE INLAND PRINTER. The plan proposed has been investigated by a special committee appointed by the International Typographical Union, of which Lyman Brant, of Detroit, was chairman, and it was adopted, as is here presented, as the standard of the International Typographical Union, at its session held in Toronto, in June, 1881.

The method is elastic, and adapts itself unerringly to the character of the type it measures. The greater the space of the alphabet, the greater will be the space of the 1,000 measure. The 1,000 measure increases and diminishes in exact ratio as the type is large or small, "fat" or "lean," but always indicates a very accurate amount of labor in solid composition. This being the case, the method is more worthy the name of a measure than any plan yet advanced, but as "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it," and as I have already, Mr. Editor, occupied more of your valuable columns than I intended, with your permission I will defer necessary proofs and illustrations for a future number.

SAMUEL RASTALL.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, September 22, 1885.

Trade throughout Scotland has made no improvement during the last two months. The new lists of voters, consequent on the extension of the franchise and redistribution of seats bill, are now issued, and there has not been the demand for hands which was anticipated.

The delegate meeting of the Scottish Typographical Association was held last month at Aberdeen, but the official report has not yet been issued. A short sketch, however, has been given in the *Scottish Typographical Circular*. Mr. Batters, the association secretary, it appears, gave a very stirring address, in which he spoke very strongly against the system pursued by some employers of "hatching" apprentices, and when their apprenticeship is served, or before it, casting them adrift, and filling up their places by others. On the annual grant from the association's funds toward the *Typographical Circular* a promise was held out that it would be improved and enlarged. It is sincerely to be hoped that this promise will be carried into effect, and that the *Circular* will in future be a publication worthy of the printing trade of Scotland, as at present it falls far short of what it ought to be. The next meeting of the association was arranged to be held in Greenock in 1889.

The well known firm of Colston & Sons, of this city, has been reconstructed, and will in future be known by the name of Colston & Co., Messrs. Alex. and Robert Geddes and Mr. Robert Kingan having been assumed as partners.

The Glasgow press regatta was rowed on the Clyde on Saturdays 1st and 15th of August. The principal contests were for the Daily Press Challenge Cup, and the Letterpress Challenge Cup. For the former, two crews entered, one each from the *Glasgow Mail* and *Glasgow Herald*, and, as usual, was keenly contested, when the latter crew won after a grand struggle. The Letterpress Cup was won by Messrs. Aird & Coghill's No. 1 crew, out of five competing crews.

I had the pleasure of looking over the volume of the *International Specimen Exchange*, just issued, in which there are some very fine specimens of typography. While there are a great many of the specimens which might be used in daily practice, there are also a great many showing what can be done with type and brass rule, but are too elaborate for general use, and for which, in this age of competition, time could not be spared.

The Edinburgh town council have granted the use of the West Meadows for the holding of the International Exhibition to be held next year. This is the finest position that could be got, being situated in the center of the city, and being easily reached. It is expected Endinburgh will be largely represented by the printing and paper trades. I understand the design of the front page of the prospectus is to be put up for competition. The guarantee fund has now reached over £28,000 sterling, and is still increasing.

Yours truly, W. F.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21, 1885.

Inasmuch as there are various parties bringing up questions of importance, and for the benefit of the union, through THE INLAND PRINTER, the writer begs that you will give space to the following suggestions. They are not made with the idea that they are original, for they have perhaps been thought of by many, although it is unknown whether they have ever been brought before the International Union. If the ideas are old ones it is hoped this communication will be the means of enlightening many of the younger portion of the craft on the subject. The suggestions are:

1. That the International Union establish a precedent in regard to price-and-a-half and double-price matter, on both news and bookwork, explicitly stating what shall constitute each, leaving the question of regulating the price per thousand ems to subordinate unions.

2. That journeymen promoted from the case to managerships or foremanships, and at the time in good standing, be granted withdrawal cards, relieving them from a part of the union obligations, barring them from admission to the union meetings and relieving them from dues, such cards stating on their face that any person having such card and going back to work on the case shall be reinstated as an active member.

3. That all troubles between chapels and proprietors be settled by an international executive committee only, and no strike to be legal or sustained unless ordered by such international executive committee.

There are no tourists in the printing business but have upon many occasions observed the discrepancies which now exist all over the United States in regard to price-and-a-half and double-price matter, and as there are no local conditions which would render an international system inapplicable, such a scheme would be easily established and undoubtedly prevent many disputes between proprietors and men.

The second proposition is a brief outline of the system that is in vogue and very successful operation in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (the strongest skilled labor organization in

the United States, with the exception of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), and the United Nailers Association. The principal argument for the system is, that a foreman is paid by companies to look after their interests, and he cannot serve two masters at once. Therefore he can do no more for the men, and at the same time protect himself better by not being bound to act with the men in case of trouble.

By leaving the arbitration of troubles between proprietors and chapels to disinterested parties financially, the constitution and letter of the international law would have to be lived up to, and we would have no "smoothing over" and "patching up" of strikes, which actions on the part of union offices sometimes reflect discredit on themselves, and at the same time weaken the strength of the local union. Although it is a centralization of power, which is anything but democratic, this system is working also as one of the bulwark points of the Amalgamated Association. Will someone else dilate on these subjects?

ELIHU PALMER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ottumwa, Iowa, asks, "Please inform me at what temperature typemetal melts."

Answer.—This is rather a difficult question to answer with mathematical correctness, because all typemetal is not composed of the same component parts. Lead melts at 630°, tin at 455°, antimony at 810°. Assuming its component parts to be, lead 60 per cent, antimony 33 per cent, tin 7 per cent, a pretty accurate *average*, we should say that typemetal would melt at 800°.

A SUBSCRIBER in Austin, Minnesota, asks: "Is there any particular appliance to attach to platen presses with which an imprint can be stamped on, or impressed, or cut into fine society work, where an inked impression looks *too* prominent, e. g. to place an imprint upon the flap of a wedding envelope? If not, can any one mention a good scheme for the same?"

Answer.—It is *not* proper to place an imprint, under any circumstances, on the class of work referred to. If our correspondent desires to do so, however, he can run a line without ink, though it would necessitate a double impression, and the hellbox would claim it as his own when its services were dispensed with. Again, the production of "imprint" type has been reduced to a science, and Ruby small caps would certainly not cut a very prominent figure on any job.

A DISGUSTED correspondent, writing from Lansing, Michigan, asks: "Is there any absolute rule for, or standard authority on punctuation? Also, has a writer the privilege of expressing his views according to his best judgment, capitalizing or italicising what he deems proper?

Answer.—As an honest confession is good for the soul, we frankly admit we know of no universally recognized standard authority on such matters. Proofreaders, as a general rule, are a law unto themselves. Circumstances alter cases. What is accepted as an authority by one party, is rejected by another. Even in so-called standard publications punctuation varies. Webster and Worcester differ in pronunciation, and the Imperial in many instances disagrees with both, so it is seldom even would-be deemed authorities agree. Many of the recent innovations we consider idiosyncracies, unjustified by propriety, consistency or common sense; and we further believe that neither the editor nor proofreader has a right to change the emphasis or phraseology of a writer where no rule of syntax is violated, because different writers have different methods of expressing the same ideas, and we recognize the privilege of a correspondent to express his ideas in his own way. If he sees fit to emphasize a *particular* expression by italicising it, he undoubtedly has the right to do so, and it is an unwarranted liberty to call that right in question. Of course, these remarks do not apply to the productions of cranks or the gross violation of universally acknowledged rules.

GREAT dissatisfaction has been expressed in London, in certain quarters, at the awards of the jury on printing and stationery, at the Inventors' Exhibition. It is alleged that several real inventions of merit have been passed by without recognition; that others have received less than their deserts, and that in more than one instance the prize has gone to the wrong party.

THE NEW CAMPBELL SHEET-DELIVERY.

Within the past year or two there seems to have been a considerable stir among printers and the builders of cylinder printing-presses over the question of delivering clean, unsmutted sheets, and whether they were best laid on the receiving-board printed side up or down. In view of the interest taken in this lately, a little history of this sheet-delivery question will not be uninteresting to printers.

The Campbell Printing Press Company have for a long time, as is well known, and, in fact, ever since the advent of the two-revolution press, used a patented device of theirs, in which the sheet is delivered from the top and front of the impression-cylinder, with the dry or unprinted side next to the fingers and tapes; and, in this way, the sheets have been delivered on the receiving-board, or pile of paper thereon, absolutely without the last printed side coming in contact with anything whatever, from the time that they left contact with the form until they were deposited upon the pile on the receiving-board. This feature of the Campbell two-revolution machine has been fully appreciated by printers; and, as the demand for fine printing increased, in which absolute immunity from smutting is a *sine qua non*, it has become so important a consideration that, within the past year or two, the other press makers have made more than their usual efforts to get something better than the various methods of delivering the sheet at the back of the press under the feed-board so long pursued by them. In all of these the freshly printed side of the sheet is brought in contact in the process of delivery either with the surface of delivery-cylinders or wheels, strings or tapes, or fly-fingers, and in a large majority of cases with the whole of them, rendering the absolutely clean delivery of the sheet impossible, and imposing upon the printer a great deal of labor and annoyance in wiping and keeping clean these fly-fingers, tapes, and delivery-cylinders or pulleys, in order even to approach to the necessary cleanliness of the sheets.

In the original Campbell device, the sheet is laid with the freshly-printed side down upon the receiving-board; and for all these years it has been considered of so small account which side up the sheet was laid, or that the pressman should be obliged to remove a sheet from the pile to examine it when laid last printed side down, that no attempt has been made by the Campbell Company to deviate from their original very simple plan, in which the perfectly clean sheet is deposited face down. Indeed, some printers have thought that the laying of the sheet face down was a positive advantage, in that it is impossible to critically examine the sheets as they are successively deposited one upon another at the rate at which the printing is done; and believing that, from this fact, it was better that the pressman should be obliged to remove a sheet whenever required to examine it, in order to escape the liability of failure to detect errors or slight defects in the work from such a cursory examination as he was necessarily confined to while the press was in motion.

"Take-offs" and "sheet-flyers" have been used in Europe for many years—some of them, in fact, antedating the adoption of the original Campbell method by the company of that name—in which the sheet was taken from the top and front of the impression-cylinder by means of traveling or oscillating grippers or gripper-frames, and deposited with the freshly printed side up upon the receiving-board; but none of them have been found practicable, or adopted by any American manufacturer to any extent, for the principal reason that they are not competent to operate successfully at the speeds at which cylinder presses are run in the United States. Numerous modifications of these European methods have been tried here in the hope of accomplishing by their means the very desirable clean delivery of the sheets so long done with the Campbell machine; but all of them have been abandoned from time to time until the Cottrell Company lately adopted a modification of the English traveling-gripper system, in which the gripper-frame is carried in long endless chains, and a system involving the use of a large number of very long tapes recently developed by the Babcock Company, and, up to this time, these are the only American devices in actual operation that have appeared for delivering perfectly clean sheets. Whatever may be their measure of success in accomplishing the desired result at the speeds now demanded by printers, it is obvious that, for simplicity and endurance, they can have no

comparison with the original Campbell machine, or with the modification of it described below.

But a great deal has been said of late as to the great advantage to the printer in the Cottrell and similar devices, from the fact that the sheet is by them deposited with the freshly printed side up, and these claims seem to have impressed printers to the effect that it really is a more desirable thing to have the sheets thus deposited than they, or at least a large number of them, had for so long believed. Perhaps, as they had not for so many years had the, to them, agreeable experience of an absolutely clean sheet deposited face up, and appreciating the importance palpably due to their always getting absolutely clean work from the Campbell machines although deposited face down, they were content enough until they found that it was within the bounds of possibility to get both, when their demands became sufficiently urgent to determine the Campbell Company to so modify their own simple and well tried method as to meet this demand or preference; and the result is that they now produce their two-revolution presses with a delivery which is a very slight departure from their original method, and which deposits the sheet with the freshly printed side up as well as absolutely without contact with any part of the mechanism in the process of delivery just as before. This device has the merit of being capable of delivering the sheets, perfectly, at any speed at which a cylinder press may be run. It removes the sheets from the fly-fingers — in the new modification only used as stripper-fingers — by means of a series of grippers which do not open to receive the sheet, but which present a series of acute-angled openings into which the leading edge of the sheet is driven and wedged by its own momentum down the fly, thus taking the sheet by an infinitesimal gripper hold. These grippers have imparted to them a path approximately parallel to the receiving-board by a very simple and ingenious series of levers, well known in mechanics as the "parallel motion;" the grippers forming the acute-angled opening in which the sheet is held being automatically opened to drop the sheet upon the receiving-board. The speed at which this device may operate, as compared with those which take the sheet directly from the impression-cylinder grippers and transfer it through the air anywhere from four to eight feet during less than half the time occupied in a complete revolution of the press, will be easily understood when it is seen that in this device the sheet has to be carried through the air only a little more than its own length during the same time. From the slow speed, therefore, at which it necessarily moves the sheet away, and from the other above described features, it can hold the sheet positively and by the least possible gripper margin (in fact requiring absolutely no margin to insure its being perfectly held) without interfering with the printing, and deposit them in a perfectly even pile at any speed the press itself is capable of. It is so simple in design and construction as to require no adjustment whatever for variation in sizes of sheet; and it never can become uncertain in action, or require a wide gripper hold on the sheet by the delivery-grippers to make it certain through wear of the parts. As the delivery-grippers never have to meet the cylinder-grippers, it requires no nicely timed motions to bring about such a meeting at so exact a point as must be governed by the narrow unprinted margins to which the printer is so often confined, and which from wear of the parts very soon become so enlarged in their limits as to render the delivery of the sheet being held by the cylinder-grippers by a narrow hold impracticable, or, at best, extremely uncertain. If a cylinder-gripper hold of one-sixteenth of an inch is taken on the sheet, this delivery is as certain as if it had been an inch; and, the delivery-grippers having no clamping action upon any assignable width of margin, a sheet printed to within an eighth of an inch of its gripper-edge will, therefore, be delivered with absolute certainty without marring the printing in the least degree. This cannot be said of any other sheet delivery in the world using grippers to transfer the sheet from the impression cylinder to the receiving-board. The original Campbell device in which the sheet was deposited with the freshly printed side down possesses the same very desirable features.

The Campbell Company have now a number of presses in operation to which this new delivery is fitted which are giving the highest satisfaction, and, of course, are now prepared to furnish their two-revolution presses with either of their forms of clean delivery, or to attach their latest modification to any of the old machines where desired.

TESTIMONIAL TO GEORGE W. CHILDS.

At the convention of the International Typographical Union in New York City last June, George W. Childs, with kindness of heart characteristic of the man, extended an invitation to the delegates and friends to visit the office of the *Public Ledger* in Philadelphia and partake of his hospitality, after enjoying which they were returned whence they came free of all expense. In acknowledgment of such a compliment a committee, consisting of M. B. McAbee, S. McNamara and M. L. Crawford, was appointed to give expression to the feelings of those assembled, by the presentation of a set of resolutions properly engrossed.

This committee, appreciating the responsibility of the position in which they were placed, took their own good time to decide how to act. Feeling, justly, that they had been honored by Mr. Childs as *printers*, they determined to speak by means of their own art, and the result of their labors is now ready for inspection, and submitted to those who appointed them in the hope they may have proved equal to the task imposed.

In size, the sheet is 19 by 26 inches; its design is plain, but wonderfully effective. In the language of flowers, the sweet little pansy expresses thought, and in coloring this idea is sought to be conveyed. It is printed on satin of the finest texture, lavender in color, in the center of which appears a photographic reproduction of the first page of the *Public Ledger* of June 8, on white satin, on a raised panel with beveled edges, giving it the appearance of silver.

The work appears in plain black, and the type selected is in excellent taste. The heading is formed of four-line pica rimmed Roman and ten-line modern text shaded, with graceful end flourishes, the face and form of which are in keeping with the general contour of the work; the catch line, "33d annual session," is in double English chased black, and forms, with the date in four-line heading script, a splendid base for the curve of main line, all of which is well balanced by an ornamental dash.

The preamble is admirably prefaced with a fancy initial the trailing end of which is balanced by four-line filagree in exact proportion, and is followed by that grandest of all faces, the two-line centennial script, of which the whole body is composed. The name of the recipient in whose honor the work is done is formed of two-line great primer ray shaded, and is surrounded by a number of rule flourishes, which relieve the open space and add materially to the effect.

The *Ledger* page in miniature forms a beautiful center piece surrounded with a rule border, and is supported on either side with a detailed description, in narrow measure, of the happy event, while the base is formed of an expression of thanks couched in elegant phrase, terminating with the seal on the left, the committee's names on the right, and the International Typographical Union forming the center.

As a labor of love is lightly performed, the committee have attempted to do justice to the subject, and Messrs. Knight & Leonard, who printed the work, gave it the same care as a type specimen, as its appearance abundantly shows. The mounting was done by Mr. C. H. Ward, in charge of the department of interior decorating in the house of Marshall Field, and is a masterpiece. The frame is six inches wide, with beveled edges, covered with French silk plush of a deep heliotrope color, on which are strung two rows of beaded pearls, in the center of which is a chased green and gilt molding, set into a deep channel, fastened at the corners by a silver clasp and screws.

That the committee have executed the trust committed to their charge in a highly satisfactory manner, we think will be universally conceded, but in order that our readers may form their own opinion we herewith present a reduced fac-simile of its typographic workmanship.

Copies on paper can be secured of the committee by members by inclosing ten cents for postage.

At Zurich and Berne, Switzerland, typographical clubs have been formed among the operatives. The sole purpose of these clubs is to discuss technical subjects during the meetings, to read technical papers, and to arrange from time to time small exhibitions of prominent trade subjects.

INTERNATIONAL Typographical Union,

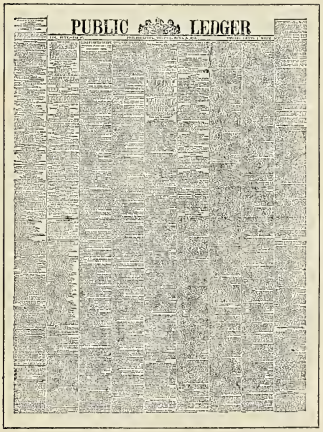
33d Annual Session, held in the City of New York, June 1—5, 1885.

WHEREAS, This Union was honored by an invitation to visit the office of the "Public Ledger," in the city of Philadelphia, and partake of the hospitality of

GEORGE W. CHILDS

and after the acceptance of said invitation the delegates and friends, to the number of two hundred, were met by his representative, Mr. James J. Dailey, and taken by special train to that city, where we were cordially received and gracefully entertained by a committee of the attaches of the "Public Ledger," accompanied by their ladies, and

Whereas, a lunch was provided, at which a cordial and hearty welcome was extended us on behalf of Mr. Childs by Mr. Joel Cook, after which we were driven in carriages to the "Public Ledger" building receiving a warm greeting from our host and were afforded every opportunity to inspect the magnificent collection of works of art in his possession, together with the printing departments of that immense establishment whence issues the paper which has ever been recognized as the stanch friend of the toiling masses, and the zealous advocate of organized labor.—and



Whereas, our party was then driven to Fairmount Park, and tendered a banquet at Belmont Mansion, where Col. A. Richards Muckle in choice language expressed on behalf of Mr. Childs the pleasure experienced from our visit, and showed by his words Mr. Childs' appreciation of the craft and the high estimate he placed upon us as its chosen representatives, which was followed by the address of President Ritter, who, in responding on our behalf, expressed to Mr. Childs the gratitude of those assembled, and in the name of the 13,000 Union printers of America thanked him for the honor done them:

Now be it Known. That, in return for the signal honor thus conferred upon our craft, we, as its representatives, deem it just and proper to offer this tribute of our affection and esteem to George W. Childs, whose philanthropic walk has gained for him the deep and lasting veneration of an admiring world; whose boundless generosity flows like a perennial spring, and fills the record of a long and useful life with deeds of kindness to the orphan, the widow, and the homeless, and whose efforts to uphold and better the condition of the working classes entitle him to our heartfelt gratitude and praise.

All of which is hereby inscribed on behalf of the

International Typographical Union.

M. B. McABEE,
S. McNAMARA,
M. L. CRAWFORD,
Committee.

"CLICK-CLICK, GOES THE TYPE IN THE STICK."

My verses shall tell of the lessons we learn
While watching the "comp" at his case;
We see that each letter must wait for its turn
Before it is put in its place.
Then, if we have patience, fickle fortune some day
May, perhaps, pick us up with all speed;
For though fortune will smile on the hopeful and gay,
She mocks at inertion and greed.
"Click-click, goes the type in the stick,"—
She mocks at inertion and greed.

The "comp" sets his columns, one type at a time,
Till pages are piled by his hand,
And thoughts that were wrought to the music of rhyme
Are spread through the breadth of the land.
Then take heed of trifles — the precious alloy
Which gleams in the hope of success,
By trifles — mere trifles — we build up life's joy —
A trifle may mar or may bless.
"Click-click, goes the type in the stick,"—
A trifle may mar or may bless.

At last all the pages are printed and then
The types to their boxes are sent,
And there they remain, until wanted again,
Like soldiers at rest in a tent.
When labor is done, and we sleep in the grave,
Our life-book wide open will lie;
Then let us all live like the true and the brave,
The good that we do cannot die.
"Click-click, goes the type in the stick,"
The good that we do cannot die. J. B. M.

A QUICK DRYING METHOD.

It is often of the utmost importance to be able to send out circulars and other work immediately after printing. This may sometimes be effected by using, instead of writing paper, a well glazed printing paper. This will absorb the ink so quickly that, unless it be printed more heavily than necessary, it may be folded and cut at once. In this respect lithography has an advantage over letterpress, because of the pressure used having a tendency to drive the ink into the paper equally all over, and, being perfectly flat, there is less tendency to set-off. If such paper be used, not only will it admit of immediate cutting and folding, but the printing itself will be sharper and better defined.

Common qualities of writing paper have a similar tendency to absorb ink, but when we come to the hard, highly glazed papers, the ink seems never to be absorbed into the body of the paper, and weeks may elapse before it becomes quite dry. It is obvious, therefore, that the printing must be done with very little ink, or something must otherwise be done to prevent set-off. This may easily be accomplished by dusting over the newly printed sheet with some fine powder that will not soil the paper, but will adhere to the ink. Of course, a white powder will be best for the paper, as long as it does not possess sufficient opacity to obscure the printing. French chalk, in powder, is a very good material, and has been much in favor; but it has the drawback of making the paper slip about during the operations of folding and cutting, giving it a slippery feel, which is unpleasant to some customers, and of being unequal in granulation, the coarsest being left to the last, when it becomes plainly visible. Calcined magnesia costs more per pound than the French chalk, but, on account of its being so very light, is really cheaper to use. It does not make the paper slippery, and is uniformly fine, so that it seems as fine at the finish of a quantity as at the first using. As compared with French chalk, it has a tendency to adhere together and remain among the sheets, but this can be prevented by attention.

In using these powders, care must be taken not to dust them on the top of the printed heap, as that would only increase the setting-off. Lay out a little of the powder conveniently to hand; take a pad of cotton wool, or a piece of loose cotton cloth, and well dust the magnesia into it for a start. Take a sheet from the heap, lay it down in a clean place and rub the powder over the ink, leaving no superfluous quantity on it; pass it on to form one of a new heap, and continue the operation. The pad, or cloth, will require dipping into the powder about every other sheet, according to the size of the job; but care should be taken not to employ too much powder, or a second dusting, to remove superfluous powder, will be required.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

A reporter of the San Francisco *Report* gives us a glimpse of the interior of a Chinese newspaper office in that city:

"The life of a Chinese journalist is a happy one. He is free from care and thought, and allows all the work of the establishment to be done by the pressman. The Chinese compositor has not yet arrived. The Chinese editor, like the rest of his countrymen, is imitative. He does not depend upon his brain for editorials, but translates them from all the contemporaneous American newspapers he can get. There is no humorous department in the Chinese newspaper. The newspaper office has no exchanges scattered over the floor, and in nearly all other things it differs from the American establishment. The editorial room is connected by a ladder with the bunks on the loft above, where the managing editor sleeps, and next to it, invariably, a room where an opium bunk and layout reside.

"Evidences of domestic life are about the place, pots, kettles and dishes taking up about as much room as the press. In one instance on Washington street a barber shop is run in the same apartment with the editorial room, and, in all cases, no disposition is shown to elevate the position of the printer above his surroundings. If an editor finds that journalism does not pay, he gets a job washing dishes or chopping wood, and he does not think he has descended far, either. The manner of getting a Chinese newspaper on the press and printing it is very primitive, apparently, but serious thought upon the matter presents the question whether it would not be more adaptable in the case of small, weekly newspapers than that by which they are now published.

"Movable types are not in use in San Francisco Chinese newspaper offices. The editor takes American newspapers to friends, from whom he gets translation of the matter he needs, and after getting it written in Chinese in a manner satisfactory to him he carefully writes it upon paper carefully prepared. Upon the bed of the press, which is of the style that went out of use with the last century, is a lithograph stone. Upon this the paper is laid until the impression of the characters is left there. A large roller is inked and passed over the stone after it has been dampened with a wet sponge, and nothing remains but to take an impression upon the newspaper to be. The Chinese pressman prints three papers every five minutes, five papers in the same time less than Benjamin Franklin has a record for."

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

325,324.—Stereotype Plate and securing it in Printers' Forms. J. R. Cummings, Assignor of one-third to J. P. Ellacott, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

325,867.—Printing-Presses. Dampening Machine for. W. Scott, Plainfield, New Jersey.

326,009.—Type-Mold. I. Baas, Jr. & L. B. Benton, Milwaukee, Wis.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1885.

326,475.—Printers' Case. G. W. Butler, Chicago, Ill.

326,428.—Printers' Locking-Quoin. J. N. O. Hankinson, Harrisburg, Pa.

326,484.—Printers' Quoin. J. R. Drodzewski & J. McConnell, Erie, Pa.

326,438.—Printers' Quoin. J. McConnell, Erie, Pa.

326,415.—Printing Machine, Inking Apparatus. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

326,215.—Printing Machines, Sheet-Delivery for. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1885.

326,599.—Type, Elastic Faced Printing. R. H. Smith, Springfield, Mass.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1885.

327,243.—Printing Machine. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

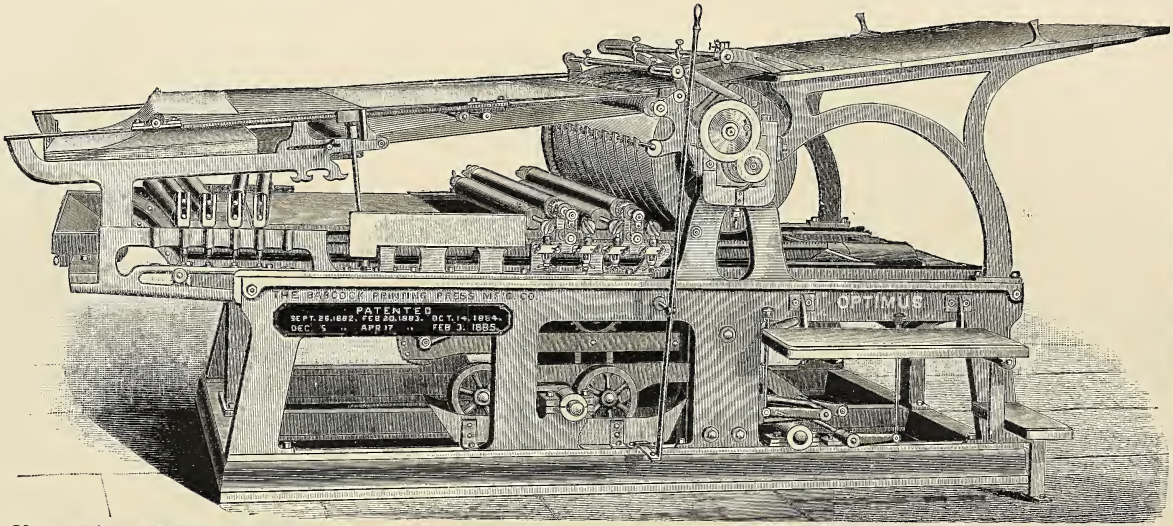
326,988.—Printing Machine. A. W. Jerome, Paxton, Ill.

326,938.—Printing Machine, Ink Fountain. T. E. Bomar, McKinney, Tex.

327,248.—Printing Machine, Inking Apparatus. T. H. Fitnam, Washington, D. C.

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2d. The sheet is delivered PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE FEEDER (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "OPTIMUS."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

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2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.

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4th. The PISTON, which can be ADJUSTED to the EXACT SIZE of the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.

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6th. Our REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. Our IMPRESSION TRIP, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. Our CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

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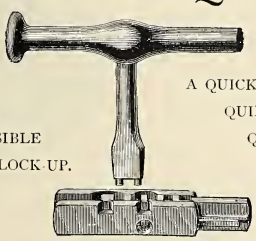
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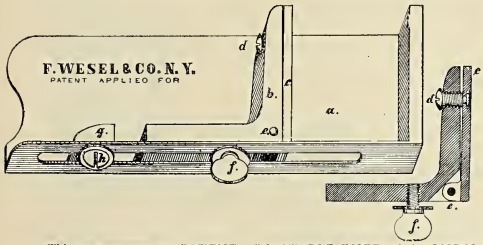
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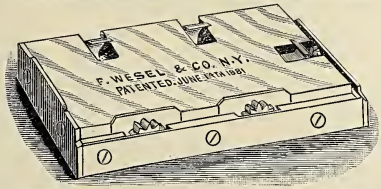
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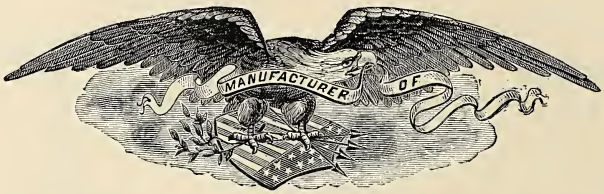
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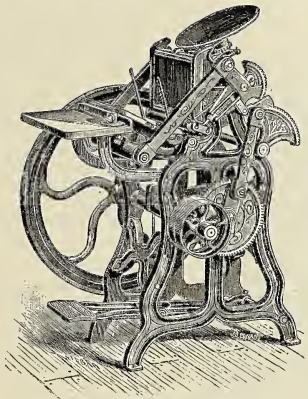
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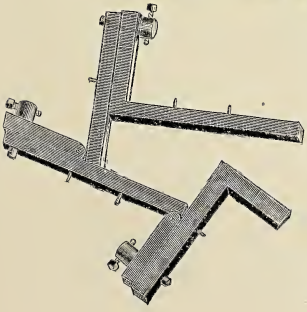
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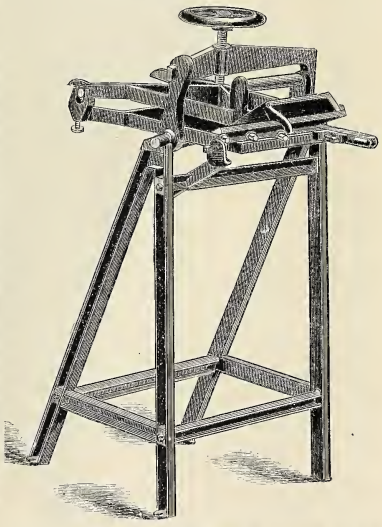
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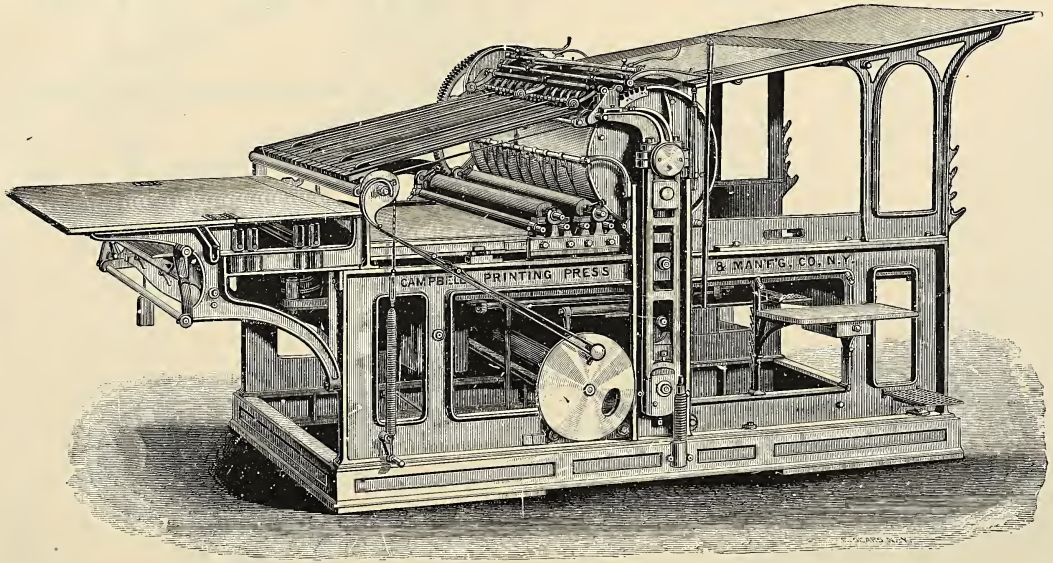
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BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

I.—BEFORE THE WAR.

THE great financial panic that swept over the country in the fall of 1857 found the employing printers of Chicago but poorly prepared for such an unwelcome visitation. Most of the offices were but recently established, and few of them possessed any financial backing worthy of mention. As a matter of fact it can truthfully be stated that the employer of that period, with perhaps a single exception, was depending upon the immediate returns from his business to meet his ordinary daily expenses. As a result of the panic, business of all kinds became exceedingly dull; commercial confidence became a commodity wholly unknown to the market; while to add to the generally prevailing sense of uneasiness and distrust, bank failures were of daily and almost hourly occurrence. The currency at that time in circulation was of such a character as to constitute in itself one of the greatest abominations with which any mercantile community was ever afflicted, being of such an exasperatingly uncertain value that it now seems a surprise that any business whatever could have been transacted. What was known as "stump-tail" or "wild-cat" currency—the bills issued by the banks holding a state charter—was the only medium of exchange in use, the value of the bills fluctuating so rapidly that a constant reference to the daily "Bank Directory" was necessary to ascertain their worth. Upon becoming the possessor of one of these bills, it would be no uncommon thing to learn after the lapse of a few hours' time that its value had depreciated all the way from ten to twenty-five cents on the dollar, representing an actual loss to the holder from which there was no opportunity of gaining satisfaction or redress.

The business portion of the city in the year mentioned was principally included in the space between the river and Madison street, and between State and La Salle streets. But even this limited district was not wholly given up to trade. Washington street was almost entirely a residence street, while some of our most pretentious dwelling houses faced the court house, on La Salle street. With the exception of South Water, Lake, Randolph, Madison and Clark streets, private residences would be found more or less frequently alternating with store fronts on every street in the so-called business district. Monroe street was a jumble of boarding houses, business houses and saloons, the block on which now stands the Rand, McNally & Co. building being covered with one and two-story frame dwellings, chiefly occupied as boarding houses. North's Theater, one of the institutions of the city at that time, was located on Monroe street, on the site now occupied by the Fire Insurance Patrol building. A large wooden boarding house stood in the center of the lot where now stands the *Times* building, while in a frame building on the corner opposite, now occupied by the *Staats Zeitung* building, a well known publican of the present time could be found dispensing the hospitalities of the place. This was where the bibulously inclined comp generally made his head quarters, and it was here this *rara avis* would at times be encountered in a more or less advanced stage of "business relaxation." State street was just beginning to push its claims for recognition as a business thoroughfare, and it is here that probably the most radical changes have taken place. The town hall, a two-story brick building, stood in the center of the street, between Lake and Randolph streets, the structure being known as South Market Hall. The upper floor of the building was designed and set apart for a public hall, wherein many of the public meetings were held, and where, on an average of once or twice a week, some benevolently inclined citizen conducted a dance for the benefit of a misfortune-burdened acquaintance. The lower floor was occupied as a public market. On the ground where now stands Marshall Field's retail store there stood a couple of two-story frame dwelling houses, the houses standing fifty or sixty feet back from the sidewalk, with a lawn and a few shade trees in front. In looking south from this point, this highway presented all the characteristics of a residence street, with an occasional store front protruding to the sidewalk. The question of laying a horse railway track on this street was being agitated, and was met with violent opposition from many of the property owners, on the ground that it would ruin the street as a business thoroughfare, though, as a matter of fact, it proved to be one of the factors that led to the concentration of the retail trade in that locality. Two churches stood facing the court house on Washington street, one on the corner of Clark street, and one on the corner of La Salle, where now stands the recently vacated Chamber of Commerce building. Between the two churches there was a large vacant lot, and it was here the traveling circuses usually pitched their tents. The church on the Clark street corner was afterwards turned into a public hall, and was for many years known as the Mechanics' Institute Hall. Still later it underwent another change, and became the first of the mammoth billiard rooms of the city. The Western Union Telegraph office was on La Salle street, near South Water; the Board of Trade on the northeast corner of South Water street and Fifth avenue (then Wells street); and the post-office on Dearborn street, midway between Randolph and Washington. Rice's Theater (I believe the first permanent theater erected in the city) was almost directly opposite the postoffice, and on the site now occupied by Rice's building, where the union met for some years subsequent to the great fire, while the building of McVicker's Theater was just put under way. The largest retail dry goods house of the city, that of W. M. Ross & Co., was situated on Lake street, near Fifth avenue, and Cooley, Farwell & Co. (J. V. Farwell & Co.) monopolized the wholesale dry goods business in a store on Wabash avenue, near Lake street. Potter Palmer was also in the dry goods business at this time, and was located in a store on the north side of Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn.

The two principal hotels were the Tremont House, a five-story brick building occupying its present site, and the Richmond House, situated on South Water street, near the Illinois Central Railroad depot. The latter house was probably the more exclusive and fashionable hotel of the two. It was here that the Prince of Wales and party stopped during their visit to Chicago in the summer of 1860. But the Tremont House, which was at that time under the management of the Messrs. Gage Brothers & Drake, and being in the center of the business district of the city, was unquestionably the rendezvous of the masses during all periods of popular excitement, and notably during the memorable political campaign of 1860, and later, during the exciting times incident to the War of the Rebellion which so quickly followed. The house was surrounded on the Lake and Dearborn street sides by an iron balcony, running under the second story windows. It was from this balcony that the famous statesmen and politicians of the day were wont to address the assembled multitudes in the street below. It was here the writer, in company with a party of boys of his own age, mingled with the throngs in the street to hear those two great men, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, being equally loud and boisterous in our applause of both—an indication that we were not at that early day open to the suspicion of being "offensive partisans." The court house stood on the same ground as at present, the building occupying but a comparatively small portion of the block, being surrounded on all sides by an open space, which answered the purposes of a public square. It was here that many of the open-air public meetings were held, the speakers holding forth from the steps of the court house, and it was here, on the occasion of many public gatherings, that the late Frank Lumbard (then one of the best known and most popular men of the city) could be heard in his matchless rendering of patriotic songs.

The location of the regular daily newspapers, together with a list of the most prominent men connected with them, was as follows: The *Evening Journal*, at 50 Dearborn street, Charles R. Wilson, publisher; Andrew Shuman, editor; Benj. F. Taylor, literary editor; G. P. Upton, city editor. The Chicago *Tribune*, 51 Clark street; Ray, Medill & Co., publishers; Alf. Cowles, business manager. The *Democratic Press*, 49 Clark street; Scripps, Bross & Spears, publishers. The Chicago *Times*, 53 and 55 LaSalle street; Cook, Cameron & Sheahan, publishers; James W. Sheahan and F. A. Eastman, editors; and Andre Matteson, city editor; Daniel Cameron, business manager. The

Chicago *Democrat*, 45 LaSalle street; John Wentworth, publisher; John Wentworth and Joseph K. Forrest, editors.

The above, while it does not include all of the papers then published in the city, embraces all that was looked upon as the permanently established institutions of the kind then in existence, for to the gentlemen noted above belong the credit of establishing journalism on a sound and substantial footing in this city. They were not, certainly, the pioneers in the business. There had been numerous papers started before these, advocating every shade of political and social faith, but whose existence had generally been as brief as the financial results had been unsatisfactory. That the gentlemen named are entitled to the credit of giving durability and permanency to their work will not be questioned when I mention the fact, that with the single exception of the Chicago *Democrat*, these papers have withstood the vicissitudes of time, and exist in one form or another to the present day.

In looking over the list of publishers and editors I find that death has been busy in their ranks, as many of them have long since ended their earthly career. Of this number are Charles L. Wilson, of the *Journal*, Dr. Ray (a very forcible and accomplished writer) of the *Tribune*, Spears and Scripps, of the *Democratic Press*, and James W. Sheahan and Daniel Cameron of the *Times*. Sheahan was one of the most popular editors this city has ever known, and ranked deservedly high as an editorial writer. In company with Eastman and Matteson he founded the *Morning Post* some few years later. The venture proved a financial failure, when Mr. Sheahan entered the services of the *Tribune* as an editorial writer, where he remained until his death, which occurred some three or four years since. I believe the rest are living, some of them standing loyally by the same papers with which which they were connected so long ago. Andrew Shuman is still chief editor and one of the publishers of the *Journal*, while of his early colleagues on that paper, G. P. Upton has been for many years an editorial writer on the *Tribune*, and Benj. F. Taylor is living in Cleveland, Ohio. Joseph Medill still sways the destinies of the *Tribune*, and Alf. Cowles and Deacon Bross are, I believe, in some way connected with the paper. The only one of the early publishers of the *Times* who has withstood the ravages of time is Andre Matteson, who after various journalistic ventures finally returned to the editorial force of the *Times*, where he is at present engaged. George M. Kennedy, who was shortly afterwards city editor of the *Times*, enlisted during the war, and became Major of the 65th Illinois Volunteers. John Wentworth, proprietor and publisher of the Chicago *Democrat* retired from business in 1861. He was perhaps the only person connected with the printing or publishing business at that time who could boast the possession of any considerable amount of wealth. With the exception of an occasional dash at politics, Mr. Wentworth has since lived in the enjoyment of his ample means. Jos. K. C. Forrest, his editor, is also living in this city. Daniel Cameron, who has been mentioned as one of the publishers of the *Times*, was a brother of A. C. Cameron, the efficient editor of THE INLAND PRINTER. He was afterwards connected with numerous newspaper enterprises in this city, and attained a conspicuous and well-merited prominence during the war. He has been dead some years.

In addition to the papers mentioned, and which embraced all that was then regarded as the regular daily papers of the city, there were a few other concerns striving for recognition, but whose efforts did not seem to meet with popular favor. Perhaps the most prominent of this class of publications were the *Commercial Express*, published by P. L. & J. H. Wells, at 69 Lake street; the *Daily Union*, by the Union Publishing Company, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets; and the *National Democrat*, at 240 Randolph street, and of which M. Diversey and L. Schade, were the publishers. The firm of P. L. & J. H. Wells, noted above, was a short time afterwards changed to Wells & Adams. The business they conducted was of the same nature as that now controlled by the popular firm of Howard, White & Co., but was of course but a faint foreshadowing of what that business has since assumed in magnitude. M. Diversey, of the *National Democrat*, was a prominent and wealthy brewer of the city, and I should judge by the name of his paper, that the enterprise was an attempt on his part to offset whatever efforts the mugwumps of the newspaper fraternity were then making to harass the administration.

The job printing-offices of that day were literally flung together, apparently without any well defined idea on the part of the purchaser as to the exact nature of the business he was about to embark in. An inspection of the average office could not fail to suggest the notion that the proprietor was prompted by no other desire than the accumulation of a certain amount of printing material, unmindful of the future use to which it was to be put, with the invariable result that it turned out entirely unsuited for the class of work he succeeded in picking up when he announced himself ready for business.

With few exceptions, the principal jobrooms were owned and run in connection with the daily newspapers, and were all situated within a couple of blocks of each other. In fact, every daily newspaper in the city at that time abutted on the alley-way running east and west between Lake and Randolph streets, and then known as Couch place. The *Evening Journal* stood on the northwest corner of this alley and Dearborn street, facing the Tremont House. The *Democratic Press* and Chicago *Tribune* occupied the north and south corners of the alley and Clark street, respectively, facing west, while the offices of the Chicago *Democrat* and Chicago *Times*, were on the corner of the alley and La Salle street, also facing west. It will be seen by the foregoing that in order to pay a visit to the daily papers of the city at that time, all that was necessary was a walk of two blocks east or west through this alley-way, when the probabilities would be strongly in favor of your meeting one or more of the nabobs of the Chicago press on your journey, for this thoroughfare, which then might be termed the Newspaper Row of Chicago, was used in common by nearly everybody connected with the newspaper offices, whether upon business or pleasure bent. Many a time has the writer seen the stalwart form of "Long John" Wentworth as he passed through this alley-way to and from his office to the Tremont House. To my youthful eyes he appeared a veritable Goliath, as he towered above a crowd of diminutive newsboys, who generally followed him, and who often found it to their benefit to be in John's immediate vicinity when he was seized with one of his peculiar and characteristic spasms of generosity. Wentworth was at that time in the prime of his manhood, and at the height of his popularity. He was a man of immense stature, standing nearly seven feet high and weighing about 300 pounds. He had been a member of congress and mayor of the city, to both of which positions he was afterwards again elected. It can be truthfully said that if Chicago at any time acknowledged the dictation of an autocrat in the disposal of all public questions, the Hon. John Wentworth came nearer occupying that position than has been the case with anyone since.

As many of the printers of that time are still in harness, and as more of them will be well remembered by those of the present generation, I presume that a brief account of where they were then employed, together with their present whereabouts, so far as can be ascertained, will be of interest. The *Journal* jobroom was under the foremanship of Mr. T. C. Haynes, who has been for several years superintendent of Rand, McNally & Co's, James H. King, C. H. Blakely and H. F. Eastman were among the compositors employed, while the writer filled the responsible and indispensable position yclept the devil. John Buckie, Jr., and T. Hollis were the job pressmen, and old John Amandson had charge of the newspaper press. The newsroom, which was at this time a non-union office, was, I believe, run under a contract of some kind. W. R. C. Bowes and L. C. Boudreau were apprentices there. Of the above King, after filling many responsible positions and becoming one of the best known printers in the city, died a couple of years ago from a malignant cancer, with which he had become infected some time previously. Eastman and Amandson are also dead. C. H. Blakely has been for some years the head of the firm of C. H. Blakely & Co. John Buckie, Jr., is the well known roller manufacturer, of this city, while Bowes and Boudreau are still disciples of the art. At a somewhat later period John White, James Rattray and John Camberg were also employed at this office. Rattray died a few years ago, and John White has been for years a member of the firm of Howard, White & Co. John Camberg, than whom there is no more efficient pressman, has been for a long time foreman of one of Rand, McNally & Co's pressrooms, where he gives ample evidence of the careful training he received at the hands of that master workman, Charles Zeller. C. B. Langley was foreman of the newsroom of the *Democratic Press*, and Joseph C. Snow

was a compositor there. Snow can well lay claim to being a veteran, for with the exception of a very brief time, when his brain was filled with visions of the untold wealth he would control when he became a silver king, he has been unremittingly engaged at the case since. Langley has been for some time an employé of the postoffice. John T. Holt was foreman of the jobroom at this place, which was quite an extensive one, and gave employment to a large number of men, among whom were G. K. Hazlitt, John Collins, J. A. Van Duzer, Fred Vazt, and others. Hazlitt became president of the union in 1864, and was known as a somewhat radical though very capable advocate of the rights of labor. The forcible manner in which he administered the obligation to new members left a deep impression on my mind for years after undergoing the ordeal. He is now the head of a prosperous printing establishment here, though I am sorry to say he no longer swears by the union. John Collins was for many years foreman of the *Journal* jobrooms, and is still among us, as is also J. A. Van Duzer. John K. Conklin was foreman of the *Tribune* newsroom, and Ed. Irwin and John Anderson were among the compositors. Conklin was a foremost figure in the printing business here for years, and is now living with some relatives on a farm near Buffalo, New York. Irwin is still on deck, and working as much as his failing health will admit. John Anderson has prospered in the world, and is now proprietor of an extensive printing establishment on the west side, where work in foreign languages is made a feature. Wm. A. Hornish and E. S. Davis, with several others, seem to have rotated in the foremanship of the *Times* newsroom so rapidly that it is hard to tell at this distance who held the position at the particular time of which I write. Both of the gentlemen named are still at the case, although I hear that Davis has recently been appointed to a position in the United States marshal's office. C. H. Brennan, who now runs a joboffice on Monroe street, was foreman of the jobroom at the *Times*, and A. C. Cameron, R. V. Shurley, H. P. Boener, Edward Rummel and Dominick Davis were employed there. Of these Boener has been for a long time superintendent of an office in Danville, Illinois. A. C. Cameron was for many years publisher of the *Workingman's Advocate*, I believe the first paper issued in this city in the interests of the laboring classes. He is now the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER. Edward Rummel became interested in politics, and was secretary of state during Governor Palmer's administration. Dominick Davis is now the efficient superintendent of the National Printing Company, of this city. The newsroom of the *Democrat* was under the charge of Mr. A. M. Tally, a highly respected member of the craft, who had acquired the title of the "Watchdog of the Treasury," on account of the excessive growling he would indulge in when the boys would exercise any undue liberality in voting away the funds of the union. Fred. Garside was foreman of the jobroom at this office. Both of these gentlemen have been dead for many years.

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONAL.

MR. GEORGE REED, of the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company, of Mechanics Falls, Maine, is at present in our city.

THE Hon. Joseph Medill, the venerable editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, has just returned from an extended visit to the Pacific coast, refinvigorated in mind and body.

MR. J. A. KIMBERLY, the extensive and well known paper manufacturer, of Neenah, Wisconsin, recently paid a somewhat extended visit to our city on business interests.

GEO. H. SANBORN, of the firm of G. H. Sanborn & Sons, 59 Beekman street, New York, has recently been in our city on business interests. He speaks hopefully of the outlook.

MR. HENRY GIBSON, of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, Omaha, Nebraska, honored Chicago with a visit a few days ago. He was warmly welcomed by a number of our manufacturers connected with the printing trade.

MR. S. K. ABBOTT, of Boston, Massachusetts, while on a tour of observation in the western metropolis, was heard to remark that Chicago had, in his opinion, the largest bindery in the United States, which is a good deal for a Bostonian to admit.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

UNION TYPEFOUNDRY.—Inquiries brisk.

R. HOE & Co.—Business steadily improving.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.—Material increase in inquiries.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co.—Trade very good, but competition keen and margins low.

BLOMGREN BROTHERS.—Business rushing. All they can do in every department.

C. B. COTTRELL & Co.—Business good and improving, and orders are coming in rapidly.

ILLINOIS TYPEFOUNDING COMPANY.—Business good and improving, outlook encouraging.

CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Trade as favorable as could be expected.

OSTRANDER & HUKE.—Business good. Mr. Ostrander has recently returned from an eastern trip with a large number of orders.

THE DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.—Business good and prospects bright. Have more orders than can be filled for some time.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.—Trade better than last month. In the machine department have all the orders they can possibly attend to.

CHICAGO PAPER CO.—Quite an improvement in business. Have recently figured on a good many orders, and got a good share of them.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co.—Business brisk. Have recently secured several large contracts, and are about closing up others with the *Mail* and *Inter Ocean*.

SNIDER & HOOLE.—Little, if any, material change from last report. Don't expect a boom, but do expect a steady, legitimate increasing business.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.—Trade about the same as last month. Considerable life to it and considerable competition to secure it. Upon the whole, business is very good.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.—Business improving, but competition close. Inquiries, however, are increasing day by day, and every mail brings fresh orders. Believe good times have come to stay.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Trade since last report has been very satisfactory. The business transacted in September, 1885, exceeded in volume that transacted in September, 1884, and the outlook for October is of the most favorable character, though margins continue small.

LOCAL ITEMS.

MR. GEO. F. BORDEN, with L. L. Brown Paper Co., Adams, Massachusetts, paid us a social visit a few days ago.

We had the pleasure of a visit from M. C. T. Van Gordon, of Elgin, Illinois, who, by the way, is a great admirer of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THERE is some talk of reducing the size of type now used on the *Telegraph*. If the project is carried into effect it will give employment to five more compositors.

THE headquarters of Samuel Bingham's Sons will in future be found at 202 South Clark street, where old customers and new customers will be heartily welcome.

THE other morning in coming down on the street cars we heard a little urchin yelling, "Here's your *Sun*, eight papers, eight pages, *all for a penny*, worth that much for old rags."

THE W. O. Tyler Paper Company recently sold in one day twenty-six car-loads of manilla, print and miscellaneous paper, amounting in all to $21,600, ten car-loads of which went to New York.

JASPER E. SWEET, a member of No. 16, who killed Dr. Waugh in defense of the honor of his family, has been exonerated by the grand jury, and will return to his situation in Clark, Longley & Co's.

THE proceedings of the thirty-third annual session of the International Typographical Union held in New York City last June, has been received at this office. It contains two hundred and fifty-eight pages,

two pages more than the proceedings of 1884. It is from the press of McCalla & Stavely, Philadelphia. Its composition and presswork is an honor to the firm. We shall have occasion in the future to refer to its contents.

THE DONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY have recently furnished Cameron & Amberg, of this city, with one of their thirty-four-inch Chicago cutters. They have also on hand twenty-seven unfilled orders for their wire stitchers.

REMOVAL.—The well known firm of Snider & Hoole intend removing to new and commodious quarters, 178 Monroe street, on or about the 15th inst., when they will be better prepared to attend to the increasing demand of their business.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO. has contracted to furnish the *Pioneer Press* Company of St. Paul, with paper. This is the first time in twenty years that the company has given an order away from home. The contract will amount to $60,000 a year.

THE Chicago Public Library, now eleven years old, and established through the persistent exertions of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of England, contains 111,621 volumes, and has the largest number of readers of any library in the country, except that of Boston.

NO Chicago printer should fail to subscribe for THE INLAND PRINTER for the ensuing year. The series of articles giving the history of the printing-offices in this city, the first installment of which appears in the present issue, will alone be worth ten times the amount of subscription.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, at its meeting held September 27, appointed a special committee to draft suitable resolutions of respect and condolence upon the death of Hon. Emery A. Storrs, who was an honorary member of the organization, and who in the month of February last delivered a lecture under its auspices in behalf of the cemetery fund.

THE printing business in general in Chicago has improved somewhat since our last issue, but too many of the fraternity make this city their headquarters, and work is difficult as ever to be obtained. Secretary-Treasurer Rastall reports seventy-two arrivals by traveling cards during the month of September, and as a consequence the supply of idle printers is as large as usual.

THE CHICAGO BRASS RULE WORKS.— By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that this establishment is again in successful operation at 84 Market street, under the management of J. P. Trenter, one of the most efficient workmen in his line of business in the United States. Parties desiring such material would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WE understand a movement is on foot to effect an organization of the old-time printers of this city, and that the project has met with universal favor among employers and employés alike, several of the former having signified their desire to have their names enrolled in its membership. If carried into effect it is more than likely that steps will be taken to have an annual banquet and social reunion. We think the idea an excellent one, and wish it every success.

EDWARD IRWIN, ex-president of the Chicago Typographical Union, who has been ill with lung complaint for the past two years has been made to suffer further affliction. The supports of his family, the eldest son and daughter are now incapacitated, the young man having been injured by a railroad accident, and the daughter attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. A movement is now on foot to substantially aid the family, which we sincerely hope will meet with the success its worthy object deserves.

THE marriage of Mr. Edward Langston and Miss Harriet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Coxhead, was solemnized Thursday evening, September 24, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1145 West Taylor street. A large number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Professor J. B. Wilcox, D. D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Coxhead and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Coxhead. The young couple have a wide circle of friends who wish them a future full of joy and prosperity. The groom has long been connected with the printing department of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company. After a late hour Mr. and Mrs. Langston departed for their new home, which is in course of completion at Pacific Junction. The newly married couple were the recipients of many useful and beautiful presents.

A SERIOUS CRASH.—A few nights ago the four-story building situated in the rear of 196–198 South Clark street, in which were located the machine shops of C. B. Cottrell & Co. and the workshop of Sam'l Bingham's Son, roller manufacturer, fell with a crash, involving the whole structure in a common ruin. It is claimed that the two upper floors, occupied as storage room, were unable to sustain the strain to which they were subjected, and collapse was the result. It is providential that the accident took place at an hour when the building was comparatively unoccupied, otherwise the loss of life must have been appalling.

A GENUINE CHUMP.—Going home the other evening rather late, we were accosted by a little waif in the shape of a newsboy, who, with tears in his eyes and a pitiable story, implored us to purchase his three remaining papers. His look, so honest and earnest, overcame our scruples, and we relieved the little fellow of his burden, apparently much to his delight. As soon as we had done so, however, another street arab approached us with the salutation, "Say, Mister, dat coon's a d——d fraud. He goes round 'mong us fellers at night, and says his mudder's dyin', and all dat, and we gives him de papers we can't sell; den he goes for de chumps, and cries and cries, and de folks buy dem of him. Den he lets a penny drop on de sidewalk and cries again, and de folks help him look for it, and say, never mind, bubby, here's five cents, and den he makes off a'laffin. We's just tumbled to his racket, and we's agoin' to tell every chump dat buys a paper of him de kind of kid he is. Dat fellow can cry any time he wants to. Anyhow, he's got to leave dese diggin's or get his head busted."

LAID OVER.

Owing to the press of matter on our columns we have been reluctantly compelled to lay over several contributed articles, illustrations, review of specimens, etc., till our next issue.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

UNION wages in Honolulu are sixty cents per thousand ems.

MEMPHIS Union now boasts of one hundred and fifteen members.

THE state of Texas boasts of six-hundred and twenty-five newspapers.

JOHN R. MCLEAN, says it costs $6,000 a day to run the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

THE Omaha *Daily Evening World* is a new venture in that enterprising young city on the big muddy.

DURING the month of September four new unions were organized in Pennsylvania, Williamsport being the last.

THE newspapers of the world have just been reckoned up at about 35,000, thus giving one to each 28,000 inhabitants.

A NEW evening daily, on the coöperative plan, has recently been established in Sacramento, by the printers of that city.

FORTY-ONE daily newspapers have died in New York within the past twenty-five years, and millions of dollars were sunk in trying to keep them afloat.

THE property of the publisher of the Boston *Congregationalist* has been attached on a libel action for $100,000, by Edward P. Tenny, of Manchester, Massachusetts.

THE New York *World* compositors have a new rival to put up against McCann, who beat their representative, Somers, in the type-setting contest last June. His name is Barnes.

THE New York *Star* has resumed publication as a daily morning paper. The editor-in-chief is ex-Congressman Dorsheimer, and the managing editor, T. M. Cook, formerly of the *Sun*.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, publishes no paper on Monday, thus allowing the printers to keep the Sunday strictly. It is said to be the only city in the United States having thirty thousand inhabitants, with

railroads, steamboats, telephones and telegraphs, that has no Monday morning papers.

A NEW Bullock perfecting press has been put up in the government printing-office at Washington, which will roll out twelve thousand of the fascinating *Congressional Record* an hour, next winter.

THE Cemetery Committee of the San Francisco Typographical Union have lately put new headstones and planted grass and flowers over the graves of its deceased members at a cost of $500.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, has presented his native city of Zwittau, Austria, with the sum of 200,000 florins, to be devoted to the erection of a hospital and orphan asylum.

As far as we can learn, Memphis is the banner printing city in the United States (unless it is Washington), there not being a non-union office in the city. We want to see other trades able to say the same.—*Memphis Record.*

HORACE GREELEY is said to have suggested the name of Colorado for the state that bears that name in a speech to the miners on territorial government, delivered at Denver, on his famous stage ride across the continent.

MISS JENNIE MITCHELL is a compositor on the *Republican*, of Findlay, Ohio, and displays considerable artistic ability on the display "ads." It seems that Jennie puts in a claim for a share of the fat, and knows how to set it, too.

THE first printing-press in America was used in Mexico as early as 1535, and on it was printed a school book entitled "The Spiritual Ladder." The first printed production in the English language was the "Freeman's Oath," and bears date, 1639.

GEO. H. BIDWELL, aged sixty-five, of the firm of Holmes & Co., printers of New Haven, Connnecticut, committed suicide, September 6, by shooting. He was for twenty-five years connected with New York journals, and was the compiler of a "Ready Reckoner," bearing his name.

A PAPER to be called *The Alaskan* is to be published in Sitka. It will be devoted exclusively to the development of the material resources of the territory. It will be published weekly, at $3 a year. The first number will appear about a month hence. The paper will be printed by an association formed for that purpose, under the name of The Alaskan Company.

F. W. HAYDEN, a one-armed printer, is at present working on a case in the Youngstown *Daily News* office. Two years ago he lost his right arm in a railroad accident, and since then has been making his left arm and hand do the work of two in setting type. Without exertion he is able to set 6,000 ems a day and can distribute 2,000 ems an hour. His stick is placed on the case, in which two notches are cut to hold it firmly, and the rapidity with which he fills the stick is something remarkable.

J. J. AYERS, state printer, who has just been on a lengthy trip through the East and Europe, has returned, bringing many new appliances for the state printing-office at Sacramento. As the state is about to publish the text-books to be used in the public schools, a large number of presses and vast quantities of new type, including an amount deemed necessary for the printing of the books, have been added to the office. A forty-horse power engine has been introduced. A bindery that cost $11,000 is being added by workmen. All modern improvements in the machinery used in binding are to be brought into use. It is said that the new bindery will be able to turn out 3,000 new hooks daily. When the book publishing commences over a hundred persons will be given employment in the office.—*Pacific Printer.*

FOREIGN.

THE French National printing-office was established in 1640, and is still maintained.

ROME, with its 300,000 inhabitants, has about thirty daily papers, and more than a hundred weeklies.

THE Sydney (Australia) Typographical Union has gained the day with regard to the increased minimum of pay. On July 1 the eight-hour movement and the minimum rate came into operation. No society man will receive less than $14 per week.

THE Manchester *Guardian* has recently purchased a Campbell lithographic machine, which gives satisfaction.

THERE are fifteen hundred printing-offices in London, according to an estimate made from *Kelly's Printers' Directory.*

IN thirty-eight years the number of English daily papers has increased from fourteen to one hundred and seventy-nine.

THE laws of Japan require six months' notice to be given of intention to publish a magazine, and one month's notice for publishing a book.

THE Milan School of Typography was inaugurated on the 21st of June, in the presence of several leading printers and municipal personages.

A NEW paper is shortly to be issued in England, entitled the *Linguist.* It will be in five languages—English, German, Italian, Spanish and French.

MR. C. J. DRUMMOND, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, has been appointed treasurer of the newly formed Industrial Representative League.

THE master printers of Paris contemplate establishing a mutual fire insurance association, with a view of effecting the insurance of printing offices at a lower premium.

A GENERAL manager is wanted for the great publishing house of Cassell & Co., London, Mr. Robert Turner, who has filled the position for many years being about to retire.

THE funds of the London Society of Compositors still continue to increase, $5,900 having been added between March and the end of June. The members now number 6,325.

COMPOSITORS in Belgium have rather a precarious living. The daily wages at Namur and other towns varies from 45 cents to 65 cents; in smaller places, from 35 to 55 cents.

THERE are fifty printing establishments at Athens, Greece, most of which however, possess only hand presses. Twelve daily papers are published there, besides several weeklies and monthlies.

THERE are four daily papers in Lima, South America, all published in the evening, with cable dispatches from Europe and the United States. They do not make their appearance on the street until 10 P.M.

THE *Nacion*, of Buenos Ayres, is a colossal paper. Its sheet measures fifty-two inches by forty, and weighs seventy grams. Each page consists of nine columns. It is worked on a Marinoni machine.

MR. TENNANT, lately a member of parliament from Leeds, will commence next November the publication in Rome of a semi-weekly journal in the interest of the American and English colonies in the Holy City.

THE report of the British Medical Association, read at the annual meeting of that body recommended that $50,000 be expended on the purchase of a central site in London for the purpose of the erection of a printing-office.

THE proprietors of a clothing establishment in Liverpool are issuing Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," at one penny. The work consists of one hundred and forty pages, and contains five illustrations from the "Household Edition."

THE syndicate chambers of French employers have been combined into two unions. The one, the Union Nationals, numbers eighty-one branch associations, the other the Comité Central, has forty-six syndicates, and is organized on a more aristocratic basis.

A COMMITTEE of European and Japanese philologists was appointed by the Government to decide upon the best method of using Roman types instead of Japanese ones in writing. They have compiled a dictionary in Roman types, the printing of which has just been completed.

A PARIS reviewer has had the frankness to point out that of the twenty celebrations of the invention of printing not one was held in France. Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia have all had their festivals; France has done

nothing. France had books printed as early as 1470, but the three earliest Parisian typographers, Gering, Franz and Friburger, were Germans, as were most of their early successors.

In many of the German printing-offices gas is replacing steam as a motive power, as it proves to be not only cleaner and handier, but also cheaper in the long run. The large office of the Cologne *Gazette*, which does jobwork on an extensive scale, has abandoned steam and substituted gas.

A small rotary jobbing press, constructed by M. Charles Barre, of Paris, to work at from fifteen to eighteen hundred impressions an hour, is spoken of very favorably, its price being from twenty-five to thirty percent below that of the ordinary treadle platen machines. It is exhibited at the Antwerp exhibition.

The most profitable newspaper in the world, the London *Times*, is valued at $25,000,000, and the most profitable in France, the *Petit Journal*, earns $600,000 a year, net, although a dozen years ago it was insolvent. The London *Standard* is valued at $10,000,000, the *Daily News* at $6,000,000, and $5,000,000, would not buy the *Telegraph*.

The scheme for the formation of the Printers' Schools in France (Les Ecoles Gutenberg), has been formulated. There are to be four classes of members—founders, active and honorary members, and donors. Founders are to give not less than five hundred francs, active members one hundred and fifty francs a year, and honorary members fifty francs a year.

The great publishing and printing business of Velhagen & Klasing, at Brelefeld and Leipsic, celebrated, on the 12th of August, the fiftieth year of its existence, in commemoration of which the firm has made a donation of fifty thousand marks (£2,500), to their work-people as a benevolent fund for the widows and orphans of the operatives.—*Printers' Register, London.*

We read that Mrs. Radhabai, widow of the late Mr. Atmaram Sagoon, recently established a business on her own account as bookseller and stationer, pending the result of a suit affecting the estate of her late husband. The fact of a Hindu widow having done this is most significant. It is probably the first time that a respectable Hindu widow has ventured to carry on business in her own name since the laws of Manu were written, three thousand years ago, and we may hope that it is a step in the direction of female emancipation, which will not be without its effect in other part of India.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

The German Printers' Society has just made its annual report. There are 19,000 journeymen employed in this occupation, 15,000 belonging to the workingmen's syndicate, and 4,000 to a second syndicate controlled by the employers. The greatest evil under which they labor is the excessive multiplication of apprentices. These are stated to be 8,000. In two years and a half 1,107 persons had quitted work on their account, receiving relief from the society, and in fourteen years half a million of francs had been spent on this account. The members of the society for help in sickness number over 9,000, having a fund of half a million of francs.

The Roman character seems to be gaining on the Gothic in Germany. Last year there were printed in that country and in Austria 163 works upon linguistics which used the latter characters, while 390 were in Roman. Of works relating to medicine, natural history and the physical sciences, 149 were in Gothic letters, and 720 in Roman. It is worthy of note that the organ of the German Printers' Union, in this city, is issued in Latin characters. The forms used in England, France and Italy are much clearer to the eye, allow greater variety, and better presswork than those founded upon the models of Faust and Gutenburg.—*The American Bookmaker.*

The Typefoundries of Germany.—In thirty-two towns of the German Empire there are eighty-six typefoundries, employing altogether 825 journeymen and 178 apprentices. Strangely enough the wealthiest city of its size in the empire, and probably in all Europe, Frankfort-on-the-Main, leads off as the the type-producing center of Germany, its foundries employing 172 journeymen and 24 apprentices; while those of the imperial city, Berlin, employ 161 journeymen. Offenbach, a small town quite near to Frankfort, has 86 journeymen and 44 apprentices. Leipsic, familiar to Americans as a printing center, employs 161 journeyman typefounders. The commercial city of Hamburg has in her typefoundries 72 journeymen and 22 apprentices; Munich, the Bavarian capital, has 20 journeymen and 5 apprentices; Dresden has 12 journeymen; Brunswick, 11 journeymen and 1 apprentice. The remaining are in twenty-two small towns.

In order to meet the requirements of the new German law, which makes obligatory compensation to workmen in case of accident, the representatives of the printing, typefounding, engraving, and paper industries have established a confederated mutual insurance fund, whose operations will extend over the whole German Empire. In addition to the central office at Leipsic, there will be nine branch offices in some of the leading cities of Germany. Dr. E. Brockhaus, of the famous Leipsic printing and publishing house, has been appointed president pro tem. It is hoped that the fund will be able to commence operations on the first of October next.—*London Press News.*

According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce at Leipsic, for the year 1884, there were in that town at the close of the year ninety-five letterpress printing-offices, with eighty-two overseers, forty-three readers, 1,299 compositors, 359 pressmen and machine-minders, 245 operatives in the typefoundries, and 532 apprentices. Of machines there were at work 524 cylinder and four rotary ones, sixty-six treadle presses, eighty-four hand presses, and ninety proof presses. The number of press readers, forty-three, appears very small, but may be explained by the system of out-of-door reading carried on to a large extent at Leipsic, where there are a great number of poor students at the university who are glad to earn a few pence by proofreading.—*Printers' Register, London.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The governor and the controller of New Jersey have designated 116 newspapers throughout that state to publish, as advertisements, the laws enacted by the last legislature.

A liquid glue can be made by softening 100 parts best Russian glue in 100 parts warm water, and then adding slowly 5½ to 6 parts nitric acid, and finally 6 parts powdered sulphate of lead. The latter is used to impart a white color.

Recently in Germany a scientific journal made the statement that it would be beneficial to the eyesight to print books in dark blue ink on pale green paper. The first volume printed in this way "The Natural History of the Women of Berlin," has just made its appearance.

Paper may be rendered impermeable to water by a brief immersion in ammonia-cupric sulphate solution, and subsequent pressing and drying. By uniting several sheets while still wet, by passing them between rollers, you form them into a hard, firm mass of great strength.

A printing machine has been patented by Mr. Philip Jackson, of Plainfield, N. J. This invention relates to two-revolution printing-presses, and covers a special construction and arrangement of parts to cover the raising of the impression cylinder during the return of the type bed.

A Berlin compositor has invented an economical apparatus for taking stereotypes. It can be used for taking proofs, as a mold, and as an imposing stone. It is simply a press with hinges, which, when opened out, is used for the latter purposes. It is considered a great boon for small printing establishments.

A brilliant ink for black bordering mourning-paper and cards may be prepared of lampblack, borax, and shellac. The borax must first be thoroughly dissolved in hot water, after which three times the quantity of shellac is added, as well as a sufficient quantity of lampblack. The shellac imparts the luster, and may be added according to desire.

A paste that will not draw engravings when pasted down on paper must be thin. A mixture of gum tragacanth and gum arabic forms, with water, a thinner mucilage than either of these two gums alone. Rice flour is said to make an excellent paste for fine paper work. A solution of two ounces and a half of gum arabic in two quarts warm

water is thickened to a paste with wheat flour; to this is added a solution of alum and sugar of lead, one ounce and a half each in water. The mixture is heated and stirred until about to boil, and then cooled. It may be thinned with a gum solution.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF COPYING PRINTS.— Letterpress or illustrations printed in printer's ink, may be copied by simply wetting a piece of stiff paper or card, and rubbing it over with an agate burnisher or old tooth brush. If the ink has got dry through age or being kept in a hot room, moisten with spirits of wine or toilet vinegar. Have a soft blotting pad beneath.

HERE is a practical recipe: Packing paper may be made watertight by dissolving 1.82 lb. of white soap in one quart of water, and dissolving in another quart 1.82 oz.— apothecaries' weight — of gum arabic, and 5.5 ozs. of glue. The two solutions are to be mixed and warmed, the paper soaked in the mixture and passed between rollers or hung up to dry.

THE United States Government is the greatest printer in the world. The aggregate number of governmental publications issued annually amounts now to about 2,500,000, of which about 500,000 are bound volumes. This is the maximum. But a moderate estimate will put the aggregate publications of the government from the beginning until today at 30,000,000 to 40,000,000.

THE *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie*, of Paris, describes what it calls a new system of mounting electro and stereo plates, invented by a M. Corsain. The system is one of fixed blocks and side catches, which grip the plates on the bevel. The catches are made to slide in an inclined grove, so that by moving them in a certain direction they may be made fast, and by reversing the motion, loosened.

THE Penig papermill, one of the largest in Germany, is manufacturing a patent security paper for documents, checks, etc., which changes color immediately it is tampered with. Dr. Fresenius, a high authority on chemistry in Germany, has made extensive trials with the paper in question, twenty-seven specimens written in different inks having been tested. Though he succeeded in removing the ink without injuring the structure of the paper, the color was proof against the reagents.

JAPANESE papermills appear to be making money notwithstanding that the imports of paper into Japan are increasing. One of the Japanese mills declared a dividend of 17 per cent for the year ended June 30, and the others are reported to be prospering. The consumption of paper in the empire is very great and the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, more mills being wanted. Here is an opportunity for our exporters of paper. Japan has only about a dozen papermills and a population of thirty-eight million souls.

PAPER it is said is taking the place of cedar in the making of lead pencils. A novel use for paper has been found in the manufacture of gaspipes. In addition to being absolutely tight and smooth, and much cheaper than iron, these pipes are of great strength, for when the sides are scarcely three-fifths of an inch thick they will stand a pressure of more than 15 atmospheres. If buried under ground they will not be broken by settlement, nor when violently shaken or jarred. The material being a bad conductor of heat, the pipes do not readily freeze.

MR. FREDERICK WICKS (England), who is the inventor of an ingenious type-composing machine, has been experimenting with a view to economically substituting typecasting for distribution. He is convinced that the difficulties of distributing the types into the necessary slides obstruct the general use of mechanical type composers. It is announced that his efforts have reached a practical stage. He has made a machine which will cast type at the rate of one hundred letters a second, each different, there being one hundred molds arranged around the metal-pot, and all filled at the same moment.

THE following is the rule to find the weight of type required for a job: Divide the area of the page expressed, in pica ems, by 128. The result gives the number of pounds weight in the page. Fifty per cent for small fonts, and thirty to forty per cent for large fonts, should be added to allow for sorts, etc. Example: I have to set fifty pages of brevier octavo, the size of the page in pica ems being 20 by 34. What font of type should I order? The area of each page is 20 by 34, equal to 680 ems pica. Divide by 128, and multiply by the number of pages, 50. The result is 266, nearly. Add 40 per cent and the sum will be 372 pounds.

M. DERRIEY, of Paris, has constructed for the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* a rotary machine for printing illustrations, which is described as an improvement upon former rotary machines. The most essential innovation is the separation of the illustration electros from the text in printing. Instead of having to pass over two cylinders, in the new press it has to pass over four — two cylinders for the illustrations and two for the text. A great advantage is claimed for the new machine in so far as, owing to separate inking tables being provided, a better description of ink, or even ink with a brownish or bluish shade, may be used for the illustrations, and thus a better effect produced.

THE printing-press has made presidents, killed poets, furnished bustles for beauties, and polished genius with criticism. It has made worlds get up at roll call every morning, given the pulpit lungs of iron and a voice of steam. It has set a price on a bushel of wheat, and made the country postoffice the glimmering goal of the rural scribe. It has curtailed the power of kings, embellished the pantry shelves, and bursted; it has converted bankers into paupers, and made lawyers of college presidents; it has educated the homeless and robbed the philosopher of his reason. It smiles and kicks, and cries and dies, but it can't be run to suit everybody, and the editor is a fool who tries it.— *San Bernardino Times.*

IN mitering rules, the following table shows the adjustment of the scale:

	Sides.	Degrees.
Triangle	3	60
Right angled triangle	2 equal sides	67½
	for each end of base, and	45
	for other corner.	
Square	4	45
Pentagon	5	36
Hexagon	6	30
Heptagon	7	25 5-7
Octagon	8	22½
Nonagon	9	20
Decagon	10	18
Undecagon	11	16 4-11
Dodecagon	12	15

TYMPAN leather is largely used by lithographic printers. The hides are sometimes dressed whole, being usually hides set apart for that purpose; shaved hides may be used if they run stout. The hides should average from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds each. A writer in a leather trade journal says that, in practice, he has found it the best way to cut the bellies off in the rough state, that is to say, before they are soaked down. Great care must be taken in selecting the hides for tympans, as they must be quite free from flaws or cuts on either side. It is better to select good grown hides, as this gives the advantage of cutting large sized tympans, and the veins are easily got out without reducing the substance of the leather. From a well-grown hide, tympans can be cut close up to the neck. When the hides are dressed whole, that is, with the bellies on, there is not the possibility of getting the stretch out, which is very necessary.

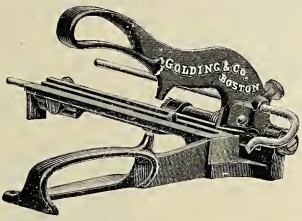
GOLD PRINTING.— The usual method of printing in bronze is to take impressions with ink composed of strong varnish mixed with French yellow, and then apply the bronze with a piece of cotton wool. After the ink has had time to dry, with a clean rag or silk pocket-handkerchief, remove all superfluous dust. This description of printing is much improved in appearance if done on enameled or highly glazed paper or cards, for which description of printing add a little gold size. Printing in gold leaf requires much more care and skill than with bronze. Ink should be made with chrome yellow, mixed with strong varnish. Before taking impressions, cut the gold leaf in strips wider than the line or lines it is intended to cover. Having all prepared, ink the form in the usual manner, and pull. The gold leaf is then laid carefully on, lay a sheet of writing paper on the top, and then smooth over with the hand, in order to make it stick all over the inked parts, and when sufficiently dry it may be cleaned off in the same manner as bronze. If this description of printing or gilding is properly managed it will be found a great improvement on bronze printing.



Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York

ENGLISH PHEASANTS.

GOLDING'S NONPAREIL LEAD-CUTTER.



Newly invented, by the patentees of the Little Giant Rule Cutter, is the most powerful lead-cutter made, cutting three-to-pica rule with ease. It has front and back gauges, and the handle is raised by a spring. Price, $4. Sold by all the leading dealers and typefounders, and by the manufacturers, Golding & Co., Boston, Mass.

SLATE IMPOSING-STONES FOR PRINTERS' USE.

The very high prices charged by manufacturers and dealers for marble imposing-stones have driven many printers to other expedients for imposing purposes, and even those wealthy enough to buy marble or iron surfaces have purchased these so small as to be more inconvenient than useful. Plenty of stone room in a book, job or newspaper printing-office is a great necessity, as it expedites work and saves time in keeping an office clean of pi, etc. No employing printer need think of scrimping the stone room in his office now that he can obtain stones at a price within the reach of all. In introducing our solid slatestone imposing-stones we feel confident that we are giving to printers an article which for usefulness and price is unsurpassed.

Slatestone is peculiarly adapted to printers' use. It is much stronger than marble, takes a smoother surface without polishing, is much lighter, and does not stain or rust as does marble. It is impervious to oils, acids or alkalies, can be easily cleaned of inks and grease with soap and water, and is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." To establish the superiority of slatestone over marble it is only necessary to state that for billiard beds, slate has driven all other stones out of competition. If better adapted for this purpose than marble, surely then for printers' slabs, which require no more solidity or accuracy of surface, it is also superior to marble. Its great strength also admits of a saving in weight, as slabs 1½ inches thick are strong enough for the largest sizes of imposing-surfaces.

As a proof of superiority in strength, it is only necessary to point to the following mechanical test made upon a Fairbanks machine by F. R. Hutton. The Fair Haven slate resisted a crushing force of 12,870 lbs. to the square inch, averaged from three tests; Vermont marble, 8,375 lbs., averaged from five tests; Italian marble, 10,178 lbs., averaged from four tests.

Its strength and fitness being established, the price at which it can be furnished, if less than that of marble, will at once commend it. We give below a table of various sizes of stones, with prices which you can compare with the prices charged for marble.

No.	Size, Inches.	Price.	No.	Size, Inches.	Price.
1	17 x 21	$2.50	8	24 x 58	$ 9.68
2	20 x 25	3.47	9	32 x 47	10.45
3	24 x 29	4.84	10	35 x 51	12.40
4	17 x 42	4.97	11	26 x 68	12.29
5	26 x 34	6.14	12	29 x 84	16.92
6	20 x 50	6.95	13	32 x 94	20.89
7	29 x 42	8.47	14	35 x 102	24.60

Any size stone desired made to order. Price one dollar per superficial foot.

These prices are for stones 1½ inches thick, sand finished on both sides, square edges, boxed and delivered at any railroad station or steamboat landing east of the Mississippi river. Rates of freight to any point west of the Mississippi river furnished when requested. The weight is about 25 lbs. per superficial foot.

Slate imposing-stones are no experiment. In the slate producing sections of Vermont they have been used in printing-offices for years, and their durability and adaptability thoroughly tested and indorsed. Their introduction to the craft all over the country has not been before attempted. We are pioneers in this effort, and our facilities for production and manufacture are ample and enable us to furnish them promptly and cheaply, in large or small orders.

Below are a few of the flattering testimonials received:

William J. Kelly, Fine Steam Printer, 330 Pearl street,
New York City, August 19, 1885.

Messrs. F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vermont:

Gentlemen,—The three slate imposing-stones, which you have made for me (to cover a continuous imposing space of 13 ft. 5 in. long by 3 ft. wide), were received yesterday, and placed in position. I need hardly tell you that these three stones are perfect in fit and evenness, and that they are the admiration of the hands in my office as well as visiting printers. I now have four of your slate imposing-stones in my office, and a large iron imposing-surface—no marble—and when I assure you that I prefer the slate to the marble (even if it cost the same price as marble), for many reasons important to printers, I do you but justice in my preference. Of course your price for slate stones does not average more than half the price charged for marble imposing-surfaces, which adds greater reasons for the use of slate stones.

Yours very truly, Wm. J. Kelly.

Shepard & Johnston, General Job Printers, 14–146 Monroe street,
Chicago, August 26, 1885.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vermont:

Gentlemen,—We are well pleased with the slate imposing-stone we put in our office for trial. It is all you claim, and this combined with its relative cheapness ought to insure the success the slate stone merits.

Yours respectfully, Shepard & Johnston.

Livingston Middleditch,
Book, Job and Law Case Printer, 26 Cortlandt street,
New York City, August 28, 1885.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vermont:

Gentlemen,—I have used the slate imposing-stones of your make and find them very satisfactory. At the price it certainly will not pay to let the workmen wait for stone room in an office. Livingston Middleditch.

John D. Lucas, Steam Job Printer, No. 14 Water street,
Baltimore, July 23, 1885.

Messrs. F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vermont:

Gentlemen,—I have had for some months one of your slate imposing-stones, and am very well pleased with it. We have iron and marble imposing-surfaces, but we consider yours equal, if not superior to either. The price, also, being so much less, with the objection of iron rust removed, that we don't hesitate to say we prefer your slate imposing-stones to any we have in use.

Yours truly, John D. Lucas.

Office of Haight & Dudley, Steam Printers
(Successors to A. V. Haight),
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 23, 1885.

Messrs. F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vermont:

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your slate imposing-stones in use in our office several months, and we are well pleased with it.

Very truly, Haight & Dudley.

H. M. Oltrogge,
Newspaper, Book and Job Printer, 32 and 34 Frankfort street,
New York City, September 11, 1885.

Messrs. F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vermont:

Gentlemen,—The imposing-slab we received from you some four months ago is everything we could wish. It answers all purposes, and in some respects is superior to marble. On the night of June 9 we had a fire, and while the marble stones cracked from the heat, yours stood the test and received no damage whatever. It is a good working stone. My men like it, and the difference in price of it to marble ought to commend it to all printers,

Yours truly, H. M. Oltrogge.

Address all orders to F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vermont.

IMPROVED STEREO-PLATES.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, 72 Jackson street, Chicago, are now prepared to furnish almost everything in the shape of reading matter, from the latest telegraphic news for daily papers, to interesting miscellaneous articles for weeklies, includes serial stories, tales, illustrated and otherwise, traveling sketches, poetry, religious reading, scientific articles, and semi-news matter of particular interest. Their illustrated plates, though but recently introduced, have already become immensely popular, and the demand for them is daily increasing. The economy and convenience resulting from the use of stereo-plates have made them a necessary part of the outfit of a country office, while the services now rendered by them are so varied and their forms and style and make-up such that every publisher desiring their services can be suited. This firm is now furnishing eleven different sized columns, full length, ranging from 13½ inches to 25¾ inches, thus saving all cutting and adjustment.

PRANG'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Never before has the superiority of Prang's line of cards been more clearly admitted on all hands as this year, not only in the excellence of the lithographic work, but also in the variety and artistic treatment of subjects. They come again in plain cards, single and double, as well as fringed, single and double, to which forms a few novelties have been added. Many of the designs are exquisite in conception and finish, and fully sustain the well earned reputation of this firm as fine art publishers. In *Satin Art Prints* the samples excel all previous efforts in the artistic execution of the pictures, as well as in the rich and tasteful mountings, though in many instances simple appropriateness has been preferred to elaborate ornamentation. The beautiful backs for which Prang's line is also distinguished again hold their own, while the literary matter has had the most careful attention.

THE CRANSTON IMPROVED BOOK AND NEWS PRESS.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Improved Cranston press, published in the present issue. Among the special advantages claimed for it are the following: The entire framework is of the same solid symmetrical proportion as that which characterizes the quality of Cranston's patent improved press. The support to impression is unyielding; heavy bed plate. Wide tracks with steel runners and rolls accurately gauged. Gears cut from the solid, with the utmost precision, by improved machinery. Delivery without tapes; wheels adjustable to any size sheet. Patented device for controlling motion of the sliders; none better in use. Patent silent adjustable bunter motion, with instantaneous throw-off. Even, unfailing distribution; positive movements. Noiseless gripper motion; easily adjusted. Close fly cam. Bearers and feed guides, capable of the finest adjustment. Large sized form rollers, easily placed in position and as easily removed without altering their set. Bed geared to cylinder throughout impression. Register "true as a die." Deep fountain; will hold large supply of ink; cover for fountain. Convenient arrangement for adjusting fountain roll. Friction to control motion of the fly. Patent stop and reversing motion, enabling the operator to stop the press at any desired point and run it backward without leaving position on the platform, thereby effecting economy of time and labor. Stock and workmanship the same as on the patent improved presses. Finish, first class in every way.

From the many recommendations received as to its efficiency, we select the following: Messrs. Elsas, Keller & Co., Dallas, Texas, write under date of August 15, 1885: "Our Cranston presses are giving satisfaction." For further information write to J. H. Cranston, manufacturer, Norwich, Connecticut.

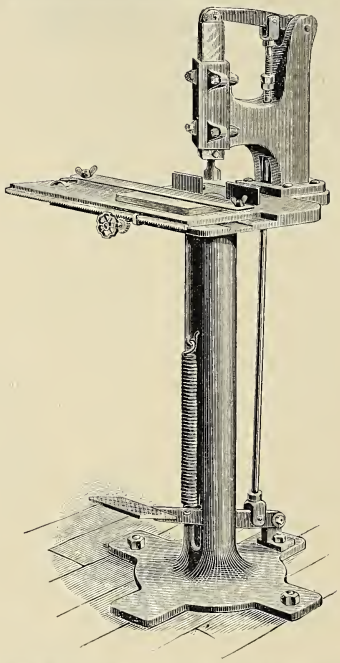
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE TRADE.

The firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons announce to their numerous patrons and the trade in general that the unfortunate accident, the falling of the structure in which their Chicago workshops were located, and by which they were destroyed, will not in any manner interfere with their ability to *promptly* fill all orders now on hand or which may in future be committed to their trust. With characteristic energy, before the dust had well nigh settled on the ruins, new and more commodious quarters had been secured, the machinery uninjured transferred, and in a few days at furthest the largest and most complete shop for the manufacture of electrotyping and stereotyping machinery and general repairing to be found in the Western States, will again be in successful operation.

Though but a few years since the branch manufactory of this firm was established in this city, under the efficient supervision of Mr. E. A. Blake, its business has grown to immense proportions, several of the largest electrotyping and stereotyping outfits in the United States having been furnished by this establishment. What the firm has done in the past, however, is only an earnest of what it proposes to do in the future, so that with enlarged and improved facilities, the use of the best tools furnished by modern invention, employing only first-class workmen, and with the establishment under the immediate supervision of wide-awake, skilled mechanics and business men, it confidently relies on a continuance of the liberal patronage which it has heretofore enjoyed. The office will remain at 198 South Clark street.

NEW COMBINATION MACHINE.

EMBRACING AN INDEX CUTTER, BOX MAKER'S CORNER CUTTER, PUNCHING MACHINE AND ROUND CORNER CUTTER.



The above cut represents a combination machine recently put on the market by the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, of this city, which takes the place of four machines that are most generally used. The Index Cutter (same as herewith shown) has clamp to hold the book, and has a wheel and rack to move the book as desired for any size index cutting. It cuts perfectly, makes a round corner and clean index. The knife can be replaced with a round corner knife that makes the machine the best round corner cutter in the market, and the Box Makers' Corner Cutter is as good as any offered for sale. It includes punch for eyelets, which is used for punching holes, for stringing pamphlets, cards, etc., etc. The gauges are adjusted to any angle, and at the price will give you a complete outfit, requiring very little room. It is very strong, and nothing to get out of order. Price, complete, $75.00.

The following letter, in connection therewith, explains itself:

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.: CHICAGO, September 7, 1885.

Gentlemen,—The Indexing Machine furnished by you is just what we want. It works splendidly, and we would not spare it out of the office and go back to old hand style of indexing for five times its value. Why have you not thought of this method before, and saved us the worry of indexing for years past?

Yours truly, THE J. M. W. JONES STA'RY & PTG. CO.,
Per CHAS. J. STROMBERG, *Superintendent.*

IN Boston there are over two thousand compositors (including job-offices), male and female. Of these eight hundred and twenty-seven, all told, are members of the typographical union, a few of them women. Over a quarter of the whole number are now out of employment.

THE CHICAGO ENGINE AND BOILER.

We herewith present to our readers an illustration of the Chicago Engine and Boiler which the Shniedewend & Lee Co., of 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago, are now manufacturing, and which is especially adapted to the use of printing-offices and other places where light power is required. It is reliable, well built and easy managed. The Chicago Engine and Boiler are capable of running a country cylinder press and several job presses with ease, and with very little expense for fuel, Not more than fifteen minutes is required for getting up steam, with coal or wood. It is claimed to be the cheapest power yet devised, as the cost of fuel for running is less than two cents an hour per horse power. At a recent thorough test of the amount of fuel required to run the engine, it was proven that one hundred pounds of soft coal per day would accomplish the task.

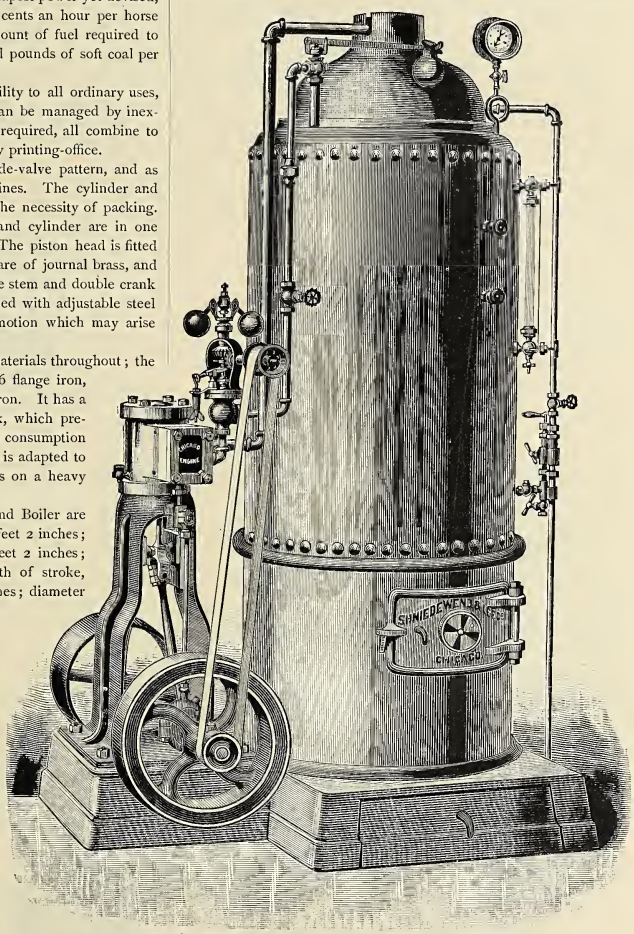
The cheapness of this engine, its adaptability to all ordinary uses, its economy in fuel, the ease with which it can be managed by inexperienced persons, and the small floor space required, all combine to make it just the power needed in every country printing-office.

The Chicago Engine is of the reliable slide-valve pattern, and as substantial in construction as the largest engines. The cylinder and steam-chest joints are ground so as to prevent the necessity of packing. The cross-head guides, crank-shaft bearings and cylinder are in one solid piece, hence can never get out of line. The piston head is fitted with self-spring packing, the cross-head gibs are of journal brass, and travel in broad bearings. The piston rod, valve stem and double crank shaft are all steel. The connecting rod is fitted with adjustable steel boxes, at both ends, for taking up any lost motion which may arise from use.

The Chicago Boiler is made of the finest materials throughout; the shell is 5-16 inch charcoal iron, the head 5-16 flange iron, and the flues are the best lap-welded wrought iron. It has a heavy iron firebox lined with circular firebrick, which prevents loss of heat by radiation, and insures the consumption of all gases. The grate is made to shake, and is adapted to hard or soft coal, or wood. The whole stands on a heavy iron base, with ashbox.

The dimensions of the Chicago Engine and Boiler are as follows: Floor space, 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 2 inches; height of engine to top of cylinder head, 3 feet 2 inches; inside diameter of cylinder, 3⅝ inches; length of stroke, 4½ inches; diameter of balance wheel, 16 inches; diameter of band wheel, 12 inches; width of face, 4 inches; height of boiler, including base, to top of hood, 5 feet 9½ inches; 22 flues 2 inches in diameter and 2 feet 10 inches long; weight of engine and boiler complete, 1280 pounds.

The Chicago Engine and Boiler is furnished complete, with Hancock Inspirator and Judson Governor, balance wheel, band wheel, governor belt, lubricator, steam gauge, water gauge, safety valve and blow-off cocks, compression gauge cocks, and connections between engine and boiler—all that is necessary to start the engine, except piping to connect with flue. All on one base, as shown in cut, or separate bases if preferred, at $250. The following testimonials speak for themselves.



No. 304 Thirty-First St., Chicago, August 20, 1885.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.:

Gentlemen,—The Chicago Engine we purchased of you has proved to be all you recommended it. It is compact, well built, takes up very little room, economical as to fuel, and is managed without any difficulty by a boy. We only wish we had put it in two years before we did. Will be willing to recommend it at any time.

The Douglas Printing Co.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.: Alexandria, Dak., September 1, 1885.

Gentlemen,—I am very much pleased with the Engine and Boiler, and think the Chicago is destined to be the leader of all small engines. It is well and carefully made and is a credit to your firm. Yours truly,

L. C. Taylor.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS.

Japan possesses at this moment 2,000 newspapers. Considering that not a single journal of any kind existed, or was thought of, in the country twenty-five years ago, this rapid rise and spread of the newspaper press there is one of the most remarkable feats in the history of journalism. Japan now boasts of a greater number of newspapers than either Italy or Austria, of more than Spain and Russia taken together, and of twice as many as the whole continent of Asia. The appetite of the Chinese for news is sufficiently fed by the Pekin *Gazette*—which is, in fact, not a newspaper at all—and two small sheets published in Shanghai. Corea possesses an official gazette since 1884, and nothing else resembling a newspaper exists. The French have already started a paper in their new colony—*L'Avenir de Tong-king*; but as it is a purely French sheet, it can hardly contribute much to the enlightenment of the natives. The Persians are comparatively insensible to the fascinations of the daily paper. The six papers which they possess owe their existence to the reigning shah, who is a man of letters himself, and composes poetry in his spare hours. The natives of India have a thousand newspapers.—*New York Sun.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. More printers here than can find work.

Columbus.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Dayton.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Printers enough here already. No difficulty.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. No difficulty.

Elmira.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Evansville.—State of trade, medium; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No card, no work.

Galveston.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. A boycott has been started against C. M. Loomis, book and job printer, for conducting a rat office.

Hamilton.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, exceedingly dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There will be a chance for a few printers.

Knoxville.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.00.

La Fayette.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Louisville.—State of trade, good; prospects, exceedingly cheering; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Good printers can find ready employment. The job offices, as a general rule, are running up to their full capacity, with a scarcity of help.

Leadville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $26.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, better than for a year past; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, improving; prospects, not very flattering in the newspaper line; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The *Tribune* has bought the *Journal* and will take charge November 1. It is understood that by the consolidation under one management, the expense in the mechanical department is to be cut considerably.

Mobile.—State of trade, at a standstill; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Montreal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

Newark.—State of trade, a little better; prospects, hopeful; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 32 to 33 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Quebec.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25; job printers, per week, $7 and upward.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Printers are very plentiful in St. Paul this fall.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

South Bend.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Trenton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, $14 per week, or 35 cents.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, fair; prospects, indicate no change in the near future; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The *Gazette*, evening paper, pays under the scale.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15. Both morning papers in this city are non-union.

Toledo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Toronto.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week of 54 hours, $11.

Washington.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per hour, 30 cents. There is a strike in Gibson Brothers' office for price and a half for foreign languages.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, better; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15.

Wilmington.—State of trade, no better; prospects, more encouraging; composition on Sunday morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and $12.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½; job printers, per week, $16.

Youngstown.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

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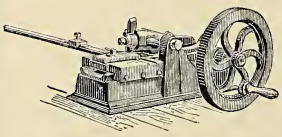


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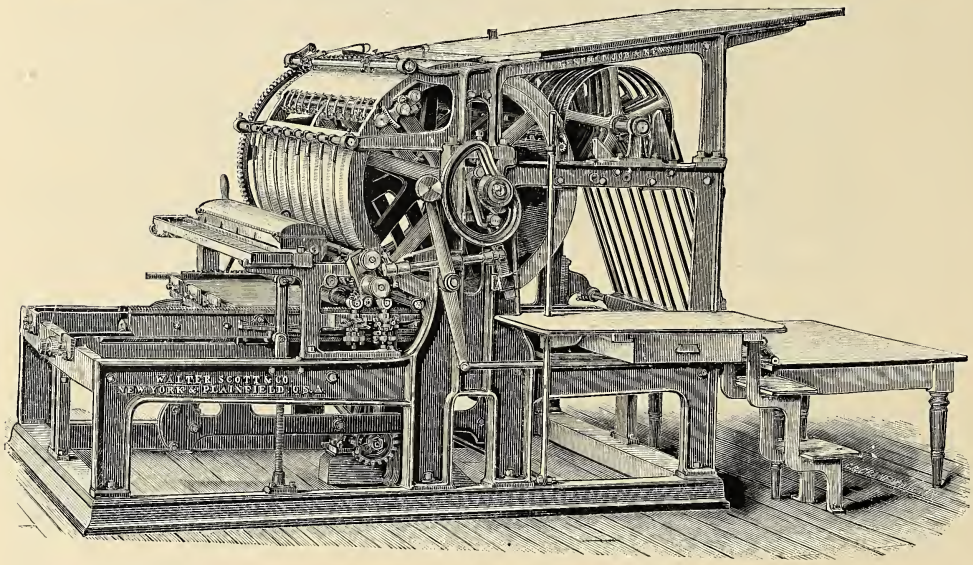
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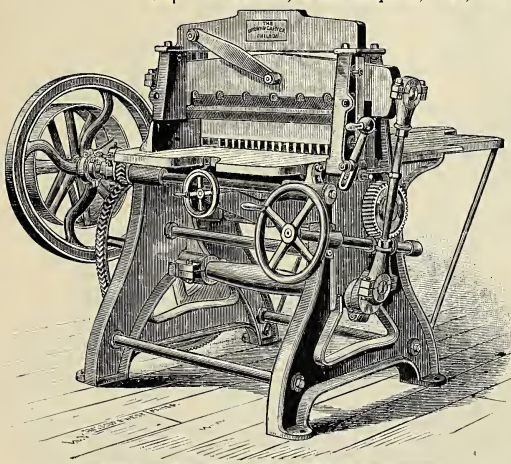
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SIXTH.—Superior position of **clamp wheel**, enabling operator to clamp stock **rapidly and without stooping.**

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Attempts have also been made to introduce quoins resembling one of our old patented quoins, which we found imperfect, and did not introduce on that account; yet unprincipled and irresponsible parties, having made slight alterations, are seeking to introduce these imperfect quoins, and have in some instances succeeded in doing so — partly on account of the partial resemblance of these quoins to our perfected quoin, but, principally, because they offered and sold them at any price. The result has been that the victims have often become prejudiced against all mechanical quoins.

All quoins geared together with teeth and a key, or having a feather or rib and groove to prevent them from sliding laterally on each other, are an infringement on some of our various patents, and their sale and use makes both vender and user liable to a suit for damages. As a rule, it will be found that these infringements are offered by irresponsible parties, and we would kindly suggest to purchasers to use caution in purchasing quoins that possess any feature resembling ours.

We have but one factory in America, which is located a Buffalo, N.Y., and our quoins are on sale with all dealers in printers' materials.

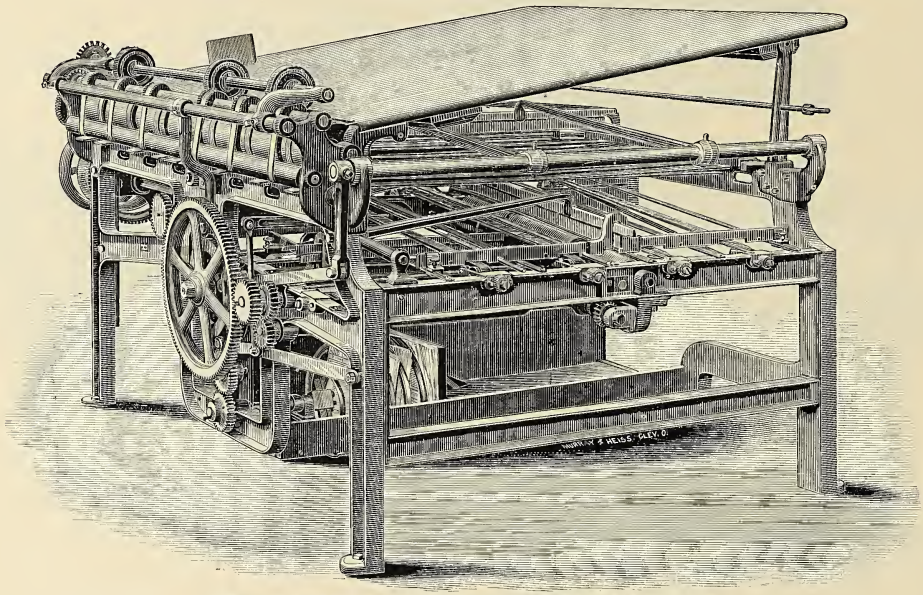
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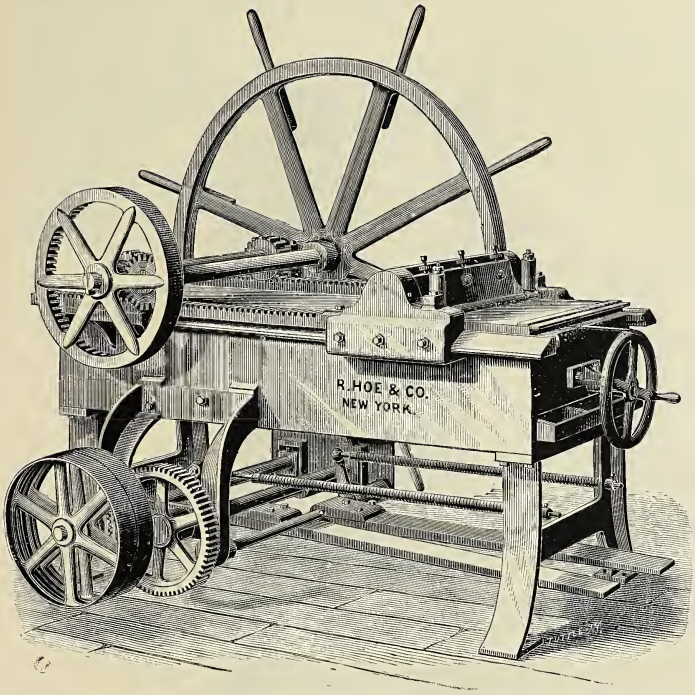
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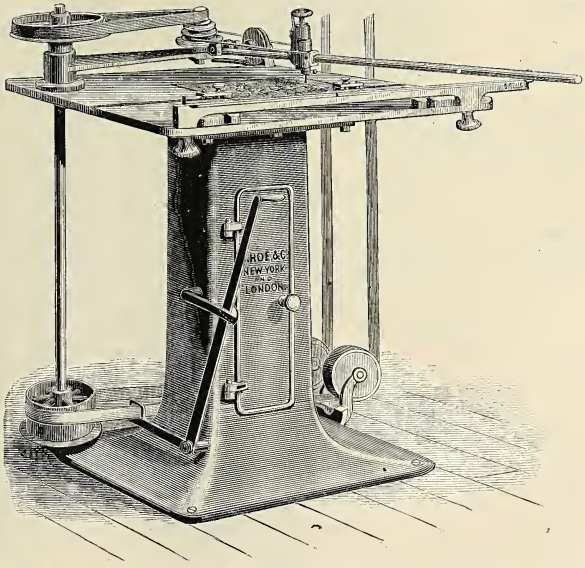
Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

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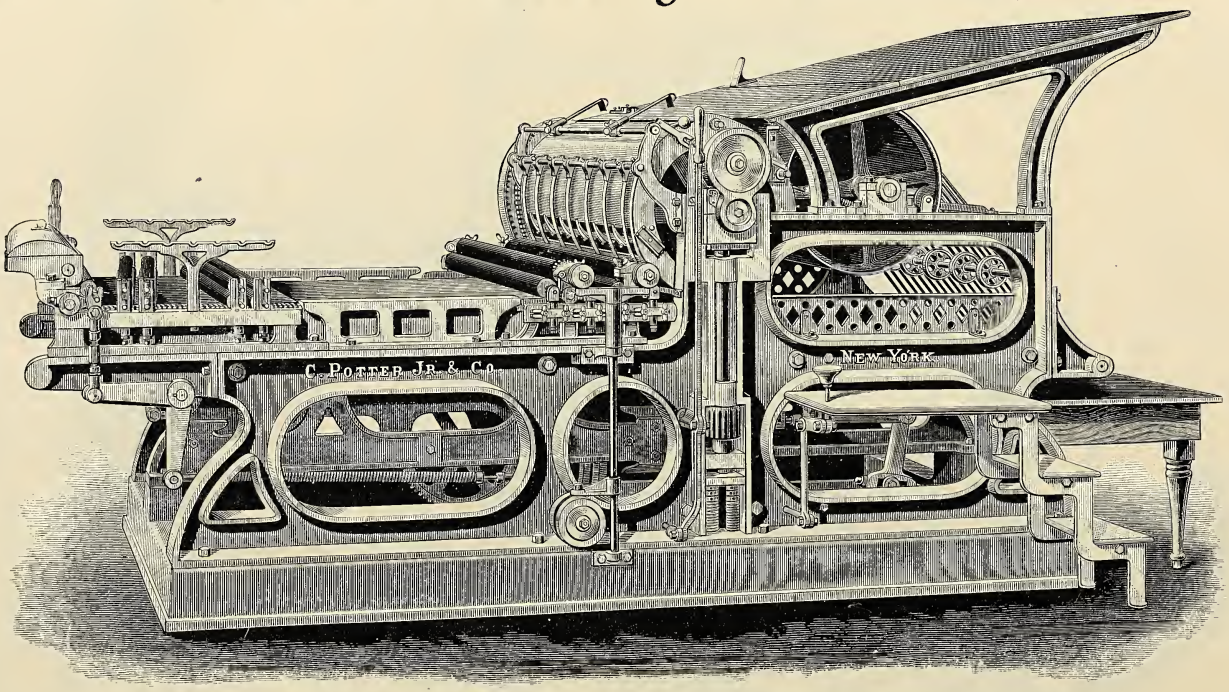
This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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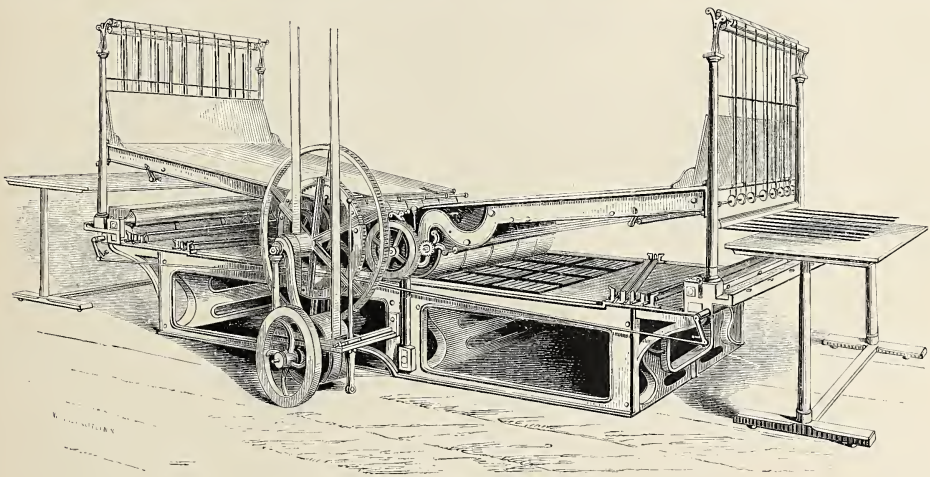
VOL. III.—No. 2. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance; Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

THE two illustrations presented in the present number will close the reference to A. B. Taylor, who, for half a century, has occupied a front rank as an inventor and builder of cylinder presses. It has been necessary to depart from the regular order and delay notice of others during the period from 1846 up to 1860, that we may recall the efforts he made to furnish country printers a machine suitable to their wants. The Washington hand press had been looked to by them as the only means with which to print a paper; a cylinder press was out of the question on account of the cost and the necessity of a steam engine to drive it, and lack of the necessary skill to operate it. Efforts had been made to construct country cylinders suitable to the wants of this class by various parties, but none seemed to meet their requirements. The regular Napier press was cheapened by lighter castings and less finish, and a fly-wheel was added to turn by hand. Others were constructed of different model, using the crank motion to drive the bed, and the stop cylinder of a modified pattern was tried, but until the Taylor country cylinder was introduced, it is safe to assume, no machine had been devised to fully meet the pressing demand. When we take into consideration what those demands were, we are enabled to see and appreciate the genius of the man who fulfills them. The country printer is seldom a banker, and consequently is short of funds; the more he is forced to invest in a press, the less he has left for type, therefore the press must be cheap. As he is more of a politician than a mechanic, it must be simple, have few parts, and not liable to derangement. He may be an able writer, but a weak pressman, hence the machine must be capable of doing good work with little or no help from him. The press may be placed in the top story of a frame building, and the lower floors become vacant if it be noisy or cause undue vibration. And under all these conditions it must be durable and salable at all times, and capable of any class of work. To accomplish this, necessitates the



TAYLOR DOUBLE-CYLINDER BOOK PRESS.

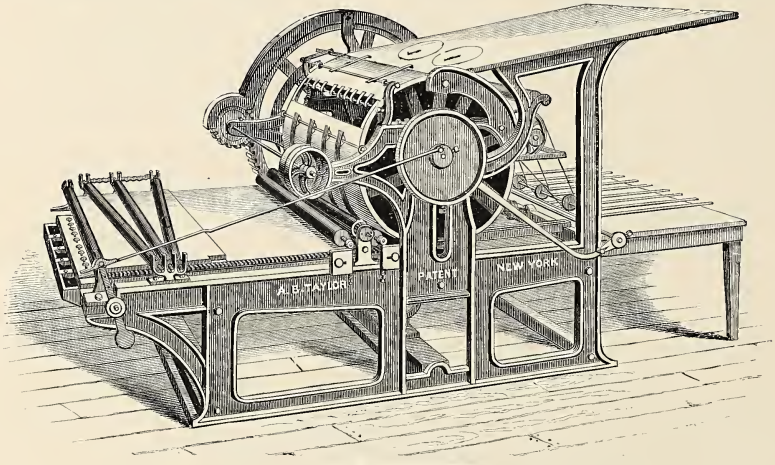
skill, experience and profound study of a veteran, and that man proved to be A. B. Taylor.

To reach certain ends, it is often found necessary to pursue a round about way, and this seems to have been the prevalent idea among those mechanics, who, in the past, directed their energies toward developing the printing-press. The cut of the double cylinder press here presented is a good illustration of this fact, a simple and effective press was desired, but instead a complex machine was first produced. This contained, however, the very idea which subsequently solved the problem. The motion of this machine was imparted by means of a large intermediate gear-wheel in place of the usual train of gears employed to drive both cylinders. This wheel, as will be seen, was provided with a ring bolted to the arms, on which external and internal teeth were cut. Thus the outer teeth drove the brake or right-hand cylinder toward the left, while the inner teeth carried the left-hand cylinder toward the right in the same direction in which it moved itself. The large wheel was placed in such a position to the left of a central line between the cylinders as to act on both on that side while its center being in line vertically, permitted them to raise and lower freely. Of course the difference in the pitch line between the inner and outer gear was compensated. This ingenious device obviated much of the lost motion attaching to this class of machines, yet its inherent defects could not be overcome and was finally abandoned. As it was designed for book and illustrated work long runs were alone profitable, since the form had to be made ready on both cylinders. The system of distribution was most admirable, a fountain and table being placed at either end with five form rollers between the cylinders was productive of the finest class of work.

A press of this odd pattern was in use until quite recently in the office of the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Kentucky, in charge of Mr. J. E. Reese, who describes it as having the ordinary knuckle-joint and tumbling shaft to drive the bed, with air-springs, the cylinders receiving motion from the large gear. The rollers, with buttons on each end, were merely dropped into open sockets, and resting on bearers, were driven by the bed. As the press was used on newspaper work at high speed, he was obliged to substitute the usual screw vibrator and adjustable socket.

In 1860 Mr. Taylor invented the country press, in which a modification of this same large wheel was used in combination with a solid tumbling shaft and pinion to drive the bed. In this machine every demand of the country printer was apparently satisfied and every objectionable feature of former attempts removed.

As will be seen by the cut the driving shaft was placed breast high for hand or steam power. The large cylinder wheel drove the bed without the intervention of an intermediate or idler, and thus a direct and positive motion was imparted by which the type and sheet were carried in exact unison, and a slur was a practical impossibility so long as the proper pitch line between them was maintained. This was accomplished by a simple bell crank, bearing on the outer end of the tumbling shaft which was readily adjusted by set screws.



TAYLOR COUNTRY PRESS.

It is far from the writer's intention to applaud or decry the efforts of any man except so far as may be necessary to reveal the exact truth and deal out justice where due. In so doing one's individuality must of necessity be laid aside and private opinions obliterated so as to judge of merit with an absolutely unbiased mind.

In speaking of this machine from such a standpoint, it must be assumed no partiality exists, and if complimentary allusion be made, it is simply because it is due. Taylor, from his vast experience, realized the situation, and met it fully. That the press never met the popularity it deserved is something which the writer cannot explain, nor has he ever heard a satisfactory solution of the question,

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A WALK THROUGH CENTURIES.*

BY GUSTAVE BOEHM.

IMPORTANCE OF UNIONS — TRADESMEN AS SOLDIERS — MUTUAL PROTECTION OF MASTER PRINTERS AND JOURNEYMEN — THE SEVERITY OF UNION LAWS — THE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM — HONEST AND DISHONEST: MEANING OF THE TERMS — THE CASE OF PHILIP EBERHARDT — HAUTT VS. PRINTERS' FRATERNITY — RATHER LOSS OF PROPERTY THAN OF UNION PROTECTION.

UNIONS and trades organizations in former times were of the greatest importance to the town or city in which they held their reunions; moreover to the entire country, and especially to the craft itself. Although one may be quite satisfied with the good work of trades unions of the present times, with the important positions they hold in commercial life in general, still it cannot be denied that the system has degenerated as compared with the unions of centuries ago. A union in the sixteenth or seventeenth century was not only recognized as an important medium of individual protection, but also as a factor extending over the limits recognized by a strict adherence to commercial usages. The unions furnished assistance to the state in case of war troubles; they formed their own companies and helped to defend their country as well, and even better than the paid warmen and soldiery kept for the purpose, generally a lot of idlers in times of peace. The unions formed the militia of those times, and, according to history, counted as an important factor in the war budgets. While the military service of these trades unions was one of their purposes it certainly was not the main one. Same as in our days, they were chiefly constituted to protect their members from damage by "rats"—as the modern expression would name it—to lend assistance in cases of sickness, to bury the dead, to arrange religious and entertaining festivities, and the like. But each of the trades kept strictly separated from the other, as long as there were enough members of a craft to advantageously form a union. Up to the sixteenth century the printers were too weak to organize on their own behalf. They were obliged to join the associations of other trades, to be somewhat protected by the general rules of the union system. To the seventeenth century they had sufficiently grown to have their own unions, and in 1680 the separation from the sister trades, such as bookbinders, gilders, etc. (which up to then, belonged under the one heading), was effected. But even before the printers succeeded in forming special societies with union principles, they were governed by a number of rules, the ten points, as they called them, which were strictly observed by the members of the craft, and a disregard of which was considered a grave offense, generally followed by the exclusion of the offender from the circle, which often meant the ruin of the person so punished.

The laws of these unions were much more severe than the ones which govern our modern typographical unions. They had a paragraph for almost everything, starting with the individuals, as yet not born, and covering even the remotest corner of private life. As usual with all unions of that time, the apprentice system was considered the basis of success, of the moral and commercial standing of the union. Illegitimate children were *a priori* excluded from all benefits. They could under no circumstances become printers or other tradesmen. And even children, born before the natural time of pregnancy, were cruelly set under this rule. They were "bastards," not fit to learn an honest trade.

Next in importance to the rules governing apprentices stand the agreements between principals and journeymen. The principals, or master printers demanded from the journeymen unions that no one of their members should accept work in any office, the proprietor of which was not a printer by trade, who had duly served his apprenticeship. This proposition was accepted under the conditions that the master printers agreed to keep but a limited number of apprentices in their offices, a number which was to be according to size of the office, that is, to the number of journeymen employed. Thus did propositions become law, and both, master printers and journeymen, were equally protected, although it may be easily noticed that the latter had the advantage, caring little themselves whether their employer was a practical printer or not. This *passus* in the regulations of the unions soon made *tabula rasa* with the offices owned by non-printers, such as the one of Apporinus, Platter and others, flourishing in the sixteenth century. It was a dangerous act to oppose the regulations of the unions at that time, even of severer consequences than an opposition to the constitution of our modern societies could be. The boycotting system was then in its glory, and anyone under its curse was a doomed man. A journeyman who worked in a non-union office, or an apprentice who learned the trade in such an office was unable to obtain a position in any other printery. He was declared dishonest, and no honest journeyman or union member was permitted to work next to such offender any longer term than two weeks, under the penalty of being himself declared a dishonest member. A declaration of dishonesty soon spread all over Europe; the person under its curse was unable to continue at his trade, unless restituted to his former honesty, which could be accomplished by observing certain regulations and paying a certain penalty. As such a person under the strict union rules of the different trades could not devote himself to any other trade occupation, but had to do a common laborer's work (in those times a most degrading occurrence to sustain life), he was, as a rule, a ruined man, and in many cases we find death to be the only and welcome relief from the trouble. No legal authority could save such offender from the consequences except the decision of the fraternity. If, according to union laws, the offender was declared dishonest, he could not be protected by any power in the world. We find several cases in the history of those times, where such doomed printers tried to find protection by going into court. A certain Jacob Müeller, working in an office at Arnstadt (1652), met a fellow-journeyman, Philip Eberhardt, whom he thought to be an unworthy member of the craft. Eberhardt had served as an apprentice in the office of a certain Schall. This office was not owned by Schall, but merely rented from the owner, who was not a practical printer, but a principal of a high school. Müller

*Sources: Faulmann, Henge, and others.

believed that this was an offense against the union rules, and that said Eberhardt, as an apprentice in an office actually owned by a non-printer, came under the law of exclusion, specially provided by the regulations of the printers' fraternity. He reported the case to Leipsic, the central station of the union, and Schall's office was declared as dishonest, that is, excluded from union protection. Eberhardt believing in the injustice done him, brought the case before the court, sueing for damages on account of a libel. The court decided in his favor, and Müller was arrested, but escaped from prison some time after. Schall, believing that the decree of the court settled the question as to the honesty of his office, soon made the discovery that this was not the case. Little cared the union about decree and judgment of the court. No union journeyman accepted a situation in Schall's office; no youngster could be induced to serve as apprentice. Schall was almost a ruined man, when the union at Jena, after ten years of suspension, returned him a certificate of honesty, thus saving him from complete loss of his business.

Another case of interest is that of David Hautt. Hautt, Junior, inherited from his father, a practical printer, in 1678, a printing-office employing three boys and one journeyman. Hautt, Jr., was a typecaster but not a practical printer, and his employés were ordered by the union to quit his service. Hautt, believing he had a a right to continue the business left him, applied to the authorities for protection, and received a decree commanding his employés to work for him as if he were a practical printer under penalty of the law, which was incarceration. The employés, on their part, applied to the central union and received information that the decree of the court was not binding, but that they had to obey the union or be declared dishonest. This decision induced them to leave all their personal property behind and escape from the town and the jurisdiction of its authorities rather than run the risk of being excluded from union rights. We find in both cases a doubt which could have been decided in favor of the defendants without endangering the standing of the union, but the severity of the union laws did not permit any other decision than such which was strictly in accordance with the *letter* of the law. In both cases the actual owners of the offices were not *practical printers*, a quality absolutely demanded by the union regulations to entitle them to the benefits and protection of the fraternity.

(*To be continued*).

WE believe in giving credit to whom credit is due, yet we do not believe in the hue and cry raised by a certain class of writers every time a three-line paragraph appears in other publications which originally appeared in their own columns, without due credit being given, because in many instances it is impossible to trace it to the correct source. These thin-skinned individuals are often guilty of the very crime of which they accuse others, and frequently remind us of the exploits of one of the most successful London pickpockets, who evaded detection for a number of years by being among the first to raise the alarm of "stop thief," and joining in the chase whenever a theft in which he was implicated had been discovered.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPEFOUNDING.

NO. II.—BY ALFRED FYE.

ROMAN and Italic body type, small faces of job type, and most of the scripts are cut on steel, and matrices made with the punches. Most of the job type, and the larger faces of Roman letter are made by the electrotype process, which is less costly, and, in fact, more practicable. Some large faces are cut in steel, but it is not usual to do so, as it is a somewhat difficult matter to make a good drive with a large punch.

For the electrotype process the letters are engraved on metal which is a composition of the same ingredients as typemetal, but blended in different proportions. Typemetal is too brittle for engraving purposes, as in cutting fine lines it would break, so a somewhat softer composition is needed for cutting the originals upon. Equal care is necessary in cutting letters on metal as in punchcutting, seeing that both are destined to produce the same result; namely, the making of a matrix for reproducing the form of the original as often as needed.

The face of the letters so engraved are highly polished, and every line needs to be sharp and clear, or the inaccuracies, if any exist, will appear in the matrix. When the cutter has finished all the characters in a font, he hands them to the electrotyper, who proceeds to convert them into matrices in the following manner:

A small brass plate, varying in thickness according to the size of the type to be made, with a hole punched near one end, is needed for each character, letter, figure or point, and sometimes ornaments, in the font. These plates are laid upon a flat surface, the letters placed in the holes, face down, and fastened in position with quads or spaces, care being taken to get them as square as possible to the head and sides of the plate. Wax is poured over the portions not intended to be exposed to the action of the battery, and a number of these plates are fastened together, side by side, and placed in a battery, being connected with it and a copper plate by means of wires forming a complete circuit. The battery causes the copper to be deposited around the face of the type in the opening in the brass plates, filling up the opening, and becoming virtually a part of the plate. The time necessary for the accomplishment of this process varies according to the size of the letter, some of the larger sizes needing to be immersed twice or three times as long as the smaller. When sufficient copper has been deposited to fill the opening in each plate, they are taken out of the battery, the letters withdrawn, leaving their image deeply imbedded in the copper, the back of the plate filed smooth, and another brass plate firmly riveted thereto, making the whole of sufficient thickness for use as a matrix, and are then handed to the fitter.

All the tools used by a fitter are very delicate and exact, being constructed to measure the slightest difference between one matrix and another, to the one-thousandth part of an inch, or even less. With a fine pointed gauge the depth of the face of the letter is measured, and made exactly parallel to the surface of the matrix. This gauge, when once set, is used for all the matrices in a font, thus

insuring regularity in height of the type from shoulder to face. Printers will see the necessity of such accurate measurement when they think of the trouble that would arise in making ready a form if the letters varied in height even the thickness of a tissue paper. The sides of the matrix are then made of equal distance from the face of the letter, so that the face may stand exactly in the center of the body. The matrices vary in width according to the width of the letter, but the space on either side of the face must be the same. For instance, supposing the space on either side of a capital I to be a long primer, the capital M must also have a long primer space on either side, the difference in the width of the matrix being as great as the difference in the width of the I and M. Should the matrix be too wide, the superfluous metal is taken off by the fitting-machine, which has a gauge corresponding line for line with the fitter's measuring gauge. If the space should be too little, the matrix has to be placed in the battery until sufficient copper has been deposited thereon to bring it up to the required size. The head of the matrix has now to be made square to the sides and surface, and the faces of each brought into line.

The punchcutter's and fitter's guides in determining the width and line of letters are the capital letters H and O for the caps, and the lower case m and o for the lower case letters. During the process of fitting, trial types are cast from each matrix for the purpose of measuring and determining their accuracy. These are cast in a hand mold, which will be described and illustrated in a future issue. It will thus be seen that considerable time is expended in fitting a complete set of matrices, on account of the extreme nicety of adjustment necessary for making a font of type proportionate and exact in line. The accompanying illustration shows a matrix in its finished condition. The letters and figures at the bottom are the typefounder's index to the set of which the matrix forms a part. Each set of matrices is kept in a separate drawer, and on account of their great value special care is taken to keep them in a safe place.



MATRIX.

The fitter having finished his part of the work, the matrices are passed to the typecaster, who casts a trial font therefrom. A specimen page is set and proofs taken which are closely examined for faulty letters. Should there be any (and it is seldom that all the letters are perfect on a first trial), the matrices of the faulty letters are corrected, and those letters recast. After changing them in the specimen page, other proofs are taken; and this process is repeated until the font is declared perfect.

The matrices being ready, a mold becomes necessary for forming the body of the type, the matrix creating the face only. A typemold is an ingenious piece of mechanism in two parts, each part being constructed of several pieces of steel screwed and fitted together with mathematical exactness. The steel used in its construction has to be very finely tempered to resist the action of the heat engendered during the operation of casting; and each of the two parts need to be of the same degree of fineness in this respect, or trouble might ensue from the tendency to expansion caused by heat, and the body of the type would become affected.

(To be continued.)

SKETCHES OF THE BOOKBINDING ART.

NO. II.—BY A. J. COX.

WITH reference to the elements of style in the three great book-producing nations of the present age, it is, perhaps, fair to say that France excels in taste and finish, England in elastic solidity and strength, and America in the invention and use of machinery vastly increasing the speed of construction.

An extraordinary feat in bookmaking, never surpassed, was the production of the Caxton Memorial Bible, 1877:

The Bible held up by Mr. Gladstone at the Caxton *déjeuner* as the "climax and consummation" of the art of printing was printed at Oxford, bound in London, and delivered at the South Kensington Exhibition buildings literally within twelve consecutive hours. The book was printed, not from stereotype plates, as has been erroneously stated by some of the morning papers, but from movable type set up a long time ago, and not used for years. The printers commenced to make their preparation soon after midnight, and the printing actually commenced at 2 A.M.; the sheets were artificially dried, forwarded to London, folded, rolled, collated, sewn, subjected to hydraulic pressure, gilded, bound, and taken to South Kensington before 2 P.M. The book consists of 1,052 pages, 16mo, minion type, and is bound in Turkey morocco, beveled boards, flexible back, gilt lettered on back and inside cover, with the arms of the Oxford University in gold on its obverse side, and is free from the set-off or blemish which its hasty production might well have excused. It contains an explanatory inscription and title: "In memoriam Gul. Caxton," with the occasion and the date of the edition printed at the bottom of each of its thirty-three sheets. The books are numbered 1 to 100, and copies are already allotted to the Queen, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Emperor of Brazil, Mrs. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, General and Mrs. Grant, Mr. James Lenox, of New York, Mrs. Pierrepont, wife of the American Minister, Earl Jersey, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the library of the Académie Francais, and several large public libraries at home and abroad, each book being inscribed with the name and original presentee. The idea of producing the Bible under the circumstances originated with Mr. Henry Stevens, a most eminent bibliographic authority on the subject of Bibles, who has catalogued and arranged the splendid collection now in the Caxton exhibition. Mr. Stevens applied to the University Press, Oxford, to enable him to give it effect. How efficiently they coöperated is now known to everybody. The event was quite the sensation of the day, while copies of the "Caxton Bible" are already scarce, if not unattainable.

A curious art in connection with bookbinding, consisting in the restoration of old books and manuscripts, is prosecuted in the French capital, and has been raised by a few experts to a marvelous degree of perfection. The skill of these artists is, indeed, so great that no book is beyond their transforming touch.

They take out the most inveterate stains and marks; they reinstate the surface where holes have been gnawed by rats, or eaten by worms; they replace missing lines and leaves in such a way that no one can discover the interpolations; they remake margins, giving them exactly the color and appearance of the original; so well is all this done, that frequently the most discriminating judges can not tell the restored copy from the perfect original work. Ornamental frontispieces, editor's marks,

vignettes, coats-of-arms, manuscript, or printed pages, all are imitated to a degree of accuracy that tasks even the most practiced eye.

The arts flourish where they are fostered; and the main reason why the French and English have the merit of carrying this art to so high a degree of perfection is traceable, not alone to skill in manipulation and excellence in tools, but to the prices ungrudgingly paid by wealthy book fanciers, thus making it possible for the bookbinder to carry out his best ideas satisfactorily, to accomplish which a large expenditure of time and talent is requisite, as well as a considerable investment of capital. For, though greatly assisted by the various mechanical helps and contrivances which, one by one, have been added to the resources of the art during its long progress down the ages, it is still true that the finisher of a book must be an artist.

The volume comes to his hand flat, solid; the bands square, the joints free, the whole book geometrically just, through the previous care of the forwarder. It must leave him a finished work of art. It must open easily, lie flat out without any strain; its hinges be finely formed, without crease, and the tooling which adorns its back, edge, and sides of mathematical precision as well as artistic taste.

But the additional value of a well bound book pays for the extra expense. It endures. A good book is a valuable possession, and should have suitable protection; it is a genial companion, worthy of appropriate robing; it is a faithful friend, and deserves a fitting house.

> "Knowing I lov'd my books, he furnish'd me
> From mine own library with volumes that
> I prize above my dukedom."

Few households are so oppressed by poverty that it would be impossible for them to possess a handsome case of books; but how seldom we see, even in houses of considerable pretensions, anything approaching a tolerably well selected library. And yet who has not experienced a feeling of restful companionship on entering a room from whose substantial shelves, or elegant cases, beam the familiar faces of valued book friends. The furniture may be plain or meager; the carpets old-fashioned, perhaps shabby; but, notwithstanding these disadvantages, an air of refinement and even elegance pervades the room where are assembled such a company of great minds and noble hearts as a few well appointed library shelves will accommodate.

This so frequent absence of a library seems at first glance unaccountable, when we remember how really considerable a sum is yearly spent for reading matter by almost every family; magazines, illustrated papers, cheap editions of popular novels, histories and biographies come to the house, fall to pieces in the first reading, and are sent to the waste-paper barrel, and finally sold for half a cent a pound, when a slight additional expense at first would have purchased a more firmly bound edition, which might be read uninjured by owner and children, and children's children, and still be a credit to the purchaser's taste, in a neat library case. Magazines, also, with their many valuable sketches and interesting stories, and illustrated papers, expensive and really valuable as many of them are, might, at a slight expense, be transformed from a heap of scattered, unsightly leaves to neat and serviceable volumes—objects of real beauty, and certainly a joy forever. Milton says: "As good almost kill a man as kill a good book. Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself."

What is the magic which only transformed a pumpkin to a golden coach, compared with that of the bookbinding wizard, who, from a barrel full of waste paper, conjures a handsome row of substantial volumes! Stores of useful information, charming poems, beguiling stories, beautiful illustrations, choice bits of history, all these delightful companions for lonely hours have been evoked from that unsightly waste! (*To be continued*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

IT is generally believed that before the invention of printing from wooden blocks, by Gutenberg, Faust and Schoeffer, no process was known for copying specimens of art, hand-writing or script. Copper engraving is supposed to have been invented about the year 1440, in Southern Germany; etching in the fifteenth century; while lithography and steel engraving come down to a much later date, scarcely seventy years ago.

Late researches, however, have disclosed the fact that the Arabs, in Spain, utilized a process by which they disseminated the philosophy of their great thinkers, the works of their poets throughout the territory which they civilized. Though this had long been supposed, no corroborative proofs could be found to substantiate it. Yet, strange as it seems, Cozy, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, had written a history of the Moors in Spain, from a valuable collection of Moorish manuscripts, which bore proof of the high civilization which the Arabs had brought to that county, but which had been destroyed by Christian fanaticism. Cozy, in searching for manuscripts, found at Seville, two bearing date 716, which contained the poems of the king of Granada, Motamid I., and the celebrated poet Ibn al Chha'am, who lived under the reign of Motamid. Both manuscripts were identical, and though the material was falling to pieces by old age, the ink was as black as if written only a few days before he found them. This was proof enough to show that the manuscripts must have been printed, as it was impossible to make such an accurate copy by hand; and, when a few years later, he found another copy, he was satisfied that the Moors must have had a process of printing of their own. An analysis of the ink showed, that it was made of carbon and wax. As nothing could be found, which could throw any light upon the matter, Cozy simply mentioned the fact, without further inquiry on the subject.

When the Spanish government recently made some excavations near the Alhambra, the workmen found, as the Spanish paper *La Prensa*, writes, a steel plate, upon which was engraved part of a poem of an unknown Moorish author, who, as its contents indicate, lived under Prince

Mahmud, about the year 680. The plate, though very rusty, could be deciphered without trouble, as the lower parts were filled with wax, under which the iron was not oxidized. The scientists, however, have indulged in many speculations about the matter, and opinions are divided as to the manner in which the plate was made. The most acceptable is that of Señor Magriña, who believes the script was done by etching. This is doubtless the case. The Arabs and Moors were masters in etching swords and shields, which art they brought to high perfection; and even to this day, the best so-called Damascus blades are produced by the Orientals. The sheet was covered with wax, and through this the drawing was scratched down to the steel, which was etched by the action of an acid. It is therefore no wonder that this art had been used for printing purposes by the Phoenicians, as the Greeks and even the Romans wrote on slates, which were covered with a wax film, in which the letters were scratched with a pencil, which is on one end sharp, on the other flattened, so as to make the wax again level, when the writing was to be removed. The same method was used on the steelplate. The acid, of course, only acted on those places where the steel had been set free. When it had operated deep enough the wax on the surface was removed, and the ink made of wax and charcoal, softened perhaps by some liquefying agent, rubbed in the lower parts. Then the parchment was put on the plate and subjected to pressure and perhaps to heat, to make the ink sticky. Of course the procedure was slow and the results inartistic. As few manuscripts were found in which the process was used, it seems, that the invention was discovered shortly before the downfall of Mohammedan civilization in Spain, and that during the reign of Christian devastation and barbarity it was forgotten.

As the inventor of copper engraving is not known, the above facts are very interesting. They show that great inventions made one thousand years ago are sometimes forgotten, and have to be resurrected. Whether the Germans claim the inventor of the art, because it was originally developed in their country, and because they have produced its greatest masters, or Italians claim it for their countryman Moso Finiguerra, the fact remains that the Moors were masters of the secret in the middle of the seventh century.

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XIV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

BREITKOPF experimented in printing maps with separate pieces of metal after the style of type previous to 1776. One Preusch, of Carlsruhe, made some attempts to print maps by what he styled typometric, and published a description of his plan, at Basle. In 1776 Breitkopf sent a communication to "Busching's Journal" with remarks on the invention of Preusch, and stated that he had conceived a similar plan upward of twenty years previous, and had set up a specimen map and printed a few copies from it which he gave to his friends; and in view of the veracity of this account being questioned by some critics Breitkopf, in his "Essay on Printing Maps," in 1777, prefixed a specimen map composed of movable pieces of metal in the manner of type. He says that he considered his early conception and attempts a failure, and only produced one specimen, which was a quarto map of the country around Leipsic; and only referred to this when it was brought to his notice by Preusch's invention, to show that two persons might conceive an idea of the same character without any knowledge of each other, although they might differ in their mode of accomplishing the result. He was at first very sanguine of the success of his invention, but his experiments satisfied him conclusively of the impracticability, as it was very harsh and displeasing to the eye.

But enough of this map printing, as it does not bear directly on the progress of wood engraving, only so far as it shows the desire even at this early date to dispense with the services of the wood engraver.

From Mr. Ottley's investigations it appears that in the early practice of wood engraving, the draughtsman who made the drawings for the engravers studiously avoided cross-hatching, as they undoubtedly considered this intricate and laborious work beyond the power of the xylographist to satisfactorily execute; but Wolgemuth says that, though difficult and tedious, it was not an impossibility, and in the "Nuremberg Chronicle," the cuts of which he undoubtedly superintended, a successful attempt was made to reproduce the bold hatchings of pen drawings, showing lines crossing each other in various directions. To him belongs the praise of being the first who duly appreciated the powers of the art of wood engraving.

Although cross-hatching is not common in the earlier wood engravings, Mr. Ottley is doubtless in error in assigning this advanced step in the art to Wolgemuth, for cross-hatching is introduced in the frontispiece of the Latin edition of "Breydenbach's Travels," printed at Mentz 1486, seven years previous to the publication of the "Nuremberg Chronicle." This frontispiece is not only the finest piece of wood engraving produced up to 1486, but is superior in both design and execution to the best cuts in the Chronicle. Jackson says this is the earliest wood cut in which he has been able to discover any attempt at cross-hatching, and ascribes the invention to unknown artist or artists, but considers the date of 1486 as marking the period of cross-hatching being first introduced into wood engraving.

Many writers give Wolgemuth the credit of being the best wood engraver of his day, but there is no reliable proof in existence of his ever having engraved a single block. This idea seems to become more firmly rooted from the reputation he has of being the tutor or master of Albert Durer, who is generally considered to have been the best wood engraver of his day. Here another plausible error appears, as there is no evidence that Durer was a wood engraver at all; in fact he was a painter and a draughtsman for wood engravers, and studied painting under Wolgemuth, who is reputed as being a tolerable good painter for the age and country in which he lived. But the evidence of his ever engraving on wood is lacking in the records of the history of wood engraving. He, in connection with William Plydenwurf, is represented as

having superintended the execution of the cuts for the "Nuremberg Chronicle." These cuts are often referred to as being excellent specimens of early wood engraving, but in fact they are the most tasteless and worthless things that appear in any book, ancient or modern, with any pretensions whatever to merit.

It is a book easily obtained and by superficial inquirers and writers is often referred to as containing prints from wood cuts, designed and probably engraved by the master of Albert Durer, and from this supposed fact they conclude that they possess a high degree of excellence. The frontispiece in "Breydenbach's Travels," though deserving of some attention as a specimen of early wood engraving, is not the only cut in the book worthy of notice, as views are given engraved on wood of the most interesting and remarkable places visited by Breydenbach on his pilgrimage to the Holy Land; those of Venice, Corfu, Modon, and the country around Jerusalem, are of great length and inserted in the book as folding plates, each of which is too large to have been engraved on one block, those of Venice being about five feet long by ten inches high, and must have been engraved on several blocks of which separate impressions were made and afterward pasted together. These views in respect to the manner of their execution, are superior to anything of the kind that had previously appeared. The work also contains many smaller cuts which were printed in the form with the type, but are not at all remarkable for their execution, although some of these are drawn and engraved with no little spirit and animation. (*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE GIRL IN OUR ALLEY.

We were a pretty rough, though good natured set. We were in the habit of speaking in pretty strong language; language not found in standard literary works, either. Then we chewed tobacco, an accomplishment printers are strangely proficient in, as well as mangling the king's good English in speech, however proficient they handle it in type. The foreman used to expostulate with us occasionally in his good-humored, easy-going way, but all to no purpose. The floor would be spattered with tobacco spit, through which the type looked up into our faces reproachfully. Waste paper and old shoes occupied the same corner, while apple cores, banana peel, etc., served for sorts in the cases not immediately in use. All this served, with occasionally an odor suggestive of corner saloons, to make the alley very unpresentable.

One day it was whispered about the office that a girl was to be put on the force. Just how this became current was not clear, but of course she would have her case in an alley by herself and would not bother us boys any. Several of the boys got to one side in an idle half-hour and practiced on the manner in which galleys should be passed to her and just what nice sounded sentences it would be proper to use on such occasions. One fellow even suggested that a book on etiquette could be purchased for half a wheel, but he was instantly silenced by a man who had worked on a book of etiquette in New York and saw nothing about printing-office etiquette. In the midst of all this levity, the foreman stepped into our alley and said: "Boys, a young lady will occupy this frame," putting his hand on the first one in our alley; "I want you to keep house a little better." That was a startling communication. A special meeting of the alley was at once held. Some were for entering a protest, but that would do no good, so we resolved to make the best of it. All at once it seemed that alley did look horrible. We decided to "keep house" and show the foreman we were no "chumps" when a lady was in the case. Abandoned spittoons were hauled from remote corners under the cases, and the office boy was given special instructions as to sweeping out, cleaning the cuspidors, etc., while by common consent the man who spit on the floor was to be summarily dealt with. Somehow the boys began to look in the mirror oftener, and collars and cuffs that before were good enough to appear at work in, now seemed soiled and were sooner discarded. The morning she appeared a stillness fell on the alley, so noticeable that the boys at the opposite frame would look in and wink slyly, but no sound but the clicking of the type came forth; and the close of the day saw more actual work done and cleaner proofs than had been seen in the alley for some time.

All this was the result of introducing one girl into the alley, and who can say hers was not an influence for good? She had not wrought this change by talking or persuading the boys, for she seldom spoke to any of us except in the routine of the work of the office; neither by affecting disgust at our former mode of life. But the influence went out and was felt even more than if she had done all the things that people are supposed to do to make the world better. We might go on here and enlarge on the blessings of women, their power for good, their influence over the sterner sex, but here we stop. We might have even married her to one of the comps, but we would prefer your fancy to finish the tale ours has begun. We cannot help adding, however, that we sincerely hope the lesson thus silently taught may increase and spread and that there may be more alleys with girls in them, or kept as if there were, anyway. D. G. L.

FIGURE WORK.

This kind of work, when properly understood, is reduced to a very simple proceeding. Body-type figures are all cast on ens, and are therefore easily justified so as to "line" perfectly true. Having the copy, and the size of the page the matter is to fill, calculation should be made as to the size of type to be used. Look at the longest line, and count the figures. If there be 126 figures in the line, the measure will be 63 ems. But in addition to this an en must be allowed for each space between dollars and cents, also an en for each rule, if rules are used. Therefore, supposing that there are 126 figures, 40 spaces and ten rules, the measure will be as follows:

Figures, 126 ens.
Spaces, 40 ens.
Rules, 10 ens.

Total, 176 ens, or 88 ems.

Frequently the first column will contain reading matter. To get the right measure for that, select the longest line, set it up, and take that for the measure, unless it be very much out of proportion to the rest, and in that event double the longest lines.

If the body of the work is composed entirely of figures it may be set as common matter, without rules, and if properly justified it will line perfectly. The following will illustrate:

$ 18 20	$ 10 40	$ 16 20	$ 9 80	$100 92
340 08	9 21	37 83	124 09	8 22
10 16	252 16	701 15	414 22	241 00
120 24	269 01	20 11	64 00	32 87

It will be noticed that the $ mark of the first four columns is set away from the figures, while the last one is set close to the figures. This is done for two reasons: first, the second line, first column, contains three figures under the dollars, and in order to make the column "line" it is necessary to allow for three figures at the top; second, to keep the columns a uniform width; the latter being not absolutely necessary, but when space will admit, it is better to do so as it adds to the neatness of the work.

For rule and figure work, it is best to discard the stick and build up on a galley, except for columns of reading matter, for which the stick should be used. For down rules use labor-saving; for cross rules, space-rule is generally used.

An extra figure in the totals is generally required, and space should be allowed for it.

Leads should never be used in figure work except in cases of extreme necessity, as on account of their elasticity, and sometimes slight variation in thickness, the work is apt to be thrown out of "line" and its beauty marred by an uneven appearance. Use quads and spaces as much as possible.—*Progressive Printer.*

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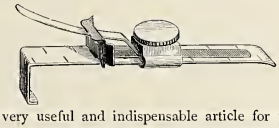
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The cut above shows the article itself. The cut below shows it attached to the platen. The parts are not only movable so as to support a sheet a slight distance above, but far below the edge.



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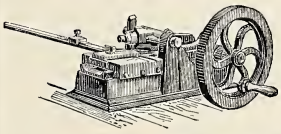
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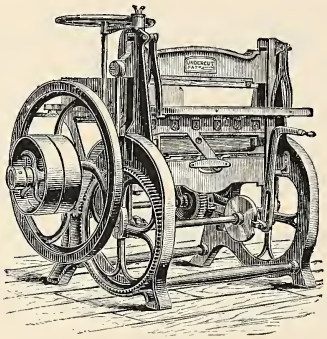
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BOTH POWER AND LEVER.



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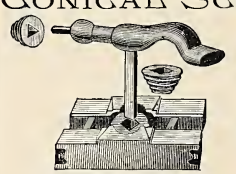
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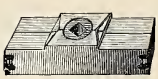
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1	7-column Washington Hand Press,	175	
1	8-column Washington Hand Press,	200	
1	9-column Washington Hand Press,	215	
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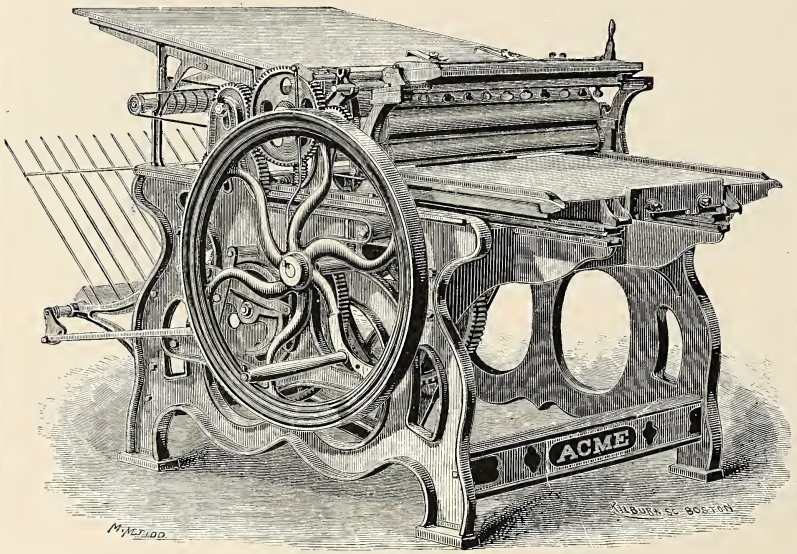
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SPEED COMBINED WITH PERFECT REGISTRATION.

Feeder can suspend action of the ink fountain.
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Quiet operation, without jar.
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Convenient height of bed.
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Impression may be suspended at will, or locked in suspension.
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Ink can be distributed without inking form.
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The present Hand-Power Acme Presses, fully equal, in capacity for fine work, the FIRST-CLASS two-roller presses of other kinds, and they run much easier, and are also capable of higher speed by steam than any other cylinder press manufactured for country offices or for hand operation. The convenience of changing from Newspaper to Poster and Job work is unequaled.

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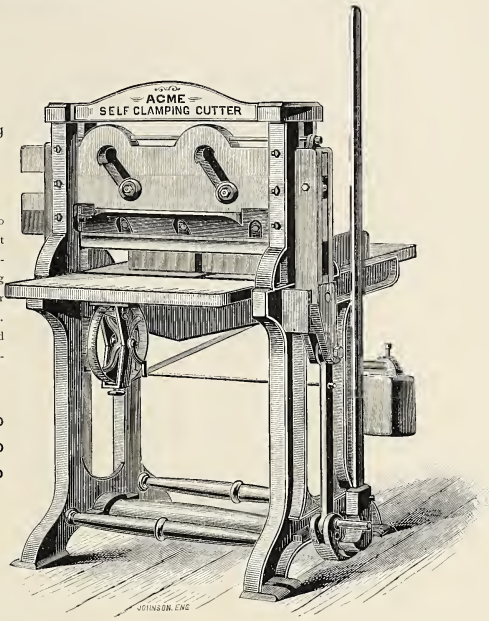
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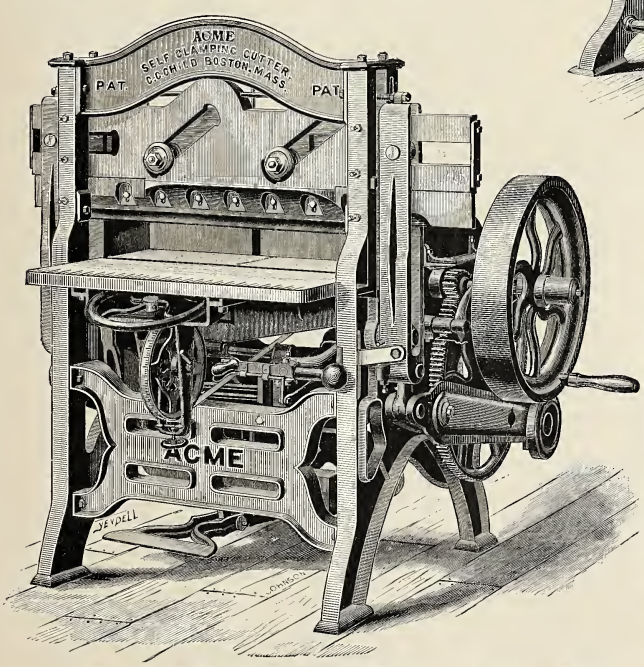
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The annexed cut represents a 30-inch Lever Cutter. It is built very strong, there being 500 pounds more iron than in any other lever cutter of the same size. The table is at a convenient height; the lever is within easy reach, and does not necessitate the operator's changing his position from the front of the table. It has back gauges on both sides. The lever is long, giving ample power for the largest cuts, and is made entirely of wrought iron. There are no springs or segment gears to break or get out of order. The table extends back of the knife thirty inches. Less room is required, owing to the advantageous position of the lever. No extra room is required at either side, or at the back of the machine. This Cutter is built with as much care as the higher-priced machines, and is the best constructed and most improved Lever Cutter made.

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" 32 "	225 00
Skids and carting,	5 00





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PAPER CUTTER.

It will be seen from the cut that the manufacturer of the BEST SELF-CLAMPING CUTTER IN THE WORLD has advanced still another step in combining both Foot and Self-Clamping in the same machine.

This is one of the most valuable improvements ever put on a paper cutter, as it enables the operator to bring the clamp down to a mark, or to hold an unstable pile quicker and easier than it can be done on any hand-clamping machine made, or to instantly add to the pressure put on the work. It leaves the self-clamping part entirely free to clamp the work, releasing the operator of all the hard work, and adding to the speed at which work can be cut even on a Self-Clamping Machine. When not wanted the treadle stays out of the way, and in no way interferes with the self-clamping. The cut also shows a new arrangement of the unrivaled band for moving the back gauge.

These machines can be made in any style or size that the Acme Self-Clamping Paper Cutters are made.

Price, 32-inch,	$575 00
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Skids and Cartage,	10 00

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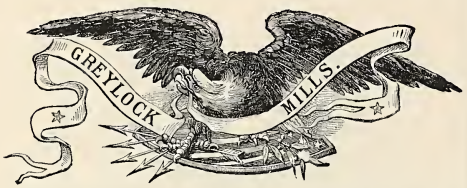
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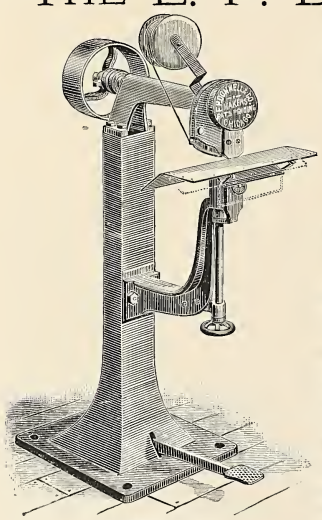
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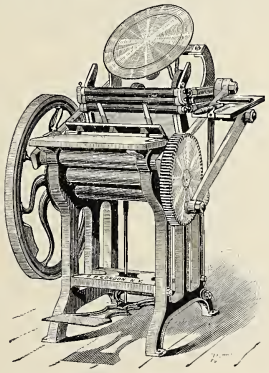
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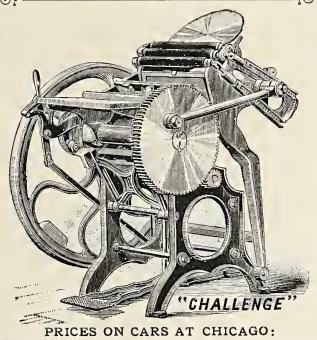
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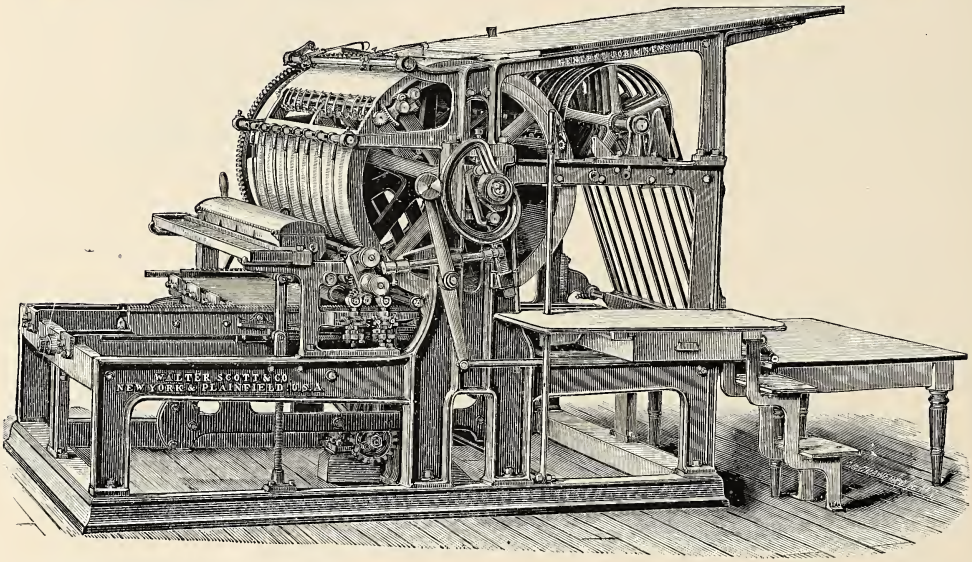
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1885.

THE law cheapening postage by increasing the weight of letters to one ounce for the single rate, is giving token of its influence in the orders manufacturers are now receiving. Light weight papers have heretofore had the preference over the heavy ones to avoid double postage, but now the tendency is setting toward the heavy papers, which of course, are greatly to be preferred.

SHALL THERE BE A COMMON STANDARD?

IT will no doubt gratify our readers to learn that the efforts put forth from time to time by THE INLAND PRINTER, to secure the adoption of a recognized common standard, by our typefounders, is beginning to bear fruit; that a number of them recognizing the inevitable have wheeled into line, and that others have expressed their desire to coöperate provided uniformity of action can be secured. It also pleases us to state that our labors in this direction have received warm commendation from every section of the country, and that we are justified in claiming the change demanded is indorsed by an overwhelming majority of the employing printers of the United States. Yet it will not do to stop half way or confound things which differ. The adoption of the interchangeable or aliquot system, by which each body in the same foundry will bear a definite relation to other bodies in the same foundry, though a step in the right direction, should not be mistaken for a systematic attempt to adopt a *uniform* standard of body and height, the attainment of which harmony is the desideratum of the hour. In brief, what is wanted is that each foundry should cease to be a law unto itself to the detriment and annoyance of the trade at large, and the adoption of a universal standard by which an order for the same size and style of type, divided among and furnished by a dozen different makers could be safely mixed, because they would match exactly with each other in *face*, *lining*, *depth* and *width*. To bring about this result manufacturers must be convinced that printers are in earnest; and when so convinced the difficulties about which we hear so much, and to which we have so frequently referred, if they do not entirely disappear will at least be shorn of half their terrors. That there are obstacles in the way we do not deny; that the proposed changes would be attended with temporary inconvenience and pecuniary sacrifice we also admit, but we insist the end would justify the means, and that more cogent arguments are required than those heretofore advanced to convince printers that their request is either impracticable or unreasonable. The same objections and arguments were used some years ago against the adoption of what is now known as the Whitworth standard for screws, by which a *uniform thread* was secured, though results have proven the wisdom of the action taken. In fact no reform has been or will be obtained without sacrifice, but when the object sought for is the "greatest good to the greatest number" selfish individual interests must eventually succumb.

What, for example, would be the value of a quadrant to a navigator in a hundred-day voyage, whose measurement varied as much from a correct standard as what are supposed to be the same sizes of type manufactured by our foundries do? Taking the pica, the sixth of an inch, as the supposed-to-be recognized standard, what justification can be offered for the variation of one and one-half lines in a measurement of twelve inches, or in ten inches of brevier a variation of from ninety-one to ninety-five lines, and in minion from one hundred to one hundred and seven? Is there no valid cause for complaint in such discrepancies, and if there is must the "whatever is, is right" explanation be accepted as satisfactory? And

now that the agitation is proving effective and changes are being made, is it not the path of wisdom to insist that they shall be uniform in character and made for all time? The following figures speak for themselves, and show that in one direction at least the changes so far effected have been for the better. Under the interchangeable system the following are the averages for the foundries named: Johnson foundry, six picas, measure $\frac{996}{1000}$ of an inch; Marder, Luse & Co., $\frac{996\frac{1}{4}}{1000}$; Central Typefoundry, $\frac{996\frac{1}{2}}{1000}$, making a variation of but one three-thousandth part of an inch between the products of Marder, Luse & Co. and the Central, whereas under the old system the measurement of the last named was $1\frac{2}{1000}$, certainly a material difference.

The question as to *how* the reform can be made effective, or what standard shall be adopted, as well as the arrangement of details, is one which the typefounders themselves must decide. A national convention called for this purpose and in the right spirit would be very apt to solve the problem, however, though we regret to state that those who are most persistent in their opposition are the greatest sinners. This is plain talk, but it is just the kind of talk needed to convince those who turn a deaf ear to the demands of reason. The *will* and *won't* autocrats must be made to realize there is a power behind the throne; that it takes two to make a bargain; that their dicta are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, irrevocable; and that if argument fails to convince, a withdrawal of patronage may, perhaps, bring them to a realizing sense of the situation.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE growing importance attached in Great Britain and Continental Europe to the value of a technical education, and the means adopted to secure it, are in striking contrast to the apathy, to use no harsher phrase, manifested by those most deeply interested on this side of the Atlantic, so far, at least, as its operation relates to the great bulk of the industrial population. Under existing circumstances, the wonder is not that we have so few qualified, intelligent workmen, but that we have so many. As a rule, those who come to the front as kings among their fellows, do so, not because of the prevailing slip-shod system, but in spite of it; and we have neither patience nor sympathy with those loud-mouthed professional ranters, who, to gratify a morbid, national vanity, even at the expense of truth, are eternally prating about the superiority and achievements of the American mechanic, while by their opposition or neglect they are throwing cold water on the project to instill into the rising generation the necessity for and benefits to be derived from the enforcement of an *intelligent, thorough, scientific, industrial training*, and to devise ways and means for putting the same into practical effect.

The following syllabus, of the city and guilds of London Institute, for its examinations in printing, to be held next May, will give our readers some idea of the character, scope, and thoroughness with which these investigations are conducted. Candidates will present themselves for certificates in typography or lithography at their option. In typography the examination in the ordinary grades will consist of a paper of questions on the subject; the written examination will include questions founded on such subjects as the following:

1. TYPOGRAPHY.—*Composing:* The various sizes of type in use, and their mutual relation; tools and appliances used by the compositor; casting off manuscript copy; casting up the number of types in a sheet; estimating the relative labor value of the same sized page in different types; arrangement of pages of matter on an imposing surface; method of measuring margin, arranging the furniture, and locking up; punctuation; arrangement of title pages and other displayed matter; peculiar accents and signs in use, and their meaning; composing and distributing by machinery; mechanical quoins and other means of fastening type in chase.

Press and Machine Work: The various kinds of hand presses in use; the regulation of pressure; the tympan, frisket, and blanket; making register; treadle machines; various kinds of rollers, their composition, mode of manufacture, and treatment in hot or cold weather; composition and properties of typographic inks, black and colored; effect of some metals on colored ink; various kinds of power-driven machines, platen, single cylinder, and perfecting; classes of work best suited for each; making ready of wood cuts; defects incidental to machine work, such as slurring and pitching off; their cause and remedy; schemes of imposition for laying down stereotype plates; qualities of paper best suited for illustrated and other work; sizes of paper; mode of treatment before and after printing; leaf metals, bronzes, and dusting colors.

Warehouse: Sizes of paper; relative weight; special qualities for different purposes; sizes of cards; hot and cold pressing; hot and cold rolling; position of signatures.

Just exactly the kind of questions the ability to master and to satisfactorily answer which not only distinguish the dolt from the intelligent, painstaking student, but which are calculated to develop the material of which the aspirant for future honors is composed, and which are as apropos and essential in Chicago, St. Louis or New York, as in Dublin, London or Edinburgh. It is true we may lack the same opportunities which these schools of technique present, but it should also be remembered that where there's a will there's generally a way.

In Switzerland and many other parts of Europe, journeymen printers' associations have been formed for the express purpose of reading papers and explaining technical questions relating to the trade. Diversity of opinion leads to intelligent discussion, while the ambitious learner listens with profit to the instructions of his superiors, often obtaining information, at a single meeting, which, under other circumstances, would require a year of patient, practical experience to secure. Now what others are doing and have done in this direction we certainly can do, and with equal advantage. For example, what obstacle stands in the way of a progressive, *qualified* printer opening an evening school of instruction in this and other cities, at a comparatively trifling cost to the attendant, with no other implements than a sponge, chalk and blackboard? Nothing but indifference. There are scores, aye hundreds, of apprentices and journeymen in this and many other localities who would find time and money thus expended a more profitable investment than that spent in the pool room, the theater, the saloon or the dance hall, or the many frivolous amusements which now demand so much of their attention. How many pertinent questions could be asked and answered; how many invaluable explanations and instructions given especially

to the victim of the vicious *department* system, on the proper display of job work, the judicious use of embellishments, when and where required, symmetry, character of type adapted to a certain class of work, make-ups, arrangement of colors, margins and many other suggestions which present themselves to the intelligent reader, which would be out of character in his daily routine work? Of course compulsory attendance could not be enforced, but the tares would be divided from the wheat. Those who were really anxious to acquire a thorough mastery of their trade, and those who labored under disadvantageous surroundings, but were anxious to improve their condition, would have an opportunity to prove their faith by their works, and those who neglected or refused to avail themselves of such advantages would have no justifiable cause of complaint if they were left in the background.

There is certainly nothing impracticable in these suggestions, and we hope ere long to announce that in certain quarters at least they have been carried into practical effect.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

FROM the report of the proceedings of the thirty-third annual session of the International Typographical Union, we learn that during the past year eighteen new charters have been granted and five surrendered, and that the total membership amounts to sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-three. The receipts of the subordinate unions for the year ending April 30, 1885, were $55,880, and the per capita tax paid to the International $6,473.20. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-three members were admitted by initiation, and seven thousand and six by card, while the withdrawals by card amounted to seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; twelve hundred and forty were expelled and suspended, and two hundred and twenty deaths occurred. The number of unions in good standing amounted to one hundred and seventy-four; $3,382 were paid as salaries, at a cost of 18 cents to each member enrolled; forty-five strikes were reported, of which sixteen were successful, ten non-successful, and the balance have either been compromised or are still pending. The reports of the several officers are very comprehensive, able documents. In referring to the apprentice system, in his annual address, President Witter uses the following language:

> This subject will be recognized by all as an old acquaintance. At each session it is introduced, as a preliminary, it would seem, to the postponement of its consideration. In its scope it is one of the most important questions affecting the trade, and, it must be added, altogether the most difficult. Given a proper system of apprenticeship, and as a result competeney as a requisite for union membership, and a long step will have been taken in the solution of the problem on which we are engaged. It will be remembered that it was long after the permanent organization of this body before the adoption of the present law. Of the operation of that law it is to be said that it prescribes a term of service. If it is the practice in any union to require, as well, qualifications in the applicant for membership, the example is an exception to the general rule. It is a common complaint on the part of the employers, especially the proprietors of book and job offices, that the union, by the acceptance of inferior printers as members, and requiring them to receive the regular scale, puts a premium on incompetency. The reply that such persons are taken into the union in self-protection is valuable chiefly as a retort, but to such as are willing to pay fair prices for good work it is not convincing. The number of this class of employers is larger than many suppose, and if the signs are to be credited is increasing. The question demands careful consideration from this convention whether there shall be an effort on the part of the craft to check this evil, and to make membership in a typographical union both a certificate of capability and a badge of honor. To await legislative enactments such as govern the apprenticeship system of European countries will be equivalent to an indefinite postponement. We must act for ourselves, and should do so at this session. Many regulations are now enforced by unions that once seemed impracticable. I am convinced that if you will enact a law requiring subordinate unions to appoint boards of examiners, charged with the duty of passing not only on the qualifications of candidates for membership, but also on the qualifications of boys applying for service as apprentices, you will receive the coöperation of many employers, and that within a few years the good results may become manifest.

THE rage for illustrations by cheap, unsightly, and unmeaning cuts has assumed the form of an epidemic, and like every other new-fangled notion we suppose it will have to run its course. Why journals with a reputation at stake allow their columns to be disgraced with these caricatures can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is better to bend to than face the blast. But a sillier piece of nonsense was never indulged in by sensible people. Some of the specimen sheets received, and we suppose we get our share of them, seem to be etchings copied from the walls of an insane asylum—the productions of idiots, fit only to be circulated among idiots. Yet this is a free country, and we suppose there is no law to prevent a man or a class of men making fools of themselves if they so desire.

IT is rumored that Mr. John Oberly, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, will succeed Morton McMichel, as marshal of the District of Columbia. If a change is to be made we do not believe the president could make a more felicitous appointment, or one which would give more general satisfaction to the country at large. Mr. Oberly is a gentleman of recognized executive ability and unquestioned integrity, who commands the respect of those with whom he is brought into contact, and combines in a preëminent manner the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*.

THE quantity and value of British paper exports continue to increase. During the month of July last there was exported 70,718 cwt. of paper valued at $2,422,000, as compared with 61,178 cwt. valued at $612,590, in the corresponding month of last year. The volume of the foreign trade also shows a corresponding increase, namely, from 425,953 cwt. in 1884 to 484,518 cwt. in 1885.

BUSINESS continues to brighten, and the reports we receive from all parts of the country are of an encouraging character. The most cheering sign of the times is that business men neither expect nor desire a *boom*, but are content with a healthy, legitimate increase in the volume of trade. They prefer to build one story on bed rock than half a dozen on speculation. They are right.

Written for The Inland Printer.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

FOR the guidance of those about engaging in the job printing business, ten suggestions are offered. How closely they are to be followed, let each one decide for himself.

1. In buying printing machinery let the first desideratum be cheapness. It is absurd to pay $250 for a job press when one of the same size can be bought for half that. True, the cheap one may be a cast-iron concern, likely to break in a short time, and certain to spring in a vital part, resulting in miserably poor work; but no matter, it will be good enough, and the difference in cost will be so much saved. The small matter of repairs is not worth taking into account.

2. Bear in mind that the talk about buying type from the old, reliable and well known foundries is all bosh. Anyone can make type; it doesn't take years of experiment to get the business of typefounding down fine, and the prices asked by foundries are exorbitant. A little pains may discover some concern willing to sell type equal to the best (?) at a few cents per pound less than regular prices. True, the type is likely to prove soft, poorly made stuff, and will soon wear out, but what of it? No right-thinking man is willing to encourage typefounders in their extortion.

3. As far as possible, buy second-hand type and machinery. It may not do as good work as new, but customers are ignorant of such matters, and will not know the difference.

4. It is absurd to buy high-priced inks. Why use $3-ink on a job when 50-cent ink will answer? It will probably look dull and gray, not dry properly, off-set, and appear as if daubed on with a stick; but surely no reasonable man could object to such litttle defects as these.

5. After the plant is in place, paraphrase the old Quaker's advice, and "Get business, at a profit, if thee can, but—get business." Never let a job go by because someone else bids low; cut under. Of course, there may be a loss on the job, but someone else will be prevented from making a profit on it, and anything is a help that hurts a competitor.

6. In estimating on a job, never mind about casting up the copy, or carefully measuring up the job; it is a waste of time, for a guess will come near enough. And as for the paper, it is not at all necessary to know its exact cost. Guess at it; can't miss it much, and if an error should be made the wrong way, why, just give the customer a poorer grade or lighter weight of paper than he ordered. He will not know the difference, and if he does it is easy to swear up and down that the thin, cheap stuff is what he selected. A good customer may be lost thereby, but better so than not get a profit out of every job.

7. Of all schemes to get business, this is most successful: when asked for an estimate, bid low, cut down the price enough to make sure of getting the job; then after it is partly in type, go around to the customer with a tear in the eye and a whine in the voice, and tell him a mistake was made in estimating, and ask him to increase the price. Maybe he will give the increase, and maybe he will kick the applicant downstairs for his impudence and bad faith.

8. After a job has been taken too cheap, and it is found necessary do to it at little or no profit, it is preposterous to take any pains with it—anything is good enough—rush 'er out! Put in poor paper, cheap ink, and let the apprentices set it up, thereby reduce the cost. The job will be a disgrace to the office, and disgust the customer, but it serves him right; he ought to have known the job could not be done at the price the printer himself offered. Let the customer pay for the printer's mistakes—that's just, that's fair, that's right.

9. It is ridiculous to make any effort to keep promises as to time a job will be finished. If a man says a large sum depends upon his getting a job by a certain day, don't hesitate to promise that he shall have it, even if positive it will be impossible to keep the promise. This course will cause vexation and loss to customers, but pshaw! what is that to the printer? If a customer is so foolish as to take his work elsewhere just because of little things like that, he is well rid of.

10. After nearly all customers have been driven away by such efforts to make an "honest" living, there still remains a way to get even with the world for ruining the business. Buy all the stock possible on credit, do work at any price—it can be afforded when nothing but promises is paid for stock; cut prices down to where if the office makes nothing, no one else will—there's comfort and consolation in that; plead poverty, and on one pretext and another, put off the men on pay-day with a small fraction of their wages, that will help cheapen cost of work, and make them work harder for the success of their employer; get all possible from all who are foolish enough to give credit; then, when credit is exhausted, and the office covered with all the mortgages deception and false representation can pile upon it, gather all the cash possible, and

> "Fold your tent like the Arab,
> And as silently steal away."

And if these ten suggestions have been carefully followed every honest citizen will give a sigh of relief that the town is rid of such a man, while the victim of misfortune (?) will not be likely ever to acquire a "cheek" colossal enough to enjoy visiting the place again.

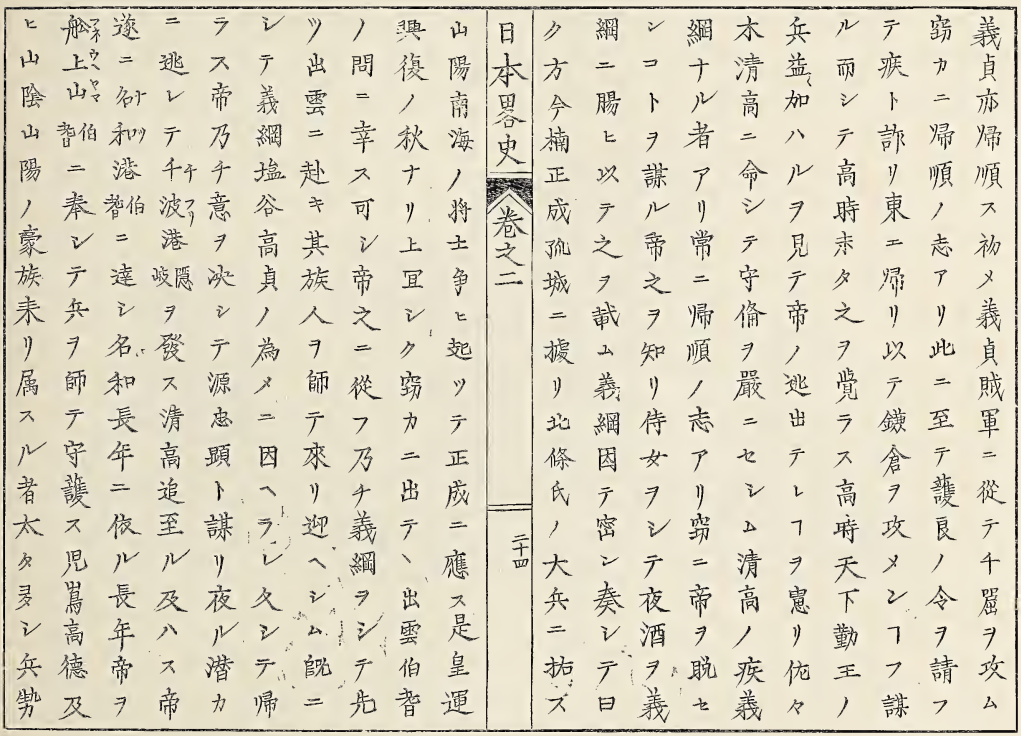
SPECIMEN OF JAPANESE WOOD ENGRAVING.

THE accompanying cut is printed from the original engraving. It is a page of the book entitled *Nihon Riyakushi*, volume 2, page 24, and is descriptive of the battle between Shogun or General Goshisada and Sakaugi, the rebel leader, in the reign of the Emperor Go-Dai-Go-Tennow.

The illustration is quite an old one, and is engraved in the usual Japanese style—on the flat or grain side of a board of cherry, and was imported from Yokohama, by Mr. S. W. Fallis, of Chicago, author of "Notes on Wood Engraving," now being published in The Inland Printer. It is an example of remarkable skill and patience when the kind of wood and tools used in its execution are taken into consideration, and while it would not be a difficult

job to cut on the *end* of wood, few, if any American engravers could equal it on the *grain* side, as this work is executed. The tools used by the Japanese wood engravers are few in number, and are simply a style of knife-blade set firmly in wooden handles. They operate on the flat side of cherry wood for all engravings, irrespective of size, but they also use the end of boxwood for small hand stamps used for business purposes. These hand stamps are very ingeniously arranged, and would be a credit to any nation both in their ingenious contrivance and the execution of the minute designs engraved on them.

Mr. Fallis has in his possession quite a number of original Japanese wood engravings, business stamps, both finished and unfinished, complete set of Japanese engraving tools, proving ink and apparatus, which he will take great pleasure in showing to any parties who take an interest in this matter.


日本略史 巻之二 三十四

義貞亦帰順ス初メ義貞賊軍ニ従テ千嶌ヲ攻ム
窮カニ帰順ノ志アリ此ニ至テ襲良ノ令ヲ請フ
テ疾ト訴リ東ニ帰リ以テ鎌倉ヲ攻メンコフ謀
ル而シテ高時未タ之ヲ覚ラス高時天下勤王ノ
兵益、加ハルヲ見テ帝ノ逃出テレコヲ慙リ佗々
木清高ニ命シテ守倫ヲ嚴ニセレム清高ノ疾義
綱ナル者アリ常ニ帰順ノ志アリ窮ニ帝ヲ脱セ
シコトヲ謀ル帝之ヲ知リ侍女ヲシテ夜酒ヲ義
綱ニ賜ヒ以テ之ヲ試ム義綱因テ密ニ奏シテ曰
ク方今楠正成孤城ニ據リ北條氏ノ大兵ニ拒ズ
山陽南海ノ将士争ヒ起ツテ正成ニ應ス是皇運
興復ノ秋ナリ上宜シク窮カニ出テヽ出雲伯耆
ノ間ニ幸ス可シ帝之ニ從フ乃チ義綱ヲシテ先
ツ出雲ニ赴キ其族人ヲ師テ來リ迎ヘシム既ニ
レテ義綱塩谷高貞ノ為メニ因ヘラレ久シテ帰
ラス帝乃チ意ヲ決シテ源忠顕ト謀リ夜ル潜カ
ニ逃レテ千波港（隠岐ヲ發ス清高追至ル及ハス帝
遂ニ名和港（伯耆）ニ達シ名和長年ニ依ル長年帝ヲ
船上山（伯耆）ニ奉シテ兵ヲ師テ守護ス児嶌高徳及
ヒ山陰山陽ノ豪族来リ属スル者太タ多シ兵勢

M. M. JOUSSET, president, and M. Noblet, ex-president, of the Chamber of Printers, recently waited on the minister of the interior, to urge him to accede to the petition of the holders of patents for printing whose monopoly, for which they had paid heavily, was extinguished when the press was declared free, and who now sought compensation from the state. An argument ensued, in which the minister expressed himself opposed to making any compensation, but the deputation induced him to reconsider the matter. A final answer is promised at an early date.—*Printers' Register, London.*

IMPROVED FAST PRINTING-PRESS FOR THE FINEST CUT WORK.

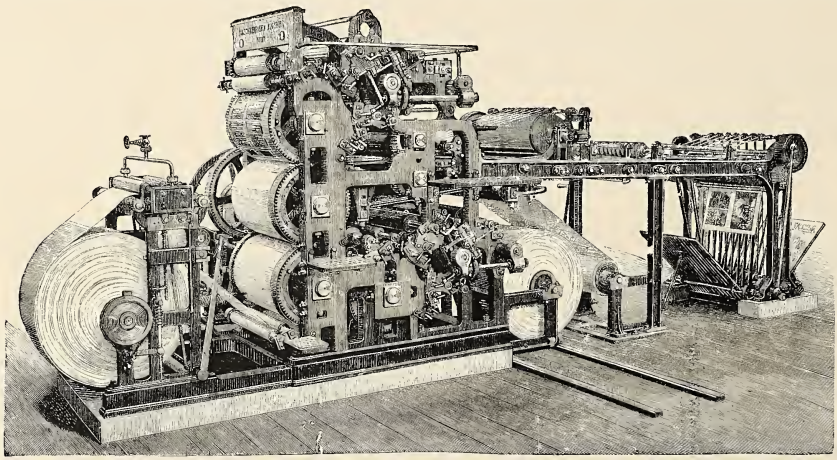
THE following extract from an article in *Uber Land und Meer* will, no doubt, prove of interest to our readers. The improvements used in this machine, an illustration of which is herewith given, were invented and patented in this country, and subsequently adopted by the Augsburg manufacturers, who have built similar machines for many of the leading illustrated journals throughout Germany. Its inventor, H. J. Hewitt, 27 Rose street, New York, still owns and controls the patents for this country.

We recently gave our readers an insight into the establishment of *Uber Land und Meer*, and today we show the machine which each week starts our paper on its journey around the world—a machine which embodies the latest and greatest progress in the art of printing. The following illustration represents one of the three fast presses which the house of Hallberger employs in the printing of its illustrated journals.

With the invention of the cylinder press by Frederick Koenig was verified the saying that the art of printing had lent wings to words. Everywhere the primitive hand press had to make way for the steam printing machine; but even this machine, since its advent in London in 1810, has itself undergone so many changes that little else remains of Koenig's invention than the principle of the cylinder. The demands of recent times for still more rapid machines has resulted in the production of presses printing from a continuous roll or web of paper, from cylinders revolving in one given direction. The first of this class of presses

(the Bullock press) was built in America. Then England followed, and there the first newspaper to make use of one was the *Times*. The Augsburg Machine Works were the first to supply Germany with them, and it was this establishment which first undertook to apply the principle of the web perfecting press (first intended for newspaper work only, where speed rather than fine work is the object sought) to book printing, in which far greater accuracy and excellence is required, and the result has been the construction of a rotary press for the highest grade of illustrated periodical publications, which meets all the requirements with the most complete success.

The building of rotary presses for printing illustrated papers was attempted as early as 1874 or 1875 in London by the *Times*, but apparently without success, as no public mention has ever been made of any favorable result. The proprietor of the London *Illustrated News* obtained better results. In 1877, an illustrated penny paper, an outgrowth of his great journal, was printed upon a rotary press which was, according to his statement, constructed by a machinest named Middleton. The first one, however, did not at all meet the higher demands of illustrated periodical printing, and, while another machine constructed on the same principle, was shown in the Paris Exposition of 1878, its work was neither in quality or quantity adequate to the needs of a largely circulated illustrated paper. A second machine, also



on exhibition at the same time, designed and built by the celebrated French machinist, P. Alauzet, could not be said to have attained the object. Its construction was undertaken long after the opening of the exposition, and too late to solve the weighty question. But the half successful attempt gave promise that the time was at hand when a press could be built which could print our illustrated periodicals more rapidly, and a conference with the proprietors of the Augsburg Machine Works resulted in the production by them of the three presses from which *Uber Land und Meer* and *Die Illustrirte Welt* are today issued. As a whole and in detail, as well as in its productions, the press is the marvel of mechanic and layman.

As seen in the illustration, the web of paper leaves the roll at its right, rising to a point at the top where it passes between two hollow cylinders covered with felt and filled with steam, which serve to dampen the paper as may be necessary, the small hand wheel seen above these cylinders regulating the supply of steam. After leaving these cylinders the paper descends sloping toward the right, and passes through two highly polished cylinders for the purpose of recalendering After this it passes under the lowest of the three large cylinders of the press, winds itself in the shape of an "S" toward the outside and over the middle cylinder, and leaves the press in an almost horizontal line, after having been printed on both sides, and is then cut into sheets, the printing is done while the paper is passing around the two white cylinders. The cylinder carrying the first form is placed inside and toward the center of the press, only a part of its cog-wheel and its journal being shown in the engraving. The second form is placed upon the uppermost cylinder, and is the outside or cut form. Each one of the form cylinders requires a separate inking apparatus. That of the upper one is placed to the right at the top, and the bottom one is also at the right, but inside, Each one has a fountain the whole breadth of the press in which the ink is kept, and connected with which, by appropriate mechanism, is a system of rollers for the thorough distribution of the ink and depositing it upon the forms.

The rapidity with which the impressions follow each other does not allow any time for the printing on the first side to dry, and as a consequence the freshly printed sheet coming in contact with the packing of the second cylinder would so soil it as to render clean printing absolutely impossible. To avoid this, a second roll of paper is introduced into the machine, and is drawn around the middle cylinder beneath the paper which has already been printed upon one side, and receives upon its surface all offset, thus protecting and keeping perfectly clean both the printed paper and the impression cylinder. This offset web, as it leaves the press, is wound upon a second roller, which, when full, is exchanged for the now empty roller—a very simple operation.

The machines print on first-class cut work, from 3,500 to 4,000 sheets per hour upon both sides, a rate of production from twenty-eight to thirty-two times as great as was possible upon the old-fashioned hand press, which was capable of printing not more than 250 copies upon one side in the same time. On common work its capacity is from 10,000 to 15,000 impressions per hour.

CRYSTALLINE-COATED CARDBOARD.

The earlier cards of this kind were made by coating a surface of the sized card with a thin layer of acetate of lead (sugar of lead). This was open to the serious objection of being poisonous, and other salts that crystallize readily were substituted for it. Such salts are the sulphate of magnesium (epsom salt), acetate of sodium and sulphate of tin. Either of these will give a handsome crystalline coating on sized paper. It is said that a beautiful, bright mother-of-pearl coating may be put on paper or wood by mixing a very concentrated cold solution of common table salt with dextrine, and laying the thinnest possible coating of this liquid on the surfaces to be decorated, with the aid of a broad, soft brush. The dextrine, being a very adhesive substance, causes the coating to adhere firmly to wood and paper. If it be desired to secure the same effect on glass, it can be made permanent by laying over it a coat ing of shellac varnish.—*Manufacturer*.

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12A, 24a, PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.) $2.85.

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Ingratitude; thy tooth

12345 · Art Not Seen · 67890

8A, 16a, GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.) $3.75.

»»»FINE ORATION«««

Fellow·Citizens,·Do·your

2 duty and Drink 4

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

Type·Founders,·Electrotypers,

»»»And·Dealers·in«««

Printers' Supplies of all Kinds,

»»»139·AND·141·MONROE·STREET,«««

· · · Chicago, Ill. · · ·

6A, 12a, DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.) $4.50.

»»»SWEET·NIGHTINGALE«««

Singing·so·Cheerfully·in·Shady·Grove·at

18 Evening Tide. 94

4A, 8a, DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.) $6.50.

»»»GRAND·PRIZE«««

4 Every Fourth Tuesday 8



10A. Pica Astral. $2.15

EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING

IT IS SWEET AND GLORIOUS TO DIE FOR ONE'S COUNTRY

AND MY DEAREST FRIENDS

$ 1234567890 ?

8A. Three-Line Nonpareil Astral. $2.90

Quads and Spaces, 38 cents.

WHEN ROBINS RETURN

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU AND ALL

$ 1234567890 ?

6A. Two-Line Pica Astral. $3.50

BEHOLD OUR BEAUTY

MAY OUR REPUBLIC LIVE LONG

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4A. Three-Line Pica Astral. $5.50

Quads and Spaces, 50 cents.

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OPEN THE TRANSOM

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Cleveland Type Foundry, 147 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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MACK BLOCK, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
BRANCH:
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WOOD ENGRAVING.

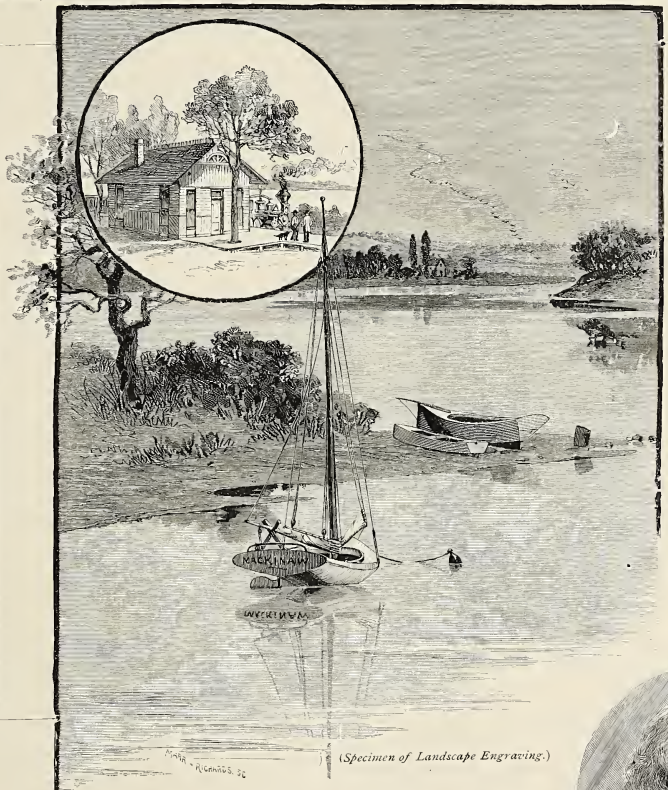
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etc., etc.

WE produce Cuts and Electrotypes by the processes of WOOD ENGRAVING, Relief-Line Engraving, or Photo-Engraving, and are enabled to furnish all kinds of work in the best manner and by the cheapest process.

WE employ none but skilled workmen in the various departments of our business, and shall be glad to submit specimens, estimates and designs of all classes of work mentioned.



(Specimen of Landscape Engraving.)

We have unsurpassed facilities for producing NOTARY and LODGE SEALS, plain or with appropriate devices; and solicit correspondence with Secretaries of Agricultural and other Societies in regard to getting up Badges and Medals in Gold, Silver, Bronze, or other metals.



(Specimen of Portrait Engraving.)

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Engravers on Wood and Metal,

MACK BLOCK, MILWAUKEE, WIS. —OR— GILFILLAN BLOCK, ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169–171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 86–88 Dearborn street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, 163 State street, corner Monroe, Chicago.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Inserting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

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Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 Rose St., New York; 56 Franklin St., Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

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A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

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SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Dominion Typefounding Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Typefoundry, 54–56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

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J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.



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Coarse Papers in all their great variety.

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THE PAMPERED PET.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor: PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29, 1885.

Permit me to make a suggestion through your columns to the makers of paper cutters for printer and bookbinders. It is merely that the slot in the bed of the machine to receive the wood strip should be as wide as it is deep, so that square sticks may be used, and also that the size of the slot should be made accurately to a certain number of picas. Five line or seven line will be preferable to six line, for the latter measuring just an inch, the joiner getting out the sticks would find it difficult to get wood from his stock to work to advantage to that thickness. For five line sticks one inch stuff will serve to cut from, and for seven line, one and a quarter inch stuff will be right.

I think that any printer who has had the annoyance of getting the joiner to make his cutter sticks "a little scant of one inch and three-sixteenths" or "a lead stouter than the sample," when the sample is quite squeezed out of shape, will appreciate the force of my suggestions.

If the change I urge be made, the sticks may be ordered five line or seven line pica and that will suffice. H. W.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORIES.

To the Editor: ADA, Ohio, October 15, 1885.

I believe the editors of the United States are duped by the publishers of the so-called newspaper directories to an amount that annually aggregates thousands of dollars. The editor is solicited for an advertisement for these directories, "full page, $40; half page, $25," etc., and the advertising thus gained pays for, and, no doubt, leaves a margin on publishing a large volume that is used to further the publisher's interests as an advertising agent.

While it is true, these directories are circulated among large advertisers, yet we do not believe the advertiser stops to consult the advertising pages of a directory in making up his list. If he advertises through an agent, he says, "I have five thousand dollars to invest. Submit the best list of papers in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio that such sum will get." He doesn't know or care whether his advertisement goes in the *Bungtown Blower*, whose $25 advertisement in the directory lifts up its head imploringly, but in vain.

Why not some such firm as THE INLAND PRINTER folks print a directory? Let it contain the list of newspapers, together with other information of use to the craft, and be sold at a price within bounds of reason. While these directories are essential, yet it is not right for the profession to pay for something from which they derive no benefit. While judicious advertising *pays*, yet we do not consider this judicious. Do I stand alone in this view? A. W.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1885.

No. 1, Vol. III., of THE INLAND PRINTER, came duly to hand, and I don't believe that I can better express the admiration of those who have seen it than by using the words employed by Henry Ward Beecher, upon receiving a copy of that superb journal, *The Aldine*. Said Mr. Beecher: "Give my love to the artist workmen;" to which we say, amen.

Business continues fair. The principal events of the past month have been the dedication of the handsome building erected by the Journeymen Bricklayers, their splendid parade, followed by a grand ball at Industrial Hall; the presentation of the resolutions passed by the I. T. U. to our honored townsman, Mr. Geo. W. Childs; the continuation of the Novelties Exhibition, which will close on Saturday next; the opening of an honorary roll of membership by Pressmen's Union No. 4, and the placing of Mr. Childs' name as No. 1; also, the quiet and unostentatious manner in which he was presented with the handsomely-framed certificate of the same; the great improvement made in the appearance of *Press and Paper*, a journal similar in appearance to Vol. I. of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is devoted principally to the paper trade, of which it is a very able exponent.

The employés of the National Bureau of Engraving at Burlington are to have a grand ball Thanksgiving Eve. We assure all who can make it convenient to attend, a hearty welcome. C. W. M.

FROM MISSOURI.

To the Editor: MEXICO, Mo., October 26, 1885.

The *Intelligencer* news and job office of this city burned last Wednesday morning at one o'clock. Mr. S. B. Cook, who lately purchased the office from Col. J. E. Hutton, lost about $6,000; his insurance amounted to $3,800. The daily and weekly *Intelligencer* are now being issued in a reduced form from the *Ledger* office, but will soon be published in their usual forms, Mr. Cook having purchased an entirely new outfit, consisting mainly of a Cranston steam press, a quarter-medium Peerless jobber, and a three-horse-power engine. It is said that R. M. White, of the *Ledger*, will use water as a motive power in his establishment after the completion of the new water works in this city. Offices here are busy, but have sufficient help. H. A. K.

ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: LONDON, October 10, 1885.

"Bad, very bad, indeed," is how the secretary of the London Compositors' Society characterizes the printing trade in the metropolis during the past month. "We have been paying considerably over £200 a week to our unemployed members, and our quarter's expenditure has exceeded our receipts by nearly £70. We hoped for a fairly good time, considering the new registrations, but have been disappointed."

A last look around at the International Inventions Exhibition was indulged in a few days before the closing of that most instructive and scientific resort of thousands of every nationality's sightseers. Numbers thronged all day around the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News* and *Art Journal* machines and stands while such, with many other exhibits of interest to the craft, were in full swing. Onlookers had here a chance of witnessing the care exercised in the production of the last named paper's fine art engravings; also the splendid and true working of the mighty improvements on the old hand press.

Besides typewriters, typesetters, the various processes ot paper-making, etc., etc., the paintings and pictures in close proximity to the first mentioned weeklies seemed to attract a good deal of attention. Some time since the *Graphic* issued occasionally a number of "Types of Beauty," principally to the artist alone. For several years has the writer studied beauty in every form, hundreds of representations have been gazed upon, but until last December a beau ideal had not been found or fixed upon.

With the arrival of THE INLAND PRINTER last Christmas came also the plate, entitled "An Ideal Head." Never before had a countenance, the features of which so softly melted into one another, so intelligent, withal innocent, been gazed upon by him who has the honor of acting as the correspondent of Chicago's unique on this side of the Atlantic. I have yet to come across a more excellently engraved portrait that will beat the high-class work of the Photo-Engraving Company, of New York.

Sign writers and those jobbing painters, whose employment sometimes consists in inscribing names, addresses and remarks at the bidding of tradesmen, would do well to cultivate a slight knowledge of the art of punctuation. Most of us have heard the remark of one of the class just mentioned who, when asked why he put a comma between each letter in a name, replied that he "thought those curly little cues were put in for ornament;" and convenient with his remark may be adduced the following specimen of how a name and address, to be seen a few yards from the site of old Temple Bar, is punctuated by one of their number: "T,H'O-M,A:S—A.L.L.S.O.P.P. BRO'S,— F,R-U,I-T,E-R,S; &C." Evidently this gentleman was desirous of showing off his knowledge of painting.

The majority of street pedestrians when offered handbills or circulars seldom trouble themselves about taking such. So little attention,

indeed, do they pay the unoffending distributers of these advertising encyclicles that you may find your coat pocket has been unsuspectingly filled with papers, after a few hundred yards' walk, to save you the trouble of taking them. It not infrequently happens, too, that something more valuable has gone to make room for the new occupants.

But everybody, speaking seriously, should take papers of this nature when civilly asked to do so. They ought also to ask for a few more; in fact, get as many as possible. It's all good for trade; gives work and employment to hundreds. To repeat, advertisement papers gratis should never be refused.

Compositors would do well to turn an eye to Western Australia, which place is becoming less and less the immense desert that it was. There's a steady demand for typos in that part of the world. Quite a small company embarked for that place from the north of England a few weeks ago.

When, about two years ago, a few compositors were required at the Cape, it was asked of them to pay their own fares and all expenses. Of course, many who were without a little cash had to stay at home, if unable to borrow. Employers would find it eventuated in their favor to, if not pay their fare, promise a small bonus after a certain time of satisfactory workmanship had elapsed.

Comment has for some time been made in the trade journals on the scarcity of newspapers in Russia when compared with the United States sheets. It would be as well to notice, at the same time, the difference between the United Kingdom and the States as regards the support given by the peoples of the two countries to their class papers. A reference to any newspaper directory of the world will soon convince one of the number and superiority of America's issues when contrasted to the small amount of said articles printed in Great Britain.

PRINTERIAN.

UNIFORM TYPE BODIES.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, November 2, 1885.

The time is nearly here when the printer may exclaim, "Eureka"! and congratulate himself and the trade in general that he no longer has the small, yet the very consequential differences in the type bodies of the various founders to contend with. Nearly all the prominent and influential founders have adopted the bodies of the point system, some taking whole gamut, while others have taken the principle ones only, the latter perhaps with the intention of going into the system gradually. It only remains for the printer now to do his share of the reforming; namely, to root out of his office all type which does not justify with the bodies of the uniform system. The founders are going to great expense in the changing of molds and making of new ones, refitting of matrices, recasting of their old faces, etc., and they are entitled to the hearty coöperation of the users of type in their efforts to bring about uniformity.

It is certainly to the interest of all printers who buy new type, both Roman and jobbing letter, to have it cast according to the point scale of sizes. Every font they buy of the old bodies will tend to keep back the millennium, and aid in keeping up the present confusion and diversity in type bodies. Of course, in buying an entirely new outfit, the intelligent, wide-awake and economical printer will admit no types, borders, rules, leads, furniture, etc., into his office which are not in exact accordance with the uniform standard. The printer now no longer has the excuse he used to have, that the foundry he deals with cannot furnish him with the point or Didot (or interchangeable, or justifiable, or labor-saving, or aliquot, or what-not) bodies. That excuse held good when there was but one foundry using the system; but now, since the system is nearly universal, he need have no fear his founder cannot supply him. If stringently requested he will make the proper molds, should he not have them, and cast type for you on the point bodies.

If there is any disposition on the part of founders not yet in the new ring, to oppose the system or to ridicule it, it is believed that they can easily be brought into line by the customers' demanding that their purchases of new type be all made on the proper system. A disposition on the part of the printer to insist on proper bodies, will have more effect on the founders than many columns of advice to them in trade journals. Therefore, I direct my advice to the printer and tell him to ask for the point bodies, and positively refuse to take any other. That is the quickest way to settle the matter and bring about the desideratum.

Not only as regards the bodies, but in the matter of the thickness of the letters, of the figures and points especially, so that they be uniform and of some definite proportion to the body, should the purchaser be strenuous in insisting. There is no reason why the figures of a job font should be of ten different thicknesses, as they often are. Roman figures have long been cast on a regular thickness, or set, as I believe the founders call it, which usually is an en, and sometimes $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an em. Why not have the jobbing figures on those or some other regular proportion of the body? It is only because we printers are too timid to insist upon and demand that they be cast as they should be. And why should only Roman points bear a definite relation to the size of the body, generally on an en or 3-to-em body? Only because we don't make the founder furnish us jobbing points in the same or other regular proportions to the body. That's why I say, insist, demand, make the founder toady a little to you, instead of you to him.

If this is done with a vim, some day we can also demand other desirable reforms in the thicknesses of the different letters of the alphabet. There is much room for improvement in that respect, but I shall not now dilate upon that matter. The self-spacing type is coming somewhere near the proper thing, but yet it has its defects, the greatest one being its restriction to certain widths of the column. In addition to uniformity in type bodies and the thickness of points and figures, the thing also to insist on is, that the founder cast type so that we can line one size with another with the use of the common one and two point, 12 to pica or 6 to pica, leads. A few series are cast that way, but not enough of them by a great deal. There are comparatively few series where caps of one are not used as small caps of another size. We do not want to be forever compelled to use cardboard and paper for justification, and that is why we must "kick," and "kick" hard, too. Make the founders realize for once in their lives that they exist to furnish us with what we need in the way of type, and that we are not merely made to act as feeders to them, to whom they can sell whatever they have a mind to unload on us.

While I think of it, the attempt of a certain foundry to introduce what it calls "unit" bodies deserves mention, but not of a laudable kind. It is very little short of idiotic to attempt to introduce such a system when the point or 12-to-pica system is so firmly grounded in the United States, and when so many foundries are already casting type on it. This venturesome foundry divides the pica into eight parts, instead of twelve, and calls each part a unit. Thus nonpareil is 4 units; a sort of a bastard body between minion and brevier is called 5 units; 3-line excelsior is called 6 units, and another bastard between long primer and small pica is called 7 units. Then we have 9 units, a sort of bastard English, and 10, 14 and 18 units, all bastards, justifying with nothing either in the old or the new systems.

As there seems to be no reason to be dissatisfied with the point, or 1 to 12 pica system, and as there is nothing commendable in the units, I am totally at a loss why such a venture is made. The foundry can certainly not hope that its system will either be copied or thought of by other foundries. As I am not afraid that the unit bodies will gain favor anywhere, I shall waste no more paper on them. But I would advise that foundry to drop them like a hot poker, and come into the ring with the sensible founders and the only sensible system.

In conclusion, I heartily commend the action of a foundry which lately adopted the uniform standard, namely, that of calling the bodies by the number of points in them instead of by the old names: thus 24-point instead of double pica, 18-point instead of 3-line nonpareil, 12-point for pica, 10-point for long primer. It gives the printer, and especially the apprentice, a better idea of the relative proportions of one size to another, than the old names did. In my devil days I often wondered why a certain type should be called by such an odd name as long primer, another by a still odder one, small pica, a third brevier, etc. It didn't strike me as at all sensible. The new names are as simple as the addition table, will be as easily learnt, and their greater fitness be more appreciable to every one. I make a motion that all founders adopt the new style of nomenclature. It will be the best way to avoid confusion, and distinguish their old and the new system. At present

the same body is called by one foundry bourgeois, by another 3-line excelsior, by another nonpareil-and-a-half, and finally by another 9-point, which latter, in my humble opinion, is just exactly the proper name, and the one that all should accept.

Yours, for uniformity, A JOB COMPOSITOR.

THE ADAMS PRESS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1885.

The article in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER relative to improvements made upon the bed and platen presses as adapted to jobwork, and Mr. McNamara's references to the Adams press in the September number, seem to call for a little further explanation of the merits of the latter press, which is of the bed and platen order. In submitting the following, I desire to disclaim any pretensions as to originality for the ideas therein contained, but rather to give an experience, gleaned from observations made during the time I have been employed at the business, and which embraces the different usages as practiced by as many different offices, for all will agree that every office has its peculiarities, at least they have in this section of the country.

Mr. McNamara, in speaking of the Adams press, uses these words:

> It was an American production, and capable of excellent work of such a class as it was suitable for; but that it was ever used for newspaper work can be accounted for only on the grounds that cylinders were as yet incomplete and unsatisfactory, and printers had not sufficient experience with them to produce good work, and the further fact of the fear of injury to type, and consequent prejudice existing. To print a folio newspaper on such a press, it was necessary to *cut the head rules* to admit strings to pass down beside *every alternate column* rule to sustain the sheet, and often a *wire* was strung across the first page under the head to which the *strings were fastened*. A quarto was printed by running *one string* next the two column rules on the pages at the back of the form, while the nippers were depended on to sustain the opposite edge. It was essential to have paper in proper condition; if too wet it tore and adhered to the form or tympan, clogging the rollers; if too dry, it wrinkled or blurred and was difficult to deliver from the frisket to the fly. Notwithstanding all the trouble occasioned, this press was, and still continues, quite a favorite among the printers of the East.

Mr. McNamara, in speaking of the past, gives, no doubt, a faithful history of troubles connected with this press, but I desire to take issue with the remarks quoted as regards the *present*. I believe the Adams press is adapted to all classes of work, for there are offices in this city in which no other press is used, which do work that cannot be surpassed. The days of damp paper seem to be, except in occasional instances, past, and we find little difficulty in printing everything dry, which gives the work a sharper impression, and preserves the surface of the paper. We find no difficulty in printing folio newspapers dry, and simply have to cut *one* column rule on the side nearest the blow, and as this is generally where the advertisements come, it is scarcely noticeable; and this, too, on a sheet 29 by 43. Pressmen here, feel that when they get a newspaper on that they have a great "snap," and as a soft tympan is used on this class of work, it only takes a few minutes to put on the forms and go ahead. That pressmen formerly had difficulty with this class of work on the Adams press, necessitating the use of so many strings through the form, was occasioned by their not looking in the proper place, seems more than probable. Does it not seem plausible that their ink was too stiff and only needed a little lubricating to make it release the sheet as soon as the impression was taken? On a quarto I have as yet to see anyone use strings, and I have seen considerable.

A few more points in connection with this press. All will agree that injury to type is, on this press, reduced to a minimum. The ink fountain, as Mr. McNamara in a former article says, permits of a line of ink being delivered evenly over the form, but some one will say that this is not desirable where parts of a form require more ink than other parts do. Very true, but we get over this difficulty by using strips of tin, which we draw across the fountain where it is desired to be light, and the brayers which run on the inking cylinder take enough from the heavy parts to make the correct color. Some offices, however, use the thumb-screw fountain on this press the same as it is used on the cylinder. The form can be rolled as often as desired, insuring good distribution for extra fine work. Another advantage this press has: sometimes, in printing selected pages of a book, it is desirable to have certain folios and numbers omitted for the time being. This is done by simply pasting a piece of thick paper on the frisket, so as to cover the part which it is desired to omit, and this is accomplished without injury to the plate. Then there is the movable tympan sheet, which does away with the oiling process in backing up. On certain paper the oiling of the tympan has been found, I am told, to affect the appearance of work, for while, of course, old sheets are run through to take off the surplus oil, still there is, of course, some left, else the work would set off. The impression columns on this press are very easily adjusted, so that, if you wish a soft impression for old and worn type or plates, it requires but a half a minute to take off the impression and insert either a blanket or a good number of soft sheets of paper. Should the job be fine, cover what is known as the drawer, with manila tympan paper, wet it, and it will draw up as tight as a drum, insuring a dead hit for the make-ready when put in. I am told old hand-pressmen used to practice this twenty years ago. Of course, a small number of sheets are to be used on this class of work. In regulating the squeeze on this press, be careful not to go beyond what can be pulled over by hand. Should the work be illustrated, put the cuts nearest the blow, as then they do not slide over the bars of the frisket. Should it be impossible to place the cuts where I have indicated, and they seem to drag on the forward bars of the frisket, take a small piece of whalebone, about an inch and a half long, taper one end down, and glue the other end fast to the frisket bar, in the margin opposite where the smear is, and as a consequence, as soon as the impression is taken, the tapered end will spring up, and elevate the sheet above the bar.

In dealing with slurs on this press, it is, of course, necessary to avoid a baggy tympan and frisket. Some pressmen use corks, which are glued underneath the frisket bars; others use paper bearers. Some place the latter on top, and some put them under the bars, but experience seems to favor the paper bearers on top of the bars, because corks and bearers placed underneath will only prevent slurring when they have furniture to rest on, while bearers on top seem to be effective without the rest. There are other little wrinkles which are known to individual pressmen, but which it is seldom necessary to use, and which space will not permit me to mention.

In conclusion, to my mind, the Adams press is well adapted to the general run of work, excepting where the runs reach into the hundreds of thousands, and then, of course, I would recommend the cylinder for speed. I would also recommend the cylinder for charts.

C. W. MILLER.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

A ST. LOUIS printer begs leave to inform an inquirer in a late number of THE INLAND PRINTER that a "great brevier" is made by the St. Louis Typefoundry, and is exactly two-thirds of the pica of that foundry. It is larger than their regular brevier, and is preferred to it by St. Louis printers. It is a trifle larger than Johnson's brevier.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 6, 1885.

327,591.—Printing Presses. Consecutive Printing Attachment for. C. Racine, Chicago, Ill.
327,798.—Stereotype Block. M. Joyce, Washington, D. C.
327,648.—Stereotype Plate and Holder. E. R. Booth, St. Louis, Mo.
327,857 and 327,856.—Stereotype Plate Shaving Machine. E. A. Blake, Chicago, Ill.
327,629.—Type Case Stand. H. Wells, Paterson, N. J.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 13, 1885.

328,247.—Printers' Inking Rollers. Mold for Making. J. H. Osgood, Peabody, Mass.
328,017.—Printers' Rule Mitering Machine. A. Filly, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 20, 1885.

328,465.—Printing Textile Fabrics. M. Conrad, Aschaffenburg, Germany.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 27, 1885.

329,369.—Printers' Dash. J. R. Cummings, Chicago, Ill.
329,159.—Printers' Galley. W. H. Golding, Boston, Mass.
328,840.—Printing Machine Type-Bed. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
328,841.—Printing Machines. Sheet Delivery for Oscillating. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

BY S. P. ROUNDS.

* * Who from the humble station rose,
A printer's devil, and on the highest height
Inscribed his name in characters of light;
Whose grave is marked by no "imposing stone,"
But more imposing far—his name alone
His monument shall be; and every age
Shall bring new honors to the patriot sage;
Whose pen against the arrogance of power
Was ever used in peril's darkening hour;
Whose *Press* has "worked" for truth and right—
"Tokens" of fire in Freedom's darkest night;
Whose philosophic eye read nature's laws—
Traced the effect from preëxistent cause—
Said to the livid lightnings, "Be thou still!
Thy power shall yield to man's all-conquering will."
Whose name, new luster gaining day by day,
As the long lines of ages roll away,
Shall still illumine history's fairest page—
The Christian-Printer-Patriot-Sage.

THE PROPER USE OF THE APOSTROPHE.

The apostrophe is used to denote the omission of a letter or letters in some elisions and contractions; to make the plural of letters and figures when they are used as nouns (as two I's or two a's); to distinguish the possessive case of nouns, and to indicate the end of a quotation. In abbreviations the apostrophe can only be used appropriately when the proper pronunciation of the text corresponds with the contraction of the printed letters. Words used in familiar conversation, like don't and can't, are properly printed in the form just given, because the pronunciation of the original words, do not, and cannot, is to be as much curtailed as the text. But when James is abbreviated as Jas., or attorney as Atty., the use of the apostrophe would be improper, because no one in reading aloud is expected to say Jas. or Atty. Typographical emergencies may, however, justify the printer in using the apostrophe in abbreviations which are not contractions of sound, when there is a probability that it will give a better indication of the true nature of the shortened word than a period. If a word of twelve letters must be printed in some fashion in a measure barely wide enough to hold six letters, and a choice of evils is presented, it is probably better to use apostrophes to elucidate the true meaning than to rely exclusively on the period. But this exception does not affect the general rule. It is justly contended, that even in poetry the apostrophe should not be used in pretended attempts to abbreviate such words as to, the, heaven, power, every, threatening, and others of a similar nature. If the poet must say 'gainst for against, or e'en for even, and the elocutionist is obliged to accept the abbreviations, the printer does his joint duty to both by printing 'gainst, or e'en, but he becomes a party to a useless sham when he prints t' for to, or th' for the.

When the apostrophe is used to indicate the possessive case of singular nouns, it is placed before the final s (as the printer's grammar), but in plural nouns after the final letter, as printers' unions. No additional "s" is added to plural nouns, but it should always be appended to the singular nouns, after the apostrophe, when the proper pronunciation of the word requires it, despite the usages in some offices of dispensing with it in words like James's or Thomas's hat. The end to be kept constantly in view in abbreviations in which the apostrophe is used is the representation of the appropriate sound, and since we say Jameses book we should also print the additional "s" after the apostrophe. On the other hand, nouns usually ending with two "s's," like goodness, do not require a third "s" when they are in the possessive case, for the reason already given.

The apostrophe is also used to mark the close of a quotation, two (") being ordinarily employed for this purpose, but only one (') when one quotation is included in another. Several vigorous protests have been made against the too frequent use of quotation marks in printing, and in some languages they have been abandoned. It is desirable that a better mode of distinguishing borrowed from original matter should be used in many cases (italics, or types smaller than the body of the text, for instance), and that when quotation marks serve no useful or important purpose they should be typographically ignored.

Several authorities lay down the rule that in composition no space is required before the apostrophe, but usage varies, and some good printers consider it advisable to insert a hair space between the final letter and the apostrophe, when the latter is not preceded by a point, or by a letter carrying a shoulder.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

PRINTING IN SCOTLAND.

A work, entitled the "Introduction of the Art of Printing into Scotland," by Robert Dickson, has just issued from the press of Messrs. Edmond and Spark, Aberdeen. The introduction of printing into Scotland is associated with William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, whose name appears in the royal patent of 1507, and whose "Breviarium, Aberdonense" (1509) was once thought to be the first Scotch printed book. The title page of that breviary has the words "in Edinburgensi oppido Walteri Chepman mercatoris impensis impressa." But it is now well known, from a collection of black letter tracts which first came to light in 1788 (confirmed by the above mentioned patent of 1507), that Andro Myllar was from the beginning associated with Walter Chepman, and that their first book bears date 1508. Of Walter Chepman, it is enough to say that he was a wealthy citizen of Edinburgh, who evidently found the capital for the enterprise. Concerning Andro Myllar, nothing was ascertained until 1869, when M. Claudin of Paris, noticed his device and name in an "Expositio Sequentiarum" (1506), probably printed at Rouen. The book was forthwith bought for the British Museum. About nine years later M. Claudin was fortunate enough again to discover Andro Myllar's name, this time as the printer of a book dated 1505 (also probably printed at Rouen), and now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Such is the evidence for the assertion, now beyond dispute, that not Chepman, but Myllar, deserves the honor of being called the earliest Scotch printer. All who are interested in the early history of printing, will be grateful to Mr. Dickson for having for the first time collected in the present volume the entire body of materials for the interesting story, and especially for having added a valuable series of fac-simile reproductions of title pages, colophons, devices, etc., no less than twenty-seven in number. The spirit of the work may be seen from the fact that it is dedicated to M. Claudin, himself a Scotchman on the mother's side.—*Academy.*

HINTS ON COLOR PRINTING.

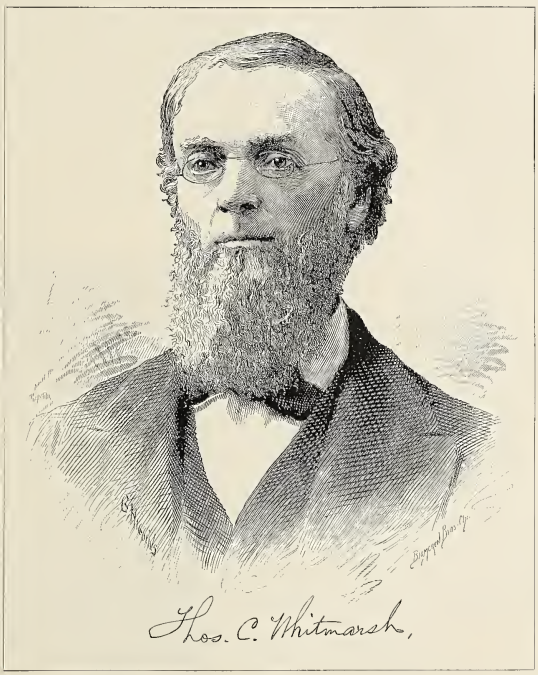
In the class of color work most in vogue for theatrical, show card, and label printing, where but four or five impressions are required, the colors are generally printed in the following succession: First, yellow; second, red; third, black; fourth, blue; and when a fifth is required, buff. Experience has shown that this is the best way for colors to follow each other, except in cases where in four or five printings a brilliant green or good purple is desired. By no method known can a brilliant green be produced if yellow is printed before the blue, and the same inflexible rule applies to purple. Blue on top of red will not produce as good a purple as when blue is printed first and red on top of it. A first printing of chrome yellow, followed with a milori blue, results in a cold, dark green; but reversing the process, the blue first and the yellow next, produces a warm, bright green. Vermilion immediately followed by milori blue, brings out a dark, muddy brown; the same blue on crimson results in a cold, dark bluish purple. Dark blues, such as Prussian, bronze, indigo, on vermilion, result in a jet black, in comparison with which a regular printed black looks gray. Prussian blue and bronze, printed over crimson lake, come out decidedly dark, a dark bluish purple; reversing the order, printing the lake on top of the blue, results in a fine purple.

Probably the best and most brilliant purple to be secured by printing red on blue, is obtained by printing carmine lake over cobalt blue. Of course, no printer will lose sight of the very important fact, that better purples can be bought in colored inks than can be produced by printing one color over another.—*Printers' Register.*

THOMAS CRANMER WHITMARSH.

In the death of Thomas C. Whitmarsh, which sad event occurred at his residence in Hyde Park, on Saturday evening, October 10, 1885, the printing trade has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the city of Chicago one of its oldest and most respected citizens. The announcement of his death was entirely unexpected by his associates, as he attended to his customary duties, and appeared to be in the best of health and spirits until within two days of his death. On Thursday he was at his desk in his usual cheerful and pleasant mood; on Friday morning, about six o'clock, he was struck down with an attack of cerebral hemorrhage, at five o'clock that afternoon he became unconscious, and remained so until he passed quietly and peacefully away, at eight o'clock, Saturday evening.

The announcement of his death carries with it feelings of the keenest sorrow to a large circle of friends, who knew and appreciated the purity and honesty of his character. In every walk of life the deceased left the impress of his individuality, rendered especially noticeable by reason of his conscientious devotion to the principles of Christian faith and duty. Retaining to the end the sterling qualities of character so prominent in the old New England stock from which he sprang, his views of life, modified and enlarged by reason of his long residence in the West, Mr. Whitmarsh has long been regarded as one of the most liberal, fair-minded and courteous gentlemen connected with the printing business in this city. Combining in a remarkable degree the dignity and politeness of the true gentleman, with a thorough knowledge of all the details of his chosen profession, the deceased presented in his own person one of the truest examples of the scholarly, well-read printers so frequently found in the last generation, and so rarely to be met with in this. It can truthfully be said that in all the walks of life, as husband, father and friend, his example was one that could be held up for the emulation of all. Mr. Whitmarsh was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 13, 1822, and early in life became apprenticed to George and Charles Merriam, the well known publishers of "Webster's Dictionary." In 1843 he determined to come to Chicago, where he first procured employment on the *Western Citizen*, published by Zebina Eastman. After remaining with Mr. Eastman a few years, he became a member of the firm of F. Fulton & Co., which was afterward merged into the firm of C. Scott & Co. Upon the failure of this house, which was largely due to the depression of business following the financial panic of 1857, Mr. Whitmarsh assumed control of the book department of the *Tribune* jobroom (now Rand, McNally & Co.), where he remained until his death, having had charge of the proofroom for a number of years. He left a widow and two sons, Will. L. and Charles F. Whitmarsh.



The news of his death caused the most profound sorrow in the establishment where the deceased had been employed so many years, and where his kindness and his gentle nature made friends on every hand. The employés held a meeting in the composing-room on the evening of October 12, 1885, when the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That it is with emotions of the deepest sorrow that we receive the announcement of the death of our late friend and associate, Thomas C. Whitmarsh, a man whose lifelong devotion to the principles of truth and justice has secured him the respect and admiration of his fellow workmen, and whose unimpeachable integrity has always commanded the confidence and esteem of his employers.

Resolved, That in the death of Thomas C. Whitmarsh we sorrowfully recognize the departure of a friend, whose quick and ready sympathy, whose kind words of counsel and advice, and whose patient consideration for the feelings of others have endeared him to us all.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincere condolence and sympathy for the loss of one who was ever regarded as a devoted husband and a kind and indulgent father.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, October 13, at 11 A.M., and was attended by many of his old friends and associates; a large delegation from the office of Rand, McNally & Co. being present. The pall-bearers were chosen from the members of the church with which he was so long connected, and of which he was one of the original founders, Plymouth Congregational Church. Rev. Henry M. Scudder, the pastor, officiated at the funeral, and spoke in the highest terms of the life and character of the deceased. The floral tributes from friends in the office and elsewhere were very beautiful and elaborate. The remains were taken to Oakwoods Cemetery for interment.

THE French Typographical Federation was convened in Paris on the 23d of September, and continued four days. Three sessions a day were held, morning, afternoon and evening, and no time was given to merrymaking. Forty delegates were present. The name of the organization was changed from "Federation des Ouvriers Typographes Francais et des Industries Similaires" to "Federation Francais des Travailleurs du Livre." A resolution was passed looking to a more uniform scale of prices throughout France, in order to discourage traveling from place to place in search of better prices. A great deal of time was occupied in perfecting the *viaticum* or traveling relief fund. The Central Committee is to be composed of eleven members named by the syndicate of Paris compositors, two members from each of the other Paris syndicates, and fifteen members to be chosen from the Paris Federation by the provincial societies. A large number of amendments to the constitution were adopted.

ADVERTISING in THE INLAND PRINTER appears to be as profitable to our customers as satisfactory to ourselves. The popular printers' supply house, Golding & Co., of Boston, write us that their advertisement in October number had (at the time of writing, November 1) already got them the sale of three large presses, and also introduced to them quite a few new prospective purchasers of the Golding Jobber, and other specialties of their make.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE first white paper manufactured in New Zealand has reached England.

AN expert typefounder can rub two sides of 287,000 agate type in six working days.

A RECIPE for the mucilage which is used on postage stamps: Take of gum dextrine two parts, acetic acid one part, water five parts; dissolve in a water bath, and add alcohol one part.

THE postmaster general at Washington has awarded the contract for furnishing canceling ink to the postoffice department for the fiscal year to Robert L. Woods, of New York, at forty cents per pound. This is considerably less than last year.

To soften a hard roller, first carefully wash the roller with lye, then put a thin layer of molasses over the surface and let it hang in a cool place till the morning, when, after having been washed in cold water and hung till dry, it will soon be in good condition.

IN the beginning of the present year there were in Germany 620 paper and cardboard mills, 437 mechanical pulp mills, 42 straw pulp mills, and 39 cellulose or chemical wood pulp mills. There are besides about 100 small factories, working hand made papers.

A GERMAN paper says that forty parts of paper pulp, ten parts of water, one part of gelatine and one part of bichromate of potash, with ten parts of phosphorescent powder, will make a paper which will shine in the dark, and which will be suitable for labels, signs, etc.

FILTER PAPER which has been immersed in nitric acid and washed with water is toughened to a remarkable degree, the paper being then pervious to liquids and quite different from parchment paper made with sulphuric acid. Such paper can be washed and rubbed without damage, like a piece of linen. It contracts in size under treatment, and the ash is diminished. It undergoes a slight decrease in weight, and it contains no nitrogen.

A PATENT granted in Austria-Hungary to Ducancel and Fortin provides for the production of a vegetable size without the use of heat. Twenty-two pounds of starch are macerated for a few hours in sixty quarts of cold water, and then a solution of seven pounds of caustic soda in twenty quarts is added. The soda frees the adhesive material in the starch grains without injuring it. To neutralize the alkali about two pounds of sulphuric acid, previously mixed with twenty quarts of water, will be required. According to the statement of the inventors, this method gives a uniform size.—*Wochenschrift fur Spinnerei und Weberei.*

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

The following telegram explains itself:

NEW YORK, November 12, 1885.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, 198 Clark street, Chicago:

Stop-cylinder, two-revolution and country press were awarded silver medal and diploma at novelties exhibition of Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia, being the highest award given. Copy of judges' report mailed you yesterday.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

REMOVAL OF A REPRESENTATIVE FIRM.

As announced in our last issue, owing to the lack of room in their old quarters and the growing demands of business, the well known firm of Snider & Hoole, dealers in bookbinders' materials and supplies, have recently moved into the commodious structure situated at 176 and 178 Monroe street, formerly occupied by Clement, Sayer & Co., wholesale clothiers. The building is five stories and basement in height, one hundred and ninety feet in depth by twenty-five in width, and is advantageously situated in the heart of the business portion of the city.

The basement contains a forty-horse power engine and boiler; also an immense stock of wood pulp board, manufactured by the well known Androscoggin Pulp Company, of Maine.

On the first floor are located the business and retail offices, desks of the salesmen, the packing department, all systematically arranged, and also the binding leather department, where may be found every kind, color and quality known to the trade. Here the stock of flesher's buffing, bark leathers, colored skivers, roans, imitation moroccos, moroccos, calfskin and cow hides, English and American book cloth, etc., filling tier upon tier, is so immense and diversified that it requires no stretch of imagination to accept the claim that it is the largest shown or carried by any house in the United States.

The second floor is devoted to the storage of binders' cloth leatherette, marble, lining, glazed and fancy papers, and here, as in the story below, the shelves filled to overflowing beget a feeling of bewilderment, and convey a comparative idea of the business transacted.

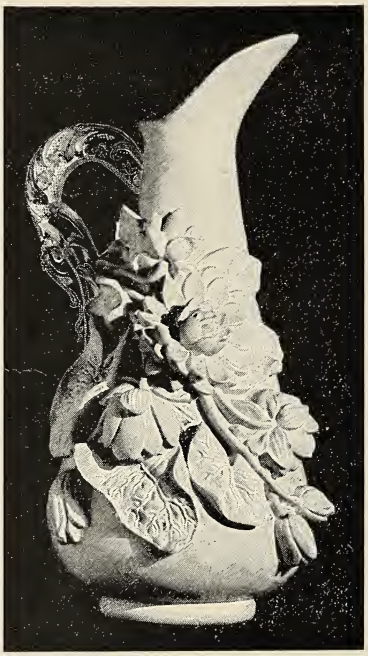
The third floor introduces us to the machinery department, where may be found, in almost endless profusion, the productions of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, consisting in part of paper cutters, book trimming and knife grinding machines, iron standing, stamping, embossing and inking presses, beveling machines, lithographers' embossing presses, etc., in all their various sizes and styles. Here also are displayed Hickok's ruling machines and Marshall's box machinery, for which this firm are also western agents.

The fourth floor is occupied by second-hand machinery adapted to the requirements of the trade, and cloth boards, of which the stock on hand seems ample to supply all demands for some time to come.

The fifth floor contains the tar board department, and is also set apart for the storage of small tools. Directly connected with this story, in the adjoining building, is the engraving department, a commodious, elegantly lighted workroom, with first-class facilities, under the immediate supervision of one of the best engravers in the country.

Such is a brief description of an institution which is an honor to Chicago and to the West, and whose management is determined to keep pace with the growing demands of the trade.

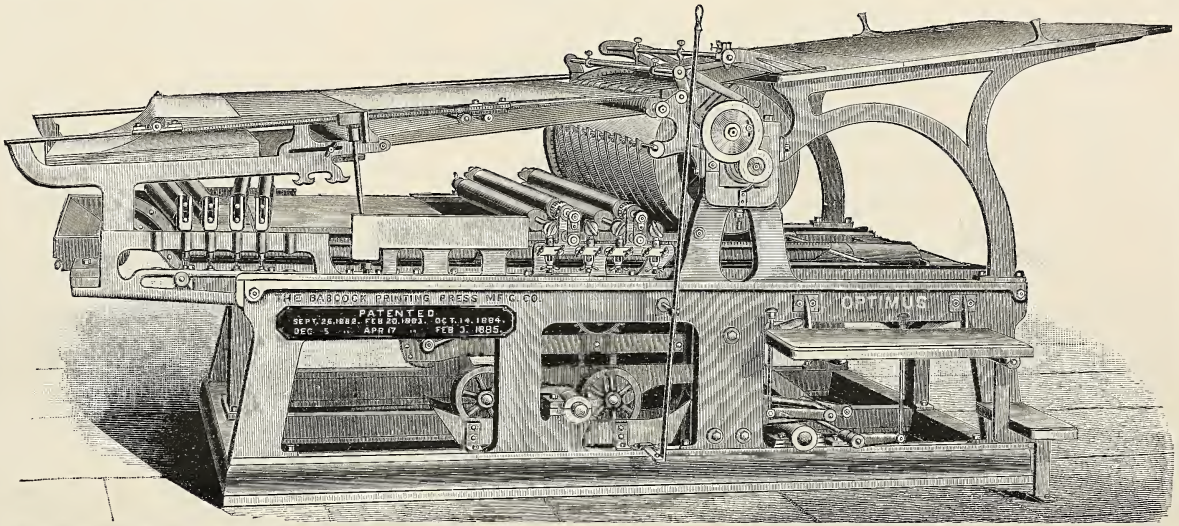
AN AUTOPLATE.



The accompanying illustration, produced by the autoplate process, is from the establishment of Blomgren Bros., photo engravers, of this city. In our next issue we shall publish a detailed description of the same, accompanied with an illustration made especially for the occasion.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

The sheet delivery is the most perfect yet invented.

1st. The bed is as EASY OF ACCESS FROM THE BACK AS AN ORDINARY IMPOSING-STONE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.

2d. The sheet is delivered PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE FEEDER (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "OPTIMUS."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

1st. OUR STILL GRIPPER MOTION, which REGISTERS PERFECTLY.

2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.

3d. The SHIELD, which effectually protects the PISTONS and AIR-CHAMBERS from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

4th. The PISTON, which can be ADJUSTED to the EXACT SIZE of the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.

5th. ROLLER or JOURNAL BEARINGS, securing the following advantages: (*a*) ANY single roller may be REMOVED WITHOUT DISTURBING the others. (*b*) ALL the rollers may be REMOVED and REPLACED without altering their "set." (*c*) When desired, the FORM ROLLS MAY BE RELEASED from contact with the distributor and type WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.

6th. Our REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. Our IMPRESSION TRIP, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. Our CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

One of the above presses can be seen in operation in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 162 Clark Street, this city.

SUBSCRIBERS READ THIS!

We have made arrangements that enable us to supply the EMERSON BINDER, in suitable size, with gold embossed title, to all of our subscribers, postage free, 75 cents each. They are excellently adapted for preserving back files, and no subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER should be without one.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to HUKE & SPENCER)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
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PRINTING INKS,
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O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOKBINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
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DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
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Send for Catalogue.

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The Queen City Printing Ink Co.
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PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.
Oldest and Largest House in the West.
Send for Price List and Specimen Book.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
Printing and Lithographic Inks
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VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.

Chicago Brass Rule Works,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS PRINTING MATERIAL,
Leads, Slugs, Quads, etc.
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STORY!
An original collection of humorous tales, quaint rhymes and jests pertaining to Printerdom.
—COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY—
GEO. W. BATEMAN,
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PRICE, $1.50.
Lovers of humor, send for a copy.

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MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Brass Rule, Borders, Leads and Slugs,
As a Specialty, by Improved Machinery.
192 & 194 Madison Street, cor. Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

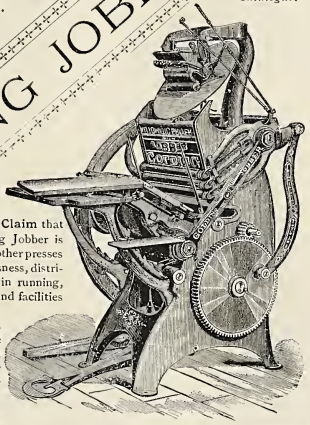
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Special and Patented Points of Superiority:

Large Ink Fountain with Automatic Brayer, Duplex Distributor, Roller Changer, Adjustable Disk Movement, Chromatic Attachment, Positive Movements, Balanced Platen, Solid Platen Bearings, Improved Impression Regulators, New Impression Throw-off, Patent Mechanical Movement, Center Gripper Finger, Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw-Bars.

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Send for Press & Tool Catalogue.



We Claim that the Golding Jobber is superior to all other presses in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression, and facilities for making ready quickly.

We Guarantee the Press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press, and the purchaser may return it within 30 days and have his money refunded, if found inferior to the other.

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PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION

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Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING-INK,

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The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.



162–164 S. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING-INK

WORKS.

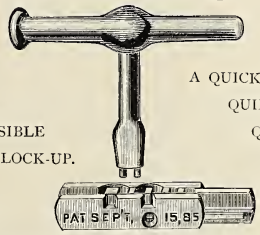
C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

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66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
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KEYSTONE QUOIN



A SAFE, SIMPLE, SENSIBLE LOCK-UP.

A QUICK, QUIET, QUADRATIC LOCK-UP.

Permanent, Cheap and Durable.

Made of the Best Tempered Metal, and finished in the best possible manner. Pronounced by the Craft as

"The best Quoin extant."—*Jameson & Morse, 162-164 Clark St.*

"Catches the practical printer at first glance."—*Jas. W. Scott, Publishers Chicago Herald.*

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P. D. HOYT, Gen'l Western Agent,

For sale by the Trade generally.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

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SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Mail, Chicago Sun, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Sioux City Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Dispatch, Bloomington Pantagraph, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, Omaha Bee, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

The Illinois Type Founding Co., claims that the Chicago *Daily News* and the Chicago *Mail* are using its type. The following letters show just how much truth there is in the claim. Mr. M. E. Stone, editor, and one of the proprietors of the *Daily News* writes us as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

GENTLEMEN:—You have made all the type we have used on the *Daily News* in the past five years with the exception of very small quantities of special sorts which we have picked up where we could find them.

Yours truly,
MELVILLE E. STONE.

The Hatton-Snowden Co., publishers of the Chicago *Mail*, favor us with the following:

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER:

GENTLEMEN:—The dress on *The Mail* was furnished entire by your company with the exception of four or five fonts of display type and some special sorts.

Yours respectfully,
THE HATTON-SNOWDEN COMPANY.

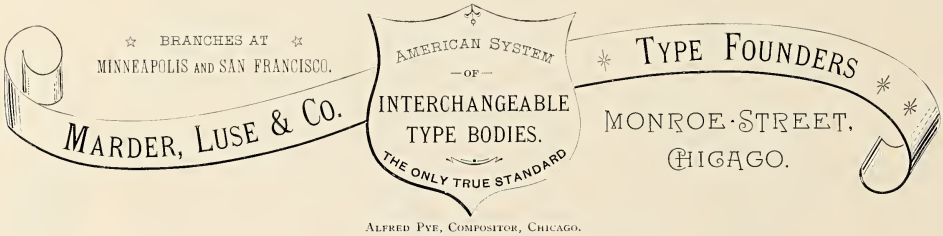
MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

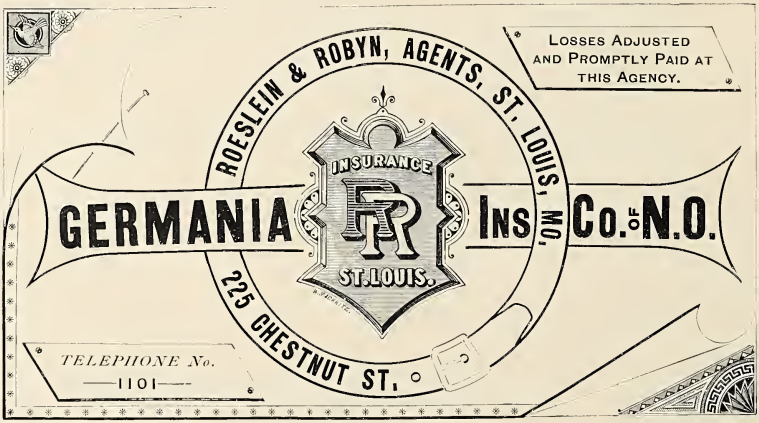
SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



GEO. A. MOORE, COMPOSITOR, BEVERLY, MASS.



ALFRED PYE, COMPOSITOR, CHICAGO.



WHIPPLE, PRINTER, 319 N. THIRD.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

II.—BEFORE THE WAR.

IN addition to those connected with the daily newspapers, there were several book and job printing establishments scattered throughout the business portion of the city. Perhaps the most pretentious and best equipped of these was the book printing house of Scott & Co., located at the northwest corner of Clark and South Water streets, and overlooking the bridge. Scott came here from Columbus, Ohio (where he had charge of the state printing for a number of years), with the avowed purpose of teaching the natives how bookwork should be done. He brought with him from Columbus a pressman named Charles Zeller, a very competent workman, who up to that time was probably the most skillful pressman who had ever come to Chicago. T. C. Whitmarsh and Frank Fulton were financially interested in this house. Scott was an advocate of good work and good prices, a principle that he could not reconcile to the hard times incident to the panic, and as a result he failed after a few years struggle. I believe Scott is dead. Whitmarsh, for many years proofreader at Rand, McNally & Co's, died since this article was penned, and Frank Fulton is somewhere in Colorado. Zeller was killed many years ago by being caught in the belting at the old *Tribune* jobrooms, at 51 Clark street, and John Camberg, who finished his apprenticeship at this office, is still a shining light among the pressmen of the city.

W. H. Rand (now Rand, McNally & Co.), was proprietor of a small joboffice at about 108 Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets. S. P. Rounds' joboffice and electrotype foundry was then at 139 Randolph street, opposite the court house. A. Zeese had charge of the electrotyping branch of the business here, and O. C. Fordham was foreman of the pressroom. Beach & Barnard had just commenced business in a small room on Clark street. Jameson & Morse, then a young and enterprising firm, were in business on La Salle street, on the corner of the alleyway between Lake and South Water streets. Robert Fergus was of course in the field, and at this particular time, was running a bookoffice on Clark street. Thompson & Day was the firm name of a stupendous enterprise that had just blossomed forth in a 7x9 room on Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington. Wood Brothers ran a joboffice on Clark street, near Lake, where John Green (now assistant fire marshal) was an apprentice. A. A. Cowdrey, who now runs a peach orchard in Cobden, Ill., was proprietor of a small joboffice where the House of David is located. Cowdrey claimed a great deal of credit on the score of being a pioneer, which claim rested on the boast he was continually making to the effect that he was the first man who had the nerve to open a printing-office south of Madison street. But Cowdrey, like many other Chicagoans of that time, had an abiding faith that the city of their choice would some day become a mighty metropolis, competing with the proudest cities in the land for supremacy in the trade and commerce of the continent. John Marshall (whose father was lessee of Rice's Theater) conducted a very poor apology for a show printing house, on Lake street, near State. Marshall is now running a newspaper somewhere in Illinois. In the same neighborhood with Marshall, a versatile individual named William Lawrence had accumulated enough printing material to warrant him in calling it a printing-office. I have known Lawrence to be in turn printer, manager, negro minstrel, burlesque singer and ticket agent. He was evidently determined that no "pent-up Utica" would confine his talents. The last time I saw Lawrence was some few years ago, and true to his nature, he was engaged in a different business from any that had occupied his attention before. He was then a letter carrier.

Though the searcher after oddities might be provided with the lantern of old man Diogenes, it would still be many a day before he would find another so unique and singular specimen of a printing-office as that owned by Tobey, on Clark street, near South Water. It occupied a large room, perhaps fifty feet square, which was reached by two or three flights of stairs. In one corner was to be seen a very limited supply of such material as generally goes to make up a composing-room. Another corner was occupied by a small card press; while the remaining corners were occupied, the one by a cooking stove and some kitchen utensils, and the other by an old-fashioned bedstead. What struck the visitor as being the most singular feature of this combination was the almost entire absence of type in the composing-room, the meager assortment on hand appearing useless for any practical purposes. But Tobey, seemingly, was satisfied with his business, and was evidently in a prosperous and easy condition. An inspection of his methods would quickly explain how there could be so satisfactory a result from so slight an investment of capital. Mr. Tobey was the most accomplished and successful type-borrower that has ever honored Chicago with his presence.

As will readily be supposed, a vast change has taken place in the character of the work done then and now, as well as the sources from which the supply came. Chicago did not then enjoy the advantage of being the great distribution point of a vast commercial empire that it is today. The trade of the printing-office was essentially local in its nature, but little competition for outside work being ventured upon. The theaters, railroads, steamboat lines and hotels were probably the largest and most reliable customers, which, with the ordinary commercial work necessary in a growing town, constituted almost the entire business. But if the source of supply was somewhat contracted and limited, the capacity for production was, if anything, more so. The theaters at this time were in the habit of ordering a three-sheet poster and a programme daily, Manager McVicker being the first to introduce the practice, now in vogue, of announcing the week's performance in one advertisement, for which he received his due share of unfavorable criticism at the hands of the fraternity. While plain, one-color work could be turned out in a reasonably satisfactory time and manner, the production of an elaborate job in colors was of so unusual an occurrence as to constitute it an undertaking of very serious moment. As an illustration of this point I will relate an incident that came under my own observation about this time. When McVicker's Theater was ready for its first opening (in 1858), Manager McVicker left an order with the *Journal* jobroom for an elaborate three-sheet poster, with instructions to get up a bill in the highest style of the art. We received the copy on Saturday morning, the theater being announced to be opened on the following Monday morning. The poster work at this time was all done on a large hand press, which was run by a German, whose name I have forgotten. As before remarked, Mr. T. C. Haynes was then foreman of the jobroom, the poster work being set up by James King, while the writer was roller boy and general factotum. Work was commenced immediately on receiving the copy, and continued throughout the whole of Saturday and Saturday night, without making any perceptible headway towards getting the thing in shape. Sunday morning we resumed operations, and during the day succeeded in getting some of the forms to press. But the presswork was of a tedious and untrustworthy nature. The red ink appeared to cause us the most trouble; it was thick, heavy and dry. We mixed it freely with boiled linseed oil, of which substance we used enormous quantities, entirely exhausting the stock on hand in the adjacent drug store. Throughout the whole of Sunday and Sunday night we labored heroically to finish the work. About 1 o'clock Monday morning Manager McVicker, in company with the treasurer of the theater (a man named Hough), succeeded in climbing the four flights of rickety back stairs by which the jobroom was reached, to see how his "artists" were progressing. He appeared somewhat pleased at the prospect of getting the posters some time before the end of the season, then about to open. We finished the work about daylight on Monday morning, and dragged our weary limbs home to breakfast, filled with the conscious pride of having accomplished something of a very high order of merit; something that would excite the envy and admiration of the fraternity, and place us entirely beyond the reach of competition in that branch of the business. Mort. Broadway, who was then as he is now, the boss bill poster of the city, can tell whether his men were as slow in getting the posters on the walls as we were in printing them. If they were, it is probable that the people found their way to the theater during the first

week's performance without the aid of that gaudy production. As an evidence of the progress that has taken place in the business, I will remark, that an infinitely better job could now be produced at any of our large show printing houses in four or five hours' time.

In contemplating the changes that have taken place, and the advances that have been made, I am led to differ materially from certain writers, who mournfully bewail the present state of affairs, maintaining that in point of efficiency the printers of the present cannot compare with those of a generation ago. I claim the very opposite to be the case, and I will state here, without fear of contradiction from anyone recognized as a competent judge of the matter, that for artistic skill, originality of design and everything that goes to make good workmanship, the job printers of the present day have attained a degree of excellence wholly beyond the comprehension of their predecessors of twenty or twenty-five years ago. I do not think the truth of this assertion will be gainsaid by anyone having the age and experience that would naturally qualify him to sit in judgment on the question, although there may now be, as there has been in the past, a wail from some person whose sole knowledge of the business is confined to his ability to set up a little straight matter, someone whose familiarity with the art of printing is about on a par with a man's knowledge of the science of geology when he becomes able to detect the difference between a whetstone and a mill-wheel. The time is within my own recollection, when a certain class of work would be given out to the best printer in the house, a class of work that will now be put in hand without hardly any discrimination as to the men, and with more satisfactory results in the style of work and the time it occupied. This is undoubtedly an age of progression, and the old-time favorite who has not been able to realize that simple fact, or who has found himself unable to adapt himself to the present methods and usages, has been irrevocably driven to the rear. I do not wish it understood that the above conclusions are to be applied to those designated as compositors in the strict sense of the term. I believe that the equal of the old time compositor is not to be found in the printing office of today. He was a man of more education, of more varied and extended information than are the present race of compositors. But the carefully developed system of proofreading now in vogue, in conjunction with other latter day agencies, seems to have dispensed with the services of the scholar at the case.

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONAL.

Arthur Crane, of Crane Brothers, Westfield, Mass., was among the visitors to Chicago a few days ago.

C. C. Elfelt, of Newman, Warner & Elfelt, Minneapolis Print Mills, recently visited our city in the interests of his firm.

W. H. Eaton, of J. Parkes & Son, Parkes Paper Blotting Manufacturing Company, New Hampshire, spent a few days in our city, a short time ago.

Francis Todd, of the firm of Hastings & Todd, cardboard manufacturers and dealers, corner William and Beekman streets, New York, recently paid us a call.

Andrew Little, of the firm of Farmer, Little & Co., the well known typefounders, of New York, has been spending some days in our city combining pleasure with business.

W. W. Andrews, of the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Erie, Pa., honored The Inland Printer office with his smiling countenance sufficiently long to wish it continued prosperity.

Mr. A. T. Dennison, of Mechanic's Falls, Maine, paid Chicago a flying visit for the purpose of taking home his son, who has been confined to his room in the Palmer House for the past four weeks.

Hammond M Whitney, of Tileston & Hollingsworth, plate paper manufacturers, Boston, and H. J. Rogers, treasurer of the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company, Appleton, Wisconsin, have been looking after the business interests of their respective firms.

C. C. Childs, of Boston, maker of forty sizes and styles of Acme self-clamping paper cutters, and fifteen sizes and styles of two-revolution cylinder presses, has been "taking in" Chicago for a few days in the interests of his manufactures. He expresses himself satisfied with the business outlook, and few men are more qualified to form a correct opinion on such matters.

D. D. Thorp and Frank Godfrey, state printers and binders, Lansing, Michigan, who recently visited Chicago for the purpose of purchasing new presses and material for their establishment, gave us the honor of a call and expressed themselves delighted with The Inland Printer.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Blomgren Bros.—Have all they can possibly attend to.

Ostrander & Huke.—Business good and prospects good.

F. P. Elliott & Co.—Business fair, prices remaining *statu quo*.

Garden City Typefoundry. — Business unchanged. Inquiry improved.

H. Hartt & Co.—Business good; as good could reasonably be expected.

Union Typefoundry.—During the past month business has been excellent.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons.—Business good. Have lately received several important orders.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.—Business moderate, prices lower, however, and tending lower.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co.—Sales increasing every month. Business good, and prospects good.

A. Zeese & Co.—Business brisk. Doing a large business in the calendar and almanac line.

Shniedewend & Lee.—Trade and outlook fair. The demand for Challenge presses continues.

J. W. Butler Paper Co.—Business unusually brisk, and more active than it has been for months.

Farmer, Little & Co.—A very perceptible improvement in business, and satisfactory reports from their customers.

Chicago Paper Co.—Trade steadily improving. October sales better than September sales, though prices continue low.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.—Business comparatively unchanged. Hope for a little improvement. Competition still keeps prices low.

Illinois Typefounding Co.—Business good in all departments, and prices would be bettered but for excessive competition and desire to undersell.

Campbell Press and Manufacturing Co.—Business continues good. Prospects uncertain. Have recently made several shipments to the far west.

Marder, Luse & Co.—Business during the past month has been very fair, with a steady improvement. Prospects good for a steady trade during the winter months.

R. Hoe & Co.—Business has been all that could reasonably be expected. The demand for their double cylinder type perfecting press, that works any sized paper, and is especially adapted for those papers whose circulation does not justify the purchase of a stereotype outfit, is especially good.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Illinois Demokrat Printing Company, of this city, has assigned to W. W. D. Armand.

The *Graphic*, a new illustrated weekly paper, has recently made its appearance in this city.

The health of Mr. E. Irwin, we regret to state, remains in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. Joseph Lang, formerly of the *News*, and ex-president of the Chicago Typographical Union, is now publishing a paper at his old home at Kincardine, Ontario.

Rather Startling.—A weekly journal, published in this city, says: "The Finerty Fife and Drum Corpse promise to eclipse by far all other programmes this season; they are printed from wood cuts in

seven colors showing the drum, fife and one of the members, mustache and all, in full uniform and proper colors." A drum *corpse* in seven colors would certainly be a sight worth seeing.

A VOTE of the printers of Chicago is to be taken to ascertain their sentiments regarding the eight-hour question, the result of which will be announced in our next issue.

TELEPHONE No. 688 has been placed in the office of the secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Typographical Union, which will be a great convenience to those sending for help during the approaching inclement season.

PRINTERS and publishers using cover and colored book papers should not fail to write Friend & Fox Paper Company, this city, for their recently issued sample book, showing one hundred and forty-seven different kinds of such papers.

PLANS have been completed for a five-story and basement building for the Fergus Printing Company, of this city. The structure is to be 25 by 100 feet in area, and will be built on the north-east corner of Illinois and Dearborn avenue at a cost of $30,000.

THE difficulties in the bookbinding firm of Nagle, Fisher, O'Brien & Co., 146 South Clark street, have been settled by the appointment by the court of J. W. Nagle as receiver for the benefit of the creditors, and the formation of a new firm under the style of Nagle, Fisher & Co.

THE J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY has purchased the stock in warehouse of the Bremaker–Moore Paper Company, of Louisville. Ky. The stock will be removed to Chicago. They have also opened a branch store at 91 Huron street, Milwaukee, C. H. Hamilton and J. Moss acting as local agents.

MCALLISTER & Co., 196 and 198 Clark street, importers of and jobbers in advertising cards, novelties, scrap pictures, fringed goods, are now offering the largest and choicest assortment for Christmas and New Year's trade that has ever been offered in this city. Many of the designs are of the highest order, and are really gems of art.

A. ZEESE & Co., the well known electrotypers, map, relief-line and photo-engravers, have recently issued the fall edition of the *Electrotyper's Journal*. Its display of almanac and calendar designs is the most extensive yet published, and is suitable to all tastes, uses and conditions. Consisting of all necessary sizes, plain and ornate, adapted alike to the newspaper column and the counting-house, publishers and printers cannot do better than write for a copy.

THE announcement in our last issue that the "old time" printers of Chicago—employers and employés—desire to form a social organization has met with universal favor. In truth the inquiry is, "why don't you go ahead?" In response to such inquiries a meeting of the same will shortly be called, and if any of them shall fail to receive a *personal* invitation, we trust they will attribute it to an oversight, and come all the same, as Chicago is getting to be a pretty large place.

A PRACTICAL printer of this city recently returned from an eastern tour, during which a visit was paid to several of the representative offices in some of the larger cities. In speaking of his experience, he remarked: "Taken as a whole, I think Chicago has reason to be proud of her printing establishments. I certainly saw nothing to beat them in point of light, ventilation, improved facilities or convenience of arrangement, while the average quality of the work turned out was certainly behind that produced here."

PETTIBONE, WELLS & Co. have recently formed a partnership to do a stationery, blank book, printing and lithographic business in this city, and are now located in the comfortable premises recently vacated by Snider & Hoole, 152 Monroe street. The situation is an eligible one, and as the firm is composed of energetic, wide awake men, who bring to their new field of operations a thorough *practical knowledge* of the business, there is every reason to predict their success. At least THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them all prosperity.

A PLEASANT surprise party was given to Mr. H. Hartt, at his residence, corner of Roscoe and Evanston avenue, Lake View, on Thursday evening, November 5, by a number of his old time friends. About thirty couples were in attendance, who were evidently determined to have a good time, and they had it to their hearts' content. Vocal and instrumental music and dancing whiled away the hours. Mrs. Hart and daughters presided over the table, and gracefully attended to the distribution of the good things provided. Everybody enjoyed themselves, and all present regretted that the night was of such short duration.

THE *Lumber Trade Journal*, an able exponent of the lumber and kindred industries of the Northwest, is one of our most valued exchanges, and we are pleased to note the evidence of its prosperity in the increase of its pages. It fills an important place in trade journalism, and is rapidly growing in favor with its patrons, and the people in general whose business are allied with the trade it represents. Its editorial columns are filled with original and interesting matter to the lumberman and wood-working machinery man, and its news columns are filled with all the latest news of interest to its special class of readers. Altogether it is a model class journal, and deserves a place in the office of any man whose interests it represents.

A FEW days ago we had the pleasure of a call from an old friend, W. W. Danenhower, Esq., formerly of Chicago, but for the past twenty-four years a resident of Washington, D.C. In 1851 he established the *Literary Budget*, at 123 Lake street, and continued its publication till the presidential campaign of '56, when it was merged into the *Weekly Native Citizen*, of which Washington Wright, a nephew of ex-governor Wright, of New York, was principal, and Wm. H. Merriam and Geo. P. Upton were associate editors. Failing health, however, compelled him to seek a more genial clime, and in February, 1861, he accompanied Abraham Lincoln to Washington, where he shortly after received an appointment in the treasury department, which he held until January, 1864. He has been engaged for some years in the real estate business, in company with his son, and looks as hale and hearty as many men not half his age. Mr. Danenhower is the father of Lieut. John W. Danenhower, the well known arctic hero, who, by-the-by, is a native of Chicago, and was born on State street, below Madison, in what was known to old timers as the "Buck Morris'" house.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

SPECIMENS for competition have been received from Sacramento, St. Joseph, Mo., and Needham, Mass. Will appear in next issue.

A BILL HEAD in red, blue and silver, from L. M. Prouty & Co., Hartford, Connecticut, is very chaste and effective.

TUCKER & Co., printers, binders and engravers, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, send a very plain and unpretentious, though neat and effective, business card in black.

FROM Ewens & Eberle, Pittsburgh, comes an embossed business card in red and blue, also one in purple, blue-black and red, which in the main are passable jobs.

J. BURRELL, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, sends a very tastily set up and neatly printed programme of exercises for its high school graduating class of 1885.

JOHNSON BROS., San Antonio, Texas, forward an Opera House programme, which for artistic workmanship will hold its own with any similar work turned out in Chicago, and this is saying a great deal. But it is true, nevertheless.

A BUSINESS card from the steam printing house of John B. Judson, Kinsboro, New York, in black, carmine and gold, with blue and drab tints, shows a unique design, though the lavish distribution of the bronze detracts from the effect.

F. S. & C. B. BARTRAM, steam power printers and stationers, 149 William street, New York, send a very neatly executed business card, worked in brown ink. The initial letters, P. and S., in the line "Printers and Stationers," in lake, are very effective.

THE PEERLESS PRINTING CO., of Armourdale, Kansas, forward for inspection and review a number of specimens, accompanied by a circular, that they are now prepared to do all kinds of *amateur* newspaper and job printing, to which is added the announcement that they employ only first-class workmen, a statement which is *not* substantiated by a cursory glance at their productions.

From A. Anderson & Co., Portland, Oregon, we have several creditable specimens, among them a pocket manual of the city of Portland, in red, yellow, brown and black. *But*, and it is the old *but* over again, the arrangement of colors shows a sad lack of taste and harmony.

The samples forwarded by Mack & Son, corner of Third and Locust streets, Sterling, Illinois, possess a very high degree of merit, when the general resources of a country printing-office are taken into consideration. We should infer that the merchants of Sterling get their jobwork done at home.

A second large and varied assortment of general jobwork, from the Globe Publishing Co., Crete, Nebraska, confirms us in the opinion formerly expressed that a *first-class* printer, who thoroughly knows his business, runs the institution. General excellence, however, more than brilliant results are its characteristics.

Specimens have also been received from the following: The Brad Printing Co., Chattanooga, Tennessee; P. C. Kenyon, law and commercial printers, Des Moines, Iowa; The Guelph (Ont.) Herald, H. Gummer, proprietor; a very neat business card, in six colors and gold, from L. Graham & Son, New Orleans, Louisiana; Stacey E. Goeller, 134 Alexander avenue, New York; A. B. Hunkins, Austin, Minnesota; Morrill Bros., First street, Fulton, New York; The Palladium Job Office, Benton Harbor, Michigan, H. A. Wells, compositor; Herald Printing House, Erie, Pennsylvania; Wm. D. Christman, Fredonia, Kansas, a varied assortment, which reflects the highest credit on his establishment.

And last, but not least, a specimen from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, which discounts everything before received, and will be reproduced in the December issue of The Inland Printer.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Governor Richard Oglesby, of Illinois, is an old paper manufacturer.

Twenty state and municipal offices in Boston are filled by newspaper men.

Crawfordsville, Ind., has now three evening papers, the *Argus-News*, *Courier* and *Despatch*.

The Missouri state printing contract for the ensuing year has been made with the Columbia *Herald*.

The *Craftsman* has entered upon its third volume. May it live to enter upon its three hundredth.

Mr. James Stimm, a compositor on the Toldo *Blade*, died very suddenly after a short illness of two days.

New unions have been organized in Memphis (pressman's) and Manchester, New Hampshire (typographical).

The *Arbitrator* is the name of a new weekly recently started in Philadelphia in the interests of employers and employés.

Mr. John Douglas, of Boston, state deputy for Massachusetts, has organized a union at Fall River under favorable auspices.

Many of the leading printing-offices in Philadelphia have recently been making extensive purchases in new material. Glad to hear it.

Somers, the young man who set type with McCann during the session of the International Typographical Union, is now in St. Louis.

A new two-cent daily at Davenport, Iowa, is talked of. There is abundant capital associated, and the paper will be assured of a good circulation from the start.

The Galveston Typographical Union has recently raised the scale of prices from forty to forty-five cents per thousand. All the newspaper proprietors acceded to the demand.

The contract for printing the New Jersey Senate Journal and eight thousand copies of the laws enacted by the last legislature has been awarded to the Camden Courier Company.

Printing for Profit is the name of a neatly printed pamphlet of thirty-five pages, issued by Palmer & Ray, of San Francisco, and compiled by O. A. Dearing, editor of the *Pacific Printer*. It contains a number of valuable suggestions about the internal arrangement of a printing-office, which may be studied to advantage. Price, 50 cents.

In 1836 Illinois had not more than fifteen newspapers within her limits, and 1857, twenty-one years later, they only numbered thirty-seven.

A Charter has been issued to Dallas Typographical Union, 173, of Dallas, Texas. The new union starts with fifty-seven members, and the president is Reuben F. Gray formerly of New Orleans.

A newspaper reduction war has broken out in St. Louis. First, the *Republican* reduced its price from thirty to twenty-five cents per week, and the *Globe-Democrat* has fallen to the same figures.

A certain religious publication has omitted one of its August issues on the ground that there are fifty-three Thursdays in 1885, and it only contracted with its subscribers to give them fifty-two papers.

A few unmentionable cranks, because they have nothing else to do, we suppose, are advocating the abolition of the word "the" as entirely superfluous, and claim, too, that they do so in the interest of reform (?).

In the issue of the revised version of the Old Testament, recently published, the work was submitted to the careful inspection of twenty-seven proofreaders, one after another, each reading the whole, from the first of Genesis to the last of Malachi.

Folsom & Co., 118 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, are now offering the only cuts of "starting words" in the market. The list embraces all the words which usually occur at the beginning of articles, and the design shows a pleasing variety of styles and shapes.

In his book on the Dickens readings, Mr. Dolby tells of a printer's error in the nature of a transposition, in one of the advertisements, which read as follows: "The reading will be comprised within two minutes, and the audience are earnestly intreated to be seated ten hours before its commencement."

We are pleased to announce that on the 1st of November the Detroit *Tribune* became the successor of the *Post and Tribune*, and that the proprietors changed the entire establishment from a non-union to a union office. Nearly forty men are employed, but as the city has already a surplus of printers we trust those in search of work will have the good sense to stay away for the present at least.

The job printers of Columbus are justly indignant at the action of the penitentiary managers in running a cheap printing-office inside the walls of that institution, and cutting on rates. There is a class of printers in the penitentiary who are incompetent to do anything but plain work, and unfit to compete with good workmen. The managers assured outside printers that no work would be done but that used within the institution. Instead they have been soliciting and doing cheap work outside at ruinous rates, and the printers in that city are objecting.—*Exchange*.

Mr. George W. Parsons, now compositor on the Salem, Massachusetts, *Daily News*, is probably the oldest printer in Essex county, actively at work. He has followed his trade fifty-six years without an intermission, his age being over seventy. During the past year he has been at his case, the *News* says, early every morning, not having been absent once, and in the five years he has filled his present position he has lost only half a day on account of sickness. In appearance Mr. Parsons does not look to be over fifty years, and he is more active and enjoys better health than hundreds of men of that age.

Columbia Typographical Union, in return for the hospitalities lavished by Mr. Geo. W. Childs on the delegates to the recent session of the International Union, placed that gentleman's name on its honorary list, and forwarded the resolutions adopted on that occasion. In recognition thereof, Mr. C. had a large crayon portrait of himself made and framed, and on Saturday evening, October 17, Mr. Jas. Dailey, foreman of the *Public Ledger*, and Mr. E. S. McIntosh, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, arrived in Washington as a committee to present the same on behalf of the donor. Both the speeches of Mr. Dailey in behalf of Mr. Childs, and Mr. Simmonds in behalf of Columbia Union, were extremely felicitous, and

after the ceremonies a large party of printers and invited guests sat down to a banquet and indulged in song, speech and toast until a late hour.

THE long struggle between Whitelaw Reid and the New York Typographical Union came near an end owing to political pressure brought to bear upon the *Tribune* at the recent gubernatorial election by the Republican managers. Mr. Reid went so far as to agree to pay the union scale of prices for labor in the *Tribune* office, but when the demand was made upon him that his office should henceforth be run as a union office, and none but union men employed therein, he obstinately refused to comply. And so the matter rests.

FOREIGN.

A BI-MONTHLY paper in the French language called the *Echo de la Perse* has appeared in Teheran. It is said to be the first periodical ever published in the Persian capital.

MESSRS. KLIMSCH & CO., of Frankfort, are engaged upon another directory of the printers in Germany. Not only will the name and address be given, but also the number of persons and machines employed in each printing-office. It will be issued shortly.

THE value of printing and stationery materials (exclusive of machinery) imported into British India last year from England was £737,849. To this has to be added a further sum of £214,401, as the value of Indian Government stores in printing paper, which gives a gross total of £951,250, or nearly a million sterling.

A CONGRESS of operative printers from all parts of France has recently been in session in Paris, considering, among other objects of interest, the federation of the whole trade, the establishment of a uniform scale of wages throughout the country, the education of journeymen, the limitation of the number of apprentices, female labor, strikes and benefit funds.

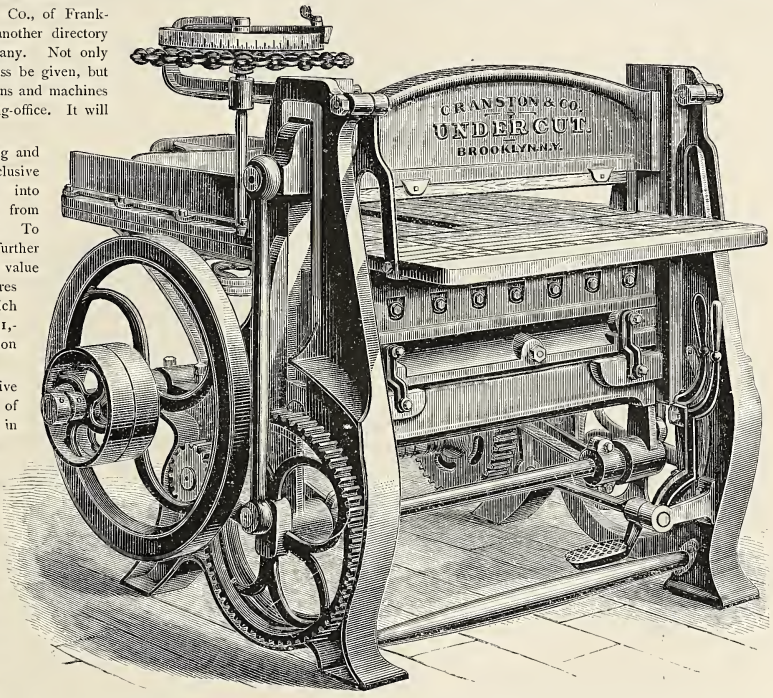
TWO new ventures in newspaper printing have lately been started in Paris. One is the transformation of the one-cent morning paper, *Populaire*, into an illustrated daily. The chief event of the day of the *feuilleton* is illustrated by a chalk drawing.

CHOICE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

We acknowledge the receipt from Raphael Tuck & Sons, 298 Broadway, New York, a choice assortment of the most beautiful and exquisite Christmas and New Year's cards it has ever been our lot to examine. Every sample is a gem of art and of a character entirely *distinctive* from those of other firms. The subjects chosen are, without exception, appropriate, and the coloring and execution perfection. The attention of the trade is called to the fact that all cards issued by them bear their well known trade mark, "Easel and Palette," on the back, and that in the case of made up cards this is either embossed on the protector or on the box in which it is contained. In calling the attention of purchasers to the productions of this firm, we do so with the knowledge that in variety, style, finish and beauty they are unsurpassed.

CRANSTON'S & CO'S UNDERCUT SELF-CLAMPING PAPER CUTTER.

The accompanying illustration represents the undercut self-clamping paper cutter, manufactured by Cranston & Co., Brooklyn, New York. The almost universal use of this machine by the fine paper-mills and paper houses of the country, and the large number in use in the printing-offices and book binderies attest to their superiority over other self-clampers now in use, the builders claiming it to be the only perfect self-clamping cutting machine in the market. Its special features are: 1st. The knife and knife bar are underneath the table, the movement while cutting being upward against the clamp, which holds the cutting stick. 2d. The movable front table yields as the cut is made to the increased thickness of the knife as it passes through. 3d. The connection of the knife bar and clamp by a simple crank and connecting rods in such a manner that all the power that is required to force the knife through the paper becomes the clamping power, which holds the paper firmly in its place. 4th. Improved arrangement of gauges and correct indicator; improved clutches, stopping and starting without jar. For further information as to the Undercut and Sterling cutters, send for catalogue.

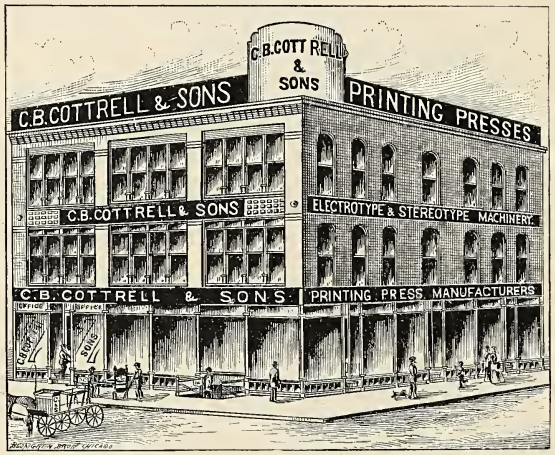


THE last number of the *Model Printer*, London, England, Mr. M. P. McCoy, its manager, announces that he has separated from the firm of Lawrence Bros., Farringdon street, with whom he has heretofore been connected, and has started in business on his own account at 3 Ludgate circus, taking with him the entire stock of McKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co's fancy type, in which he anticipates doing a large business. The samples of printing shown in the publication are of a high order, many of the specimens, however, while showing originality of design, are certainly defective in execution. Friend McCoy, continue your mitering machine premiums; they will eventually prove a good investment.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS' NEW QUARTERS.

We herewith present to our readers an exterior view of the new and elegant structure on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets, now being fitted up for occupancy as the western headquarters of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, the well known printing and lithographic press manufacturers. The location is one of the most eligible in the city, and the building is especially adapted in point of stability, construction and advantageous surroundings for the purpose selected. It is but a few years since that the requirements of the firm rendered the location of a western branch advisable, yet such has been its phenomenal growth that today an establishment is demanded in Chicago second to none in extent and facilities for the requirements of the rapidly increasing western trade, a fact that speaks louder than words. In their new quarters, the upper stories, each seventy-five by seventy feet, will be devoted to the press repairing department and the manufacture of electrotype and stereotype machinery, while the counting-room will be conveniently located on the ground floor on the southwest corner of the building. Thus with enlarged facilities, improved machinery, and operated under the immediate supervision of the most skilled workmen the markets afford, the firm will be prepared to execute with a promptness and reliability heretofore unknown in this city, all orders intrusted to their care. The claims and merits of the latest improved Front Delivery Cottrell Stop Cylinder and Two-Revolution Presses, are too well known to the trade to require commendation. They are the only presses in the market *delivering their sheets without tapes or strings of any character*, which in addition to their other advantages has given them a world-wide reputation. The designs and patterns for the first named are entirely new, and many of its mechanical arragements have been simplified to a degree which places every part in the best possible position for convenience of working.



The Two-Revolution Press has also been reconstructed and strengthened throughout, and many of its mechanical arrangements greatly simplified, at the same time retaining all the special features which have made it so justly popular. The patent Air Springs with which it is equipped, and which have been for years one of the distinctive features of the Cottrell press make it almost noiseless in operation, while its accurately cut gearing, together with the patent attachment for controlling the momentum of the cylinder, insures perfect register. As an evidence of the estimate in which these presses are held, we may refer to the decision of the New Orleans Exposition Committee by which they were awarded the *First Premium*.

In addition to the press department, the workshop for the special manufacture of stereotype and electrotype machinery will be the most extensive and thorough in the United States. The tools and machinery employed are of the most approved character, and the many recent patents obtained by this firm for their Roughing, Trimming, Shaving, Planing, Blackleading, Saws and Drilling Machines—seven in number—together with those pending, prove that they have been alive to the demands of the time. Their electrotyping and stereotyping outfits have won their way into favor by merit alone, and today many of the largest electrotyping and stereotyping establishments in the country have been entirely supplied from the Chicago factory of C. B. Cottrell & Sons.

In a recent circular issued by the firm in reference to the value of stereotyping outfit in a first-class office it says: "The value of electrotyping and stereotyping have become so important and necessary a branch of the printing business, that the economy and convenience of having it done on the premises has induced many of the leading offices to have the plant necessary for that purpose. The experiment has invariably proved profitable, and it is only a question of time until all printing-offices of any importance must do the same thing. In these times of low prices and excessive competition it is unnecessary to point out the advantages the printer enjoys who has the facilities for stereotyping forms quickly, nor the great saving in composition and presswork by duplication of plates. Bookwork can be done with small fonts, and the type kept from wear by long runs of presswork. Investigation will also verify the statement that the patented improvements of this firm in this class of machinery has lifted it out of the rut in which it has run so long, and made it the only exception to the claim that the electrotyping and stereotyping machinery of today is essentially that of twenty years ago, poorly finished, and in many ways ill-adapted to meet the increased demand of the times."

The force of the above remarks will be appreciated by every intelligent, progressive printer, though the particular object of the present article is to convince the trade that with their large and unrivaled facilities, improved machinery and determination to maintain the proud position in the front rank of manufacturers in this line of business to which merit alone has brought them, they look with confidence to a continuance of that generous patronage which they have enjoyed in the past.

The entire establishment, as heretofore, will be under the management and immediate supervison of Mr. E. A. Blake, one of the best known and energetic business men and mechanics in the Northwest, who is the inventor of the patents referred to, already granted, as well as those pending.

From the hundreds of recommendations received we select the following, and coming as they do from the very best authority may be relied on to *mean* all they say:

FROM MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & CO., ART PRINTING WORKS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 19, 1885.

MESSRS. C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—We have now been using the new electrotype machinery which we ordered from you, about four months, and are most happy to advise you that it has given entire satisfaction. In all our experience, extending over many years, we have never had better machinery in our electro. department, and we think you are to be congratulated on turning out such perfect work.

Very truly yours, MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & CO.

FROM RAND, M'NALLY & CO.

CHICAGO, March, 1884.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS:

Gentlemen,—I take great pleasure in saying that the Blackleading machine purchased of you some time ago has given us the most complete satisfaction. It has proved to be all you claimed for it, and, if anything a little better. It is well built, and, in my judgment, a superior machine. THEO. THEIS,

Supt. Rand, McNally & Co. Sterotype and Electrotype Foundry.

FROM THE RUSSELL & MORGAN PRINTING CO.

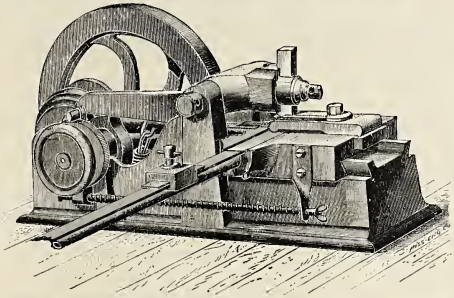
CINCINNATI, April 10, 1884.

TO E. A. BLAKE, 198 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to inform you that the machinery you made for us gives entire satisfaction. It is substantially built, neat in construction, elegantly finished, and works with admirable precision.

Very truly, THE RUSSELL & MORGAN PRINTING CO.,
A. O. RUSSELL, *President*.

MITCHELL'S RULE MITERING MACHINE.



The above is a correct illustration of this now recognized "indispensable" in every well regulated joboffice, and we use the word *indispensable* in its full significance. In *exactness*, it has literally no rival, and no firm professing to do first-class work can afford to be without it. Price, $35. Walker & Bresnan, 201-205 William street, and 15 and 17 Frankfort street, New York, sole agents.

LARGEST PAPERMILL IN CANADA.

The contract for the erection of the pulp and papermill on Water street, Chatham, N. B., for John A. Fisher, of Dundas, has been awarded to B. Mooney & sons, of St. John. The mill will be the largest in Canada. The buildings, of which there are to be three, will resemble in form the letter H, the dimensions being 254 by 49 feet, 268 by 69 feet and 84 by 114 feet, the first two to be two stories and the latter three. They will be of brick with foundations of freestone masonry. The work is now under way.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, dull; prospects gloomy; composition on bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty.

Cleveland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $13. Compositors on *Daily Argus*, eleven in number, struck on account of advertisements being set in jobroom by the week. The office was at once filled with non-union men and girls. The union then threatened to boycott the paper. Negotiations are now in progress with favorable outlook for satisfactory settlement.

Dayton.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Denver.—State of trade, dull; prospects, anything but bright; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. There are forty idle men here now.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. *Tribune* office became a union office November 1.

Dubuque.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 26½ cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Evansville.—State of trade, moderate; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; per week, $13. A boycott is pending against Loomis & Co., and Saturday *Post*, for being rat offices. More printers here than can find work.

Hamilton Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, 12 to $15. An occasional sub might "catch on" through the holidays.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Good prospects for the winter.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Everything lovely.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, no improvement; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. There is a strike still pending on *Evening Express*.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, extremely poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The only difficulty is that plates are being used which makes business bad.

Montreal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

Newark.—State of trade, middling; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 32 to 33 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

New Haven.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 to 34 cents; evening, 30 to 31 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. There is subbing on newspapers and some work in joboffices.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21 to $27. There is only one non-union office in the city, and prospect is good for redeeming that within a few weeks.

Quebec.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; printers, per week, $7 and upward.

Sacramento.—State of trade, good at present; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Printers without cards had better keep away.

Salt Lake.—State of trade, very dull: prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty of any character.

San Francisco.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. A general dullness prevails and a recent fire threw out many.

Seattle, W. T.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Sioux City.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Printers come in as fast as they go out.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There are a good number of idle printers here at present, yet business promises to improve in a few weeks. The *Illinois State Journal* is being boycotted for refusing to pay the scale.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Book and job work is looking better. Subs on the papers are plenty.

Toledo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents. We are boycotting the *Democrat* and *Saturday American*.

Topeka.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Many resident printers are out of work at present. The morning papers are controlled by the non-union fraternity.

Toronto.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, not encouraging. Printers will do well to stay away from us, as business has not been so bad for years.

Troy.—State of trade, much improved; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, $16 per week; job printers, $16 per week. A two-cent morning daily, to be called the *Herald*, will soon be issued. It will employ none but union printers.

Wheeling.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents job printers, $15.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, good for the winter; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. Our city is a strict card town; no card, no work.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on Sunday morning papers, 35 cts.; evening, 25 cts.; bookwork, 20 and 25 cts.; job printers, per week, $10 and $12.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, poor; prospects, very gloomy; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½ cents; job printers, per week, $16. On account of the reduction we had to submit to, printers had better give this place a wide berth for the winter.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE.—A well-established newspaper in one of the suburbs of Chicago. Presses and office material nearly new; a good subscription list; a paying line of advertising and jobwork. A splendid opportunity for a practical printer and editor. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Would take good property or secured paper in part pay. Address "OPPORTUNITY," care of Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Printing-office and bindery, with an established trade, now doing a money-making business. Will invoice $15,000; will sell for $9,000; location, Cleveland, Ohio. 4 cylinder and 2 Gordon presses, 2 paper cutters, 2 ruling machines, and everything necessary to the successful operation of the business. Central location. Low rent, including heat and power. A rare opportunity. For further information, address BARGAIN, care INLAND PRINTER.

MONEY-MAKING PAPER FOR SALE.—If you want to buy a live, energetic and good paying Illinois weekly newspaper—one that has always made money—write to the undersigned. Terms, $2,500 cash, and balance $2,000 on secured paper; or $4,000 cash, if taken at once. Publisher retires, to accept another position. For particulars, address CADET TAYLOR, Washington, D. C.

PAPER CUTTERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Sanborn 30 in. Star Cutter, for hand or steam; quickest cutter made; good as new; price, cash, $280. Acme, 32 in. double-geared, self-clamping Cutter, hand or steam, weight 2,500 lbs.; thoroughly overhauled and in first-class order; price, cash, $375. Sheridan, 32 in. Cutter, hand or steam, in first-class order; price, cash, $290. All the above are ready for delivery. For sale by UNION TYPEFOUNDRY, 54 and 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

PRINTER WANTED in every city to introduce my patent Lightning Galley Lock-up, and combined side-stick and quoins. Indorsed by leading printers as the *most practical, durable* and *economical* devices in use. C. A. DIRR, Room 5, 51 and 53 La Salle street, Chicago.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A situation by a job printer of 15 years' experience, now located in the East. Would like a good steady job in some thriving western town or city. Address J. O. B., care of INLAND PRINTER.

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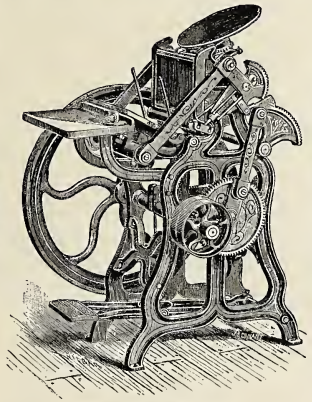
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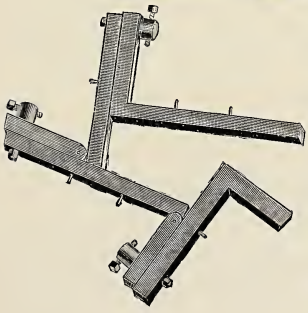
Prices for Covering Rollers made on application. Correspondence Solicited.

GOODS PACKED AND SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE U. S. AND CANADA.

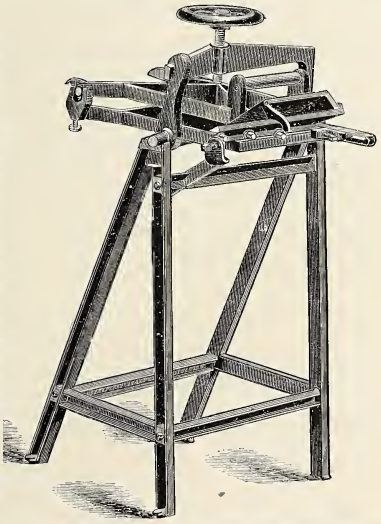
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

"UNIQUE"





Is the name of the Stereotype Machine which *only* meets the wants of those who do their own stereotyping, and recent improvements added thereto have *doubled its speed* and convenience, and rendered it unrivaled—unapproached. Our patent type-high Expansion Chase will expand or contract to any size from a single letter up, gripping it each way like a vice, without the use of a mallet, shooting stick, quoins, bevel or guard furniture. Molds can be taken in a few minutes. Are ready to cast from without pasting on leaders. Removal of a single screw allows chase to be thrown open (to remove forms or casts), or closed *instantly*, without breaking measure, any number of times. Makes a solid wall of iron to hold the matrix down on every side. Metal *cannot* run behind matrix. Big improvement in coring. Cast comes out *type-high, exact length and width* of chase inside.



NO SAWING; NO PLANING. All this hard work saved. Outfits are cheapest in first cost. Strong, durable, most economical and convenient in use. You miss it if you buy any other. Send stamp for circular.

R. ATWATER & CO., MERIDEN, CONN.

(Cut No. 1 shows casting box open, with empty chase in position, but under it shows how chase opens when screw is removed.)

MACHINERY SECOND HAND.

One Mallory Paper Cutter,
One 22½-inch Austin Paper Cutter,
One 30-inch Front Lever Peerless Paper Cutter,
One 33-inch Star Paper Cutter,
One 34-inch Star Paper Cutter,
One Star Book Trimmer,
Two 32-inch Iron Table Shears,
One 34-inch Iron Table Shears,
One 32-inch Table Shears, with Wheel Gauge,
One 34-inch Extra Heavy Iron Table Shears,
Two Rotary Board Cutters,
Two Hand Embossing Presses, with Steam Heads 9 x 13 inches,
One Wood Frame Sawing Machine,
One Iron Frame Sawing Machine,
One 13-inch Roller Backing Machine,
Two 17-inch Roller Backing Machine,
One 21-inch Roller Backing Machine,
One Jones' Inking Press.

In order to dispose of these machines BEFORE JANUARY 1st, 1886, we will sell them at very low figures. Full particulars as to price, condition, etc., given upon application.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

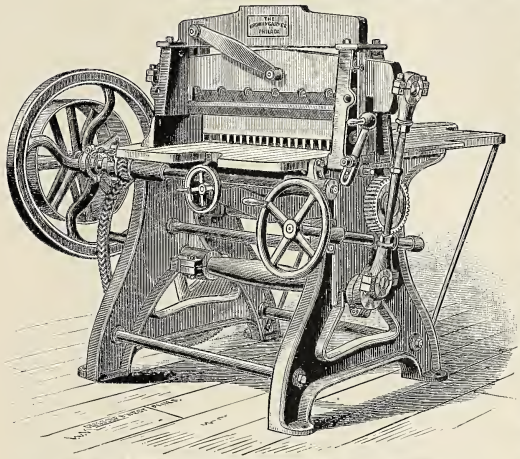
69 Beekman St., NEW YORK. 178 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

G. R. CARVER,

Successor and Manufacturer of THE BROWN & CARVER

IMPROVED · PAPER · CUTTING · MACHINES,

614 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 33 Beekman St., New York.



SIZES OF PAPER CUTTING MACHINES—STEAM POWER.

48 inch	$1,200	33 inch	$575
43 inch	885	30 inch	500
37 inch	700	Larger sizes made to order.	

Boxing and Shipping extra. Machines shipped at Purchaser's risk.

THESE Machines have been remodeled, and neither time nor expense has been spared in bringing them to a high and critical standard of perfection. They now stand first in the market. Unequaled for Durability, Excellence of Construction, Accuracy of Work and Rapidity of Movement; their merits are self-evident, and, by the testimony of the Centennial Judges, the Franklin Institute, and the American Institute of New York, they are, in every respect, the most reliable machine in the market. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the adaptation of this machine to all kinds of work done by Printers, Bookbinders, Paper-Box Makers, Label Printers, Lithographers, etc. The peculiar construction and perfect adjustment make them the strongest and most powerful machine in use.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

FIRST.—Superior proportions and construction of **machine frame**, giving strength and solidity, without excess of metal.

SECOND.—Superior manner of hanging and adjusting **knife bar**, thus relieving head or top of machine frame from undue strain during the cut, and allowing **easy and accurate adjustment of knife from either end.**

THIRD.—Superior arrangement of **machine table**, same having slots or grooves for the traverse guage to move in, thus **preventing sheets of paper becomming wedged between bottom of gauge and table.**

FOURTH.—Superior arrangement of traverse gauge, same being in **sections and adjustable**, permitting cutting of two widths at once, hence saving time and handling of stock.

FIFTH.—Superior arrangement of clamp and traverse gauge in combination; construction is such as to permit stock to be cut **to the last half-inch**, thus effecting **great saving in paper**, and facilitating the cutting of small work.

SIXTH.—Superior position of **clamp wheel**, enabling operator to clamp stock **rapidly and without stooping.**

SEVENTH.—**Adjustable side gauges**, front and back of clamp, facilitating the handling and cutting of small work.

EIGHTH.—**Simplicity of machine**, no traps or springs of any kind; all parts are easily accessible.

NINTH.—**Noiseless friction clutch**, for starting and stopping the machine easily and without a jar, whereby a greatly increased speed is obtained without endangering the machine.

HEMPEL'S : PATENT : STEEL : QUOIN.



THE Old Reliable and only - - - - -
- - - - - Perfect Quoin yet introduced.

THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF PRINTERS AND DEALERS IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

THE HEMPEL QUOIN is not a simple casting, as some may think, but each quoin is finished by passing through five sets of machinery before it is packed for sale, the result being that any two quoins taken at random constitute a pair, and are exactly alike. This produces good and true work with great economy of time. The same cannot be said of any other quoin.

No other quoin that we have yet seen is so constructed that it can be finished and made true by machinery at a reasonable cost; while none will lock a form as quickly and with as little labor as the HEMPEL QUOIN.

Although many attempts have been made to supersede the HEMPEL QUOIN, none have proved successful. Amateurs, novices, as well as old hands, easily acquire the knack of using them to advantage, and all acknowledge that they are the perfection of a lock-up. Some printers as well as dealers, have been led to buy imitations of our quoins, owing partly to their resemblance to ours, but particularly on account of the low price at which they were offered, and the invariable result has been that they were dear at any price.

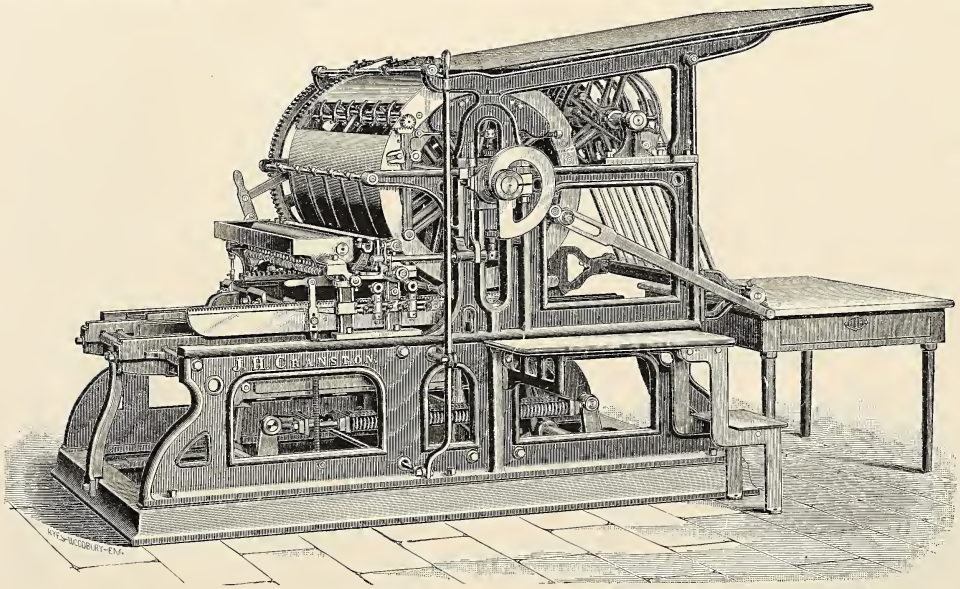
Attempts have also been made to introduce quoins resembling one of our old patented quoins, which we found imperfect, and did not introduce on that account; yet unprincipled and irresponsible parties, having made slight alterations, are seeking to introduce these imperfect quoins, and have in some instances succeeded in doing so — partly on account of the partial resemblance of these quoins to our perfected quoin, but, principally, because they offered and sold them at any price. The result has been that the victims have often become prejudiced against all mechanical quoins.

All quoins geared together with teeth and a key, or having a feather or rib and groove to prevent them from sliding laterally on each other, are an infringement on some of our various patents, and their sale and use makes both vender and user liable to a suit for damages. As a rule, it will be found that these infringements are offered by irresponsible parties, and we would kindly suggest to purchasers to use caution in purchasing quoins that possess any feature resembling ours.

We have but one factory in America, which is located a Buffalo, N.Y., and our quoins are on sale with all dealers in printers' materials.

HEMPEL & DINGENS, - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

STEAM POWER PRINTING-PRESSES.



IMPROVED BOOK AND NEWS PRESS.

THE

Cranston Press,

FOR

Fine Book,
Newspaper and
General Job Work.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. CRANSTON,

NORWICH, CONN.

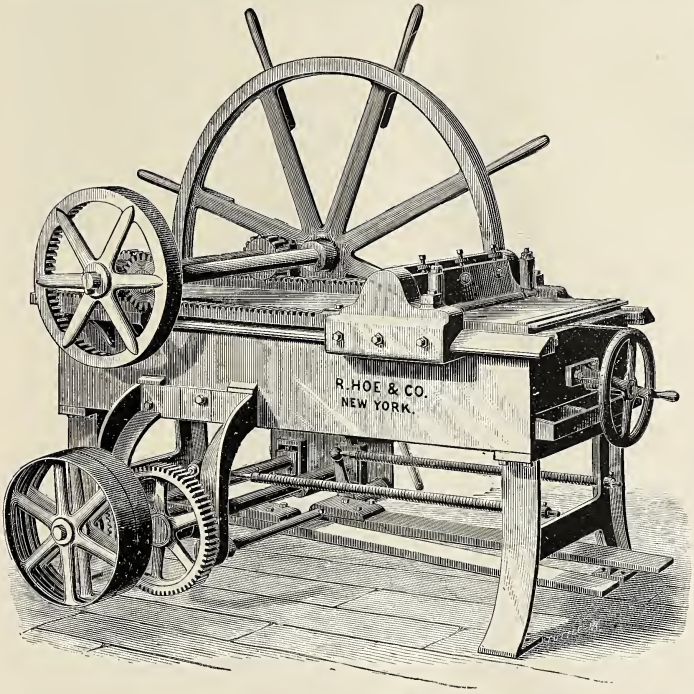
In ALL the features that combine to produce a PRACTICAL, RELIABLE PRESS, the "Cranston" has to acknowledge

NO SUPERIOR

We would be pleased to furnish Catalogue, Circulars, etc., descriptive of our

"IMPROVED BOOK AND NEWS PRESS,"

and of the other Presses of our manufacture.



R. Hoe & Co.

POWER

Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

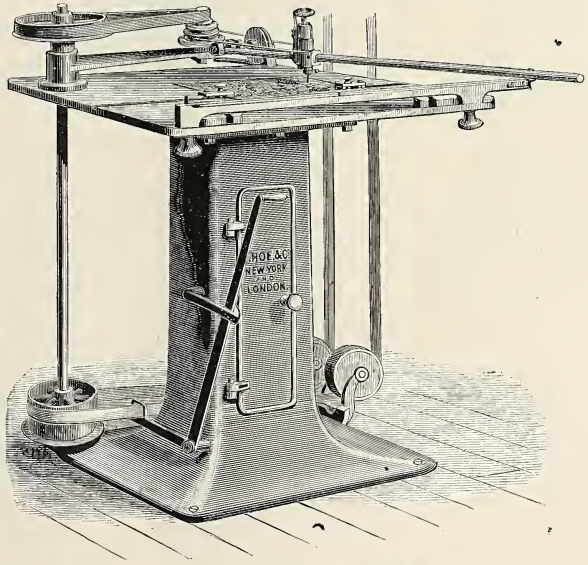
—o—

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.

Routing Machine.

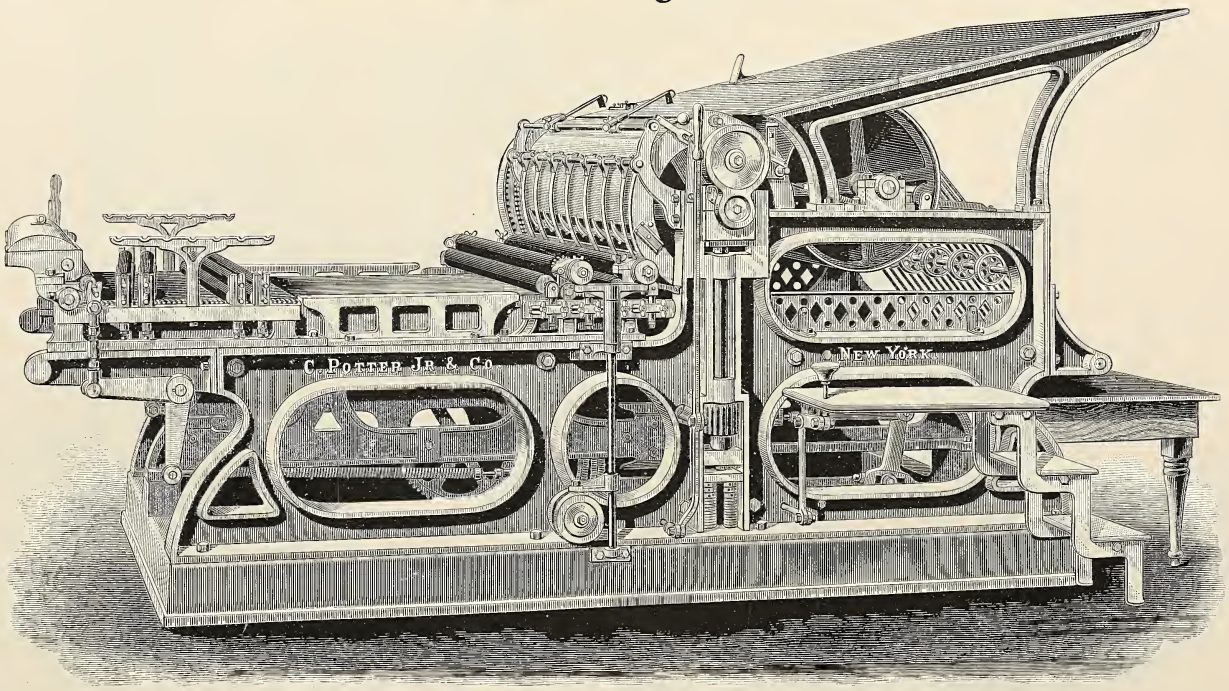
This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

199–201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO *TUDOR ST, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.*

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S



NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack, Steel Shafts, &c., &c., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

12 & 14 Spruce St., NEW YORK. *Western Agents: H. HARTT & CO., 162 Clark Street, CHICAGO.*

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 3. CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

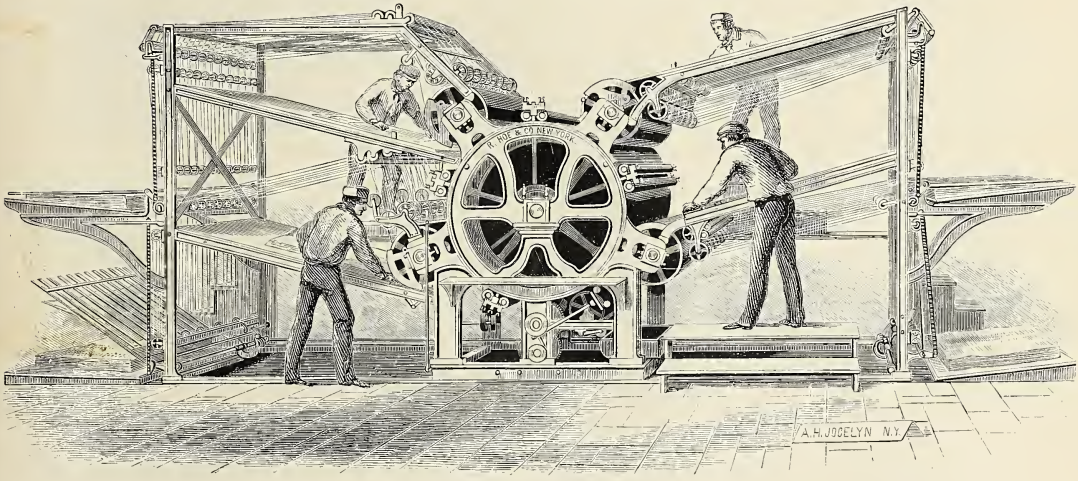
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

CONTEMPORANEOUS with Applegath's wonderful vertical press in England in 1846-8, appeared the still greater marvel of Hoe in America. Between the gigantic intellects of these remarkably able men the world witnessed a contest for superiority, the like of which has seldom if ever been equaled. One characterized, as we have previously shown, by marvelous ingenuity and a resort to the most intricate, difficult and dangerous means to avoid an obstacle which for years intimidated the ablest mechanics; the other with the boldness of desperation, backed by strict adherence to true mechanical principles, in the face of doubt and fears openly expressed by all, accomplished the hazardous feat of firmly holding type on a curved surface, in open defiance of centrifugal force and gravitation. No wonder his temerity won the admiration and plaudits of the world; and the resultant effects soon proved how well he deserved them, for, coming hand in hand, at a time when the influence of the telegraph and the railroad were being first felt, its influence upon journalism cannot be overestimated.

When R. M. Hoe conceived this bold idea and put it into execution, he opened the way to possibilities for the spread of intelligence which had previously been hedged about. No longer was the newspaper to be regarded as a purely local institution, cramped by methods of production and limited to small circulation. "News by Telegraph" henceforth meant late news, for the Lightning Press permitted the columns to be kept open until the last moment, and when once started it moved with resistless tread, while its extreme simplicity obviated all danger of accident or delay.



HOE TYPE-REVOLVING PRESS, 1847.

Thus, when the first four-cylinder press was placed in the office of the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, in 1847, a

new era in journalism was inaugurated, and untold benefits conferred upon mankind; and when, in the year following, the publishers of *La Patrie*, of Paris, ordered a type-revolving press, a tribute was paid to American genius which had been honestly earned and richly deserved.

In the application for a patent on this machine, dated July 3, 1844, the claim is made for a rotary combined cylinder press, denominated the "Planitarium Printing Press," the distinguishing feature being any number of cylinders, from two to eight or more, each of which receives a sheet which is carried to the form to receive an impression." Thus the principle of fastening rectangular types upon a cylindrical surface being once established, the elaboration of the idea was simply a matter of detail, and additional cylinders were added until in 1855 the first ten-cylinder was constructed for the *New York Tribune*. The capacity of this press was 2,500 per cylinder per hour, which in actual practice was somewhat lessened.

In a few years after this press was fully developed the proprietors of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* decided upon its adoption, and the Hoes constructed a press for their use. The *Times* reluctantly ordered two ten-cylinders shortly afterward, but exacted the agreement that they be constructed on British soil—possibly as a protection to British workmen, but probably for more selfish reasons. The difficulty of constructing machinery of such magnitude, consisting of 25,000 different and distinct parts (in an approximate estimate), each necessarily of exact nicety, by new and inexperienced hands, was such a task as to entail vexation and many delays, but when the Hoes established their own works, managed by their own trained men, this difficulty disappeared at once, and the victory of the Hoe press was decisive and complete. That this press was soon adopted by all leading papers in Europe, in Australia and America, is shown by the record of nearly two hundred having been constructed, the cost of which might be roughly approximated as approaching $8,000,000!

In this machine the form is placed on the surface of a horizontal revolving cylinder, and occupies a segment of about one-fourth of its surface, the remainder being used as a distributing surface for the ink; around this main cylinder and parallel to it are the impression cylinders, varying from four to ten. The main cylinder being put in motion, the form is carried to all the impression cylinders, at each of which a sheet is introduced and receives an impression as the form passes and is conveyed by the tapes to the fly, which deposits it upon the fly table.

Each page of the paper is locked up in a detached segment of the main cylinder, termed the "turtle." The column rules are in the shape of a wedge, the thin part of which are directed toward the axis and parallel to it, while the head, advertising and dash rules are curved. This forms the fundamental principle of the machine upon which the whole superstructure is based.

The fountain was placed below, from whence the ink was conveyed to the distributing surface, and as each set of rollers absorbed a quantity, the sheets from the last cylinder were of lighter color.

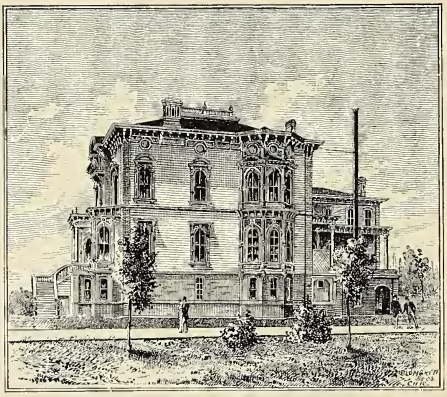
(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING-OFFICE.

BY J. L. ROBINETTE.

THE building is situated in the northeast corner of the capitol grounds. It is gothic in style, and is three stories in height. It was originally constructed as an executive mansion, but as the salary of the governor at that time was inadequate to meet the demands to furnish such an edifice, it was abandoned, and after the legislature passed the bill creating a State Printing-Office, the building was fitted up for that purpose. In January, 1876, the material was placed in position, and the first state work commenced. At that time it was only about one-half its present size, but by the constant addition of material and machinery, it has become surpassed by only one printing-



STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

office in the United States, the Government Office at Washington, D. C.

Previous to this time, a state printer was appointed, and the work was let to the lowest bidder in Sacramento. The first State Printer, under the new act, was J. G. Jeffries, deceased, who was succeeded by F. P. Thompson, deceased, J. D. Young, and J. J. Ames, the present incumbent, under whose personal supervision the recent additions were made, and the presses, type and bookbinding machinery selected.

On the first floor, or basement, is the engine room, pressroom, stockroom, and storeroom for plates, etc. In the engine room is a forty-five horse-power Wheelock automatic engine, cylinder 12 by 30 inches, which makes seventy-five revolutions per minute. It was built by the Pacific Iron Works, San Francisco. The engine is supplied by an improved boiler All the motive power was constructed under the personal supervision of C. McLain Stoneman, who is the engineer, and a practical machinist.

The pressroom is 25 by 80 feet, the walls and ceiling being lined with wood and painted white, thereby giving plenty of light, an article so indispensable in pressrooms. The floor is laid in concrete cement, and is kept perfectly clean, and all the presses are painted and highly polished. There are two new style Cottrell front-delivery stop cylinder presses, with beds 36 by 54 inches, and one Cottrell

back-delivery press, bed 24 by 34 inches. The front-delivery Cottrell presses are the only ones of the kind on this coast at the present time. They were purchased mainly to print the public school text books. There is also a calendering machine; one pony Campbell front-delivery press; two A5 Hoe stop cylinder presses; five Gordon presses and a Gem paper cutter. On the west side of the pressroom is an apartment for stock, shelves being arranged so that the stock wanted is seen at once. Here is also the vault for the plates, cuts, etc., and a room with boxes arranged in which to keep all rollers when not in use. Thomas McDonald is foreman of the pressroom, Thomas Gardner, assistant foreman, and at the present time there are five other pressmen employed.

On the second floor is the book department of the composing rooms, occupying 60 by 60 feet. In this department are stands and cases for upwards of eighty hands, which are constructed of walnut and finished in oil; also racks that hold nearly two hundred and fifty galley stands, which are nearly always filled with live matter. Five large imposing stones, for book work, are located in different parts of this room, while all the furniture is metal, and all the chases and side-sticks are of the best wrought steel. This material was all furnished by R. Hoe & Co., New York. The book department has just received from Palmer & Rey, San Francisco, six thousand pounds of minion and five thousand pounds of long primer, which is to be used mainly in the public school text books. There is also a large supply of leads, type, etc., for legislative work, in fonts ranging from five hundred to two thousand five hundred pounds. During the sessions of the legislature as many as one hundred and thirty hands are employed, although at the present time there are but twenty employed, as state work is rather dull. The ceilings are twenty feet high, and the room is well ventilated. While it is heated by steam in winter, it is cool and very pleasant throughout the summer. Four marble top washstands at the end of this room furnish the necessaries for the typos to keep clean. M. D. Carr is foreman, and George Suydam his assistant.

On the side, in a nicely furnished room, is the proof-reader, W. E. Boughton. This is also furnished in keeping with the other departments of the building, and the books of reference, very indispensable to the proofreader, are kept within his easy reach.

On the same floor is the job room, 25 by 60 feet. The cases and racks of this department are also made of walnut finished in oil. This room is also heated by steam, and has a complete assortment of job type from all the different foundries in the United States. Regular size furniture, rule, etc., are provided in abundance, while in script type alone, there are forty different fonts, and sixty-four of text letter, besides a large number of fonts of the latest styles of job type. The job work of this department consists of blanks, letter-heads, note-heads, etc., in fact all the small work needed by the different departments and institutions under the state government. A. W. Sefton is foreman, and George A. Tiffany, assistant.

On the third floor is the book-bindery, M. F. Cummings, foreman, occupying a room 40 by 60 feet. In this department is a ruling-machine, iron frame, with brass cylinder and hot roller, heated by steam, to dry the ink as soon as it touches the sheet. This machine has all of the latest improvements, and can be run by either hand or steam power. It is the only one of its kind on this coast at the present time. There is also a wire stitcher and a wire sewer for sewing books, etc., an embossing machine with a friction pulley, a sawing machine, a paper cutter—the Chicago—a rotary board cutter, an embosser and smasher capable of giving a one hundred ton pressure, manufactured at Sheridan, New York, a numbering machine, backing machines, a turntable cutter, a Gem cutter, a hand-board cutter, a folder for blank work, a perforating machine, with a cutting attachment, the first on this coast. With a few exceptions this machinery was furnished and manufactured by the E. P. Donnell Co., of Chicago. There are also grindstones and emery stones for grinding and sharpening the various tools and knives. All of the machinery is run by steam-power, and is so arranged that no operator is in the way of another. All of this machinery was purchased for the purpose of binding the public school text books. On one side is the folding department for the ladies, and is entirely separate from the machinery. Adjoining this is a private room for the foreman, which is also nicely furnished, while in the north is a dressing-room for the lady operatives. At the present time there are but few hands employed, but before long the entire place will be all bustle and activity. The bindery can accommodate twenty-five females and twenty journeymen, and can turn out three thousand finished books per day.

The entire State Printing Office is painted white throughout, and everything from the engine-room to the bindery, has a neat and orderly appearance. The hours of labor are from 8 A.M. to 12 M., and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., eight hours per day. No boys or apprentices are employed, and Chinese are not employed in or around the building in any capacity or under any circumstances whatever. The foreman and his assistants in the composing-room are paid $6.00 per day, and the compositors $4.50. The salaries of all the other employés throughout the building are in the same proportion.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE following cut, Fig. 21, is a reduced copy of that which is prefixed to the chapter entitled *De Surianis qui Ierosolimis et locis illis manentes etiam se asserunt esse Christianos.*

Jackson describes at some length the various editions of this work, with some criticism and difference of ideas of bibliographers, but enough has already been said of this work without going into elaborate details and differences of opinion.

The "Hortus Sanitatis," a folio printed by Jacobus Meydenbach at Mentz, in 1491, is often referred to by bibliographers, not so much on account of the numerous

wood cuts it contains, but to confirm in a degree the repeated statements of John Meydenbach's being a partner of Gutenberg and Faust. Von Murr supposed that this person was a wood engraver, and Prosper Marchand calls Jacobus Meydenbach his son or relation, but bases his



FIG 21.

assertions on the mere fancied supposition. The above work is a kind of natural history explaining the uses and virtues of herbs, fowls, fish, quadrupeds, minerals, drugs and spices. It contains numerous wood cuts, many of which are curious as containing representations of natural objects, but none are remarkable for their execution as wood engravings.

The following cut, Fig. 22, is a reduced fac-simile of the cut which forms the head-piece to the chapter " De Ovis."



FIG. 22.

This figure, which possesses some considerable merit for its time, represents an old woman going to market with her basket of eggs, and is a fair specimen of the manner in which the cuts in the *Hortus Sanitatis* are designed and engraved. Among the best designed and most curious in conception and execution, may be mentioned the interior of an apothecary shop (on the reverse of the first fly leaf), a monkey seated on the top of a fountain, in a chapter on water; a butcher cutting up meat, a man selling cheese at a stall, a woman milking a cow, and figures of a male and female mandrake. Another very literal and comprehensive portrayal is where a woman is represented brushing the head of a boy with a peculiar style of brush, which answers the purpose of a fine-toothed comb, and her labors are exercised on a fertile field, for each of her sweepings, which are seen lying on the floor, would not slip through the teeth of a garden rake.

Meydenbach's edition is supposed to have been the first, and Linnæus ascribes the work to one John Cuba, a physician of Mentz, but other writers express doubts of this person being the author.

The first edition of this work, under the title of " Herbarus," contained one hundred and fifty wood cuts, and was printed by Peter Scheffer at Mentz, in 1484. He also printed an enlarged edition in 1485, in German, with three hundred and eighty cuts, under the title of " Ortis Sanitatis oder Garten der Gesundheit." Breydenbach is said to have been one of the compilers of the work printed by Scheffer.

Several editions of the " Hortus Sanitatis " were subsequently printed, not only in Germany, but also in France, Holland and Switzerland. The often cited work called the " Nuremberg Chronicle " is a folio compiled by Hartman Schedel, a physician of Nuremberg, and printed in that city in 1493, by Anthony Koburger. In the colophon it is stated that the views of cities and figures of eminent characters were executed under the superintendence of Michael Wolgemuth and William Pleydenwurff, " mathematical men," and skilled in the art of painting. The total number of impressions in the work exceeds two thousand, but several of the cuts are repeated eight or ten times. The following cut, Fig. 23, is a reduced fac-simile, which will afford a comprehensive idea of the style in which the portraits of illustrious men contained in this often cited Chronicle were executed.

This head, which the owner is so earnestly scratching, first occurs to represent Paris, the lover of Helen, and is afterward repeated with the same scratch as that of Thales, Anastasius, Odofredus, and the poet Dante, and, singularly enough, each of these noted personages have the same desire to scratch, and, still more singular, they have the same identical scratch.



FIG. 23.

In the same manner the economical printer has a stock head for kings and emperors, another for popes, another for bishops, and another for saints; and so on to the end of the chapter, several cuts representing what might be supposed to be particular events, are in the same manner pressed into general service of the chronicler.

A peculiarity of the "Nuremberg Chronicle" cuts is that they contain more of what engravers call color (the technical name for shading) than any other work previously

printed. The following cut, Fig. 24, is a reduced facsimile of one of the best in the "Nuremberg Chronicle,"



FIG. 24.

both as regards design and engraving, and represents the Creation of Eve from the rib of Adam, and when compared with the following cut, Fig. 25, which is a reduced fac-simile of the same subject, from the *Speculum* of



FIG. 25.

1483, previously described in these notes, will serve as a comprehensive definition of what engravers call color, as well as to illustrate the advance made in wood engraving.

(*To be continued.*)

LAID OVER.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of many valuable contributions, which, for want of room, are unavoidably laid over.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A WALK THROUGH CENTURIES.

II.—BY GUSTAVE BOEHM.

MUTUAL PROTECTION OF MASTER PRINTERS AND JOURNEYMEN—THE APPRENTICE—TERMS OF APPRENTICESHIP—FOUR YEARS AND NO LESS—A CASE OF DISAPPOINTMENT—FLEISCHER'S ROUNDABOUT WAY—OBLIGATIONS OF JOURNEYMEN TOWARD MASTER AND APPRENTICE—THE CORNUTE—THE POSTULATE—ITS MEANING—CEREMONIES ACCOMPANYING IT—THE DEPOSITO CORNUTI TYPOGRAPHICI—THE LAST SLAP—MODERN JOURNEYMEN—THE DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE PRESENT APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM—NONE EXISTING—INVADERS ON THE PRINTER'S TERRITORY—A SCREAM OF DESPAIR—A CALL FOR HELP.

WHILE the journeymen, respectively the workmen, thus protected the master printers from any opposition in their line of business coming from parties who had not actually learned the trade, they protected their own interests through the enforcement of certain observations which they demanded from the master printers as a guarantee of reward for advantages which the latter derived from the "master printer's protective laws and ordinations" as practiced at that time by the journeymen printers throughout the entire civilized world (with little deviation from the original manner of execution in the different cities). It is clear that the most dangerous source of dissatisfaction, small wages or little work, would have come from an overcrowding of the craft with journeymen printers, the unions were therefore on the lookout. They permitted the master printers to engage but a limited number of apprentices, regulated by the number of journeymen working in an office. A new apprentice could not be employed by a master printer unless one of the old apprentices had become "free," that is, had finished his term of apprenticeship and was declared a cornute, of which class I will speak later on. Besides the regular apprentices, who were under the special instruction of one or the other of the journeymen, which latter received a certain sum for his painstaking in introducing his pupil into the mysteries of the trade, a master printer enjoyed the right to employ an extra boy, whose duties consisted in bringing proofs away, and doing general housework. The actual apprentices were either compositors or printers, both classes being kept painfully separated from each other. It was the duty of the journeyman compositor who had one of these apprentices in charge to instruct him in all the particulars appertaining to his special department; to acquaint the learner with the manner of using the material, to enable him to set from manuscript, to cast off copy, to make corrections and revisions of proof sheets, etc. The printer's apprentice was to learn how to lock-up forms, to make-ready and all other particulars pertaining to presswork exclusively. In some cities, for instance Frankfort, the journeyman who had such an apprentice under his care was entitled to use him for errands and business outside of actual office duties, and even to grant permission to other journeymen of the

same office to make use of the boy's time for their own benefit; but it was understood that no excessive use or abuse was to be made of this rule. According to the Leipsic ordinations, the boys had to make up on Sundays for all time lost in such a manner during the week. It says: *Journeymen are requested not to send apprentices on errands unless absolutely necessary, the boys being obliged to make up on Sundays for lost time. Sunday labor is to be avoided as much as possible.* In many cities were the so-called *servitia domestica* in force, that is, apprentices were obliged to do all domestic work, such as sweeping up, carrying water, lighting the fires, and all other work which may be regarded as being the duties of our modern porter.

After an apprentice had finished his time it was the duty of the master printer to declare him to be "free." This declaration was considered of great importance. It had to be made in presence of a journeyman, and in case no such one was employed in the office, one had to be borrowed or bought (as a certain compensation was paid for his attendance) from another office. The term of apprenticeship was, in most cities, four years. No money or other agencies could ever induce the union to reduce or abolish this time in special cases where such reduction was sought for. Faulmann mentions two cases in which the union refused to accept any consideration, but insisted upon the actual completion of the prescribed term. In the first case it was a young man of means who offered one hundred thalers (according to the money value of that time no small sum) if the term of apprenticeship was reduced in his case from four to two years. The union considered, and refused. The other case was that of the bookseller Fleischer, who (in 1680) attempted to learn the printer's art *apparently*, that is, not to become actually an apprentice and fulfilling all the work and duties of the same, but merely to obtain the right to carry on a printer's business, having purchased a printing-office, which he intended to conduct in connection with his book trade. As I mentioned in my first paper (last issue of THE INLAND PRINTER) that none but a practical printer was entitled to own a printing-office, said Fleischer tried to obtain this end in a round-about way, but was correspondingly treated by the journeymen's union, which, in defense of the master printers who had come up to the rule of apprenticeship to the letter of the law, as well as to meaning, refused Fleischer the privileges, and compelled him to sell the office, which he, imprudently, had purchased before obtaining the privilege of carrying on business as a printer.

Journeymen were obliged to teach their apprentices strict obedience to their employers. A fine of two thalers was imposed upon anyone refusing to act in accordance with this rule. If a journeyman attempted to instruct an apprentice as to how much work he owed to his master or his master's wife, and how much he did not owe them, he was compelled to pay the fine. Journeymen were furthermore warned from depriving a boy of his desire to learn the trade by harsh treatment, or by speaking to him of any disadvantages connected with the printer's business.

I wish to mention here that an apprentice who had passed his term of apprenticeship, after having been declared free, was not yet considered a journeyman. Before arriving at this desirable position he had to pass the bridge between such and the apprentice; the *status cornutus*, the period of the "horn-wearer," something like the freshman of our colleges. The cornute represented an apprentice who had finished his four years of systematic learning, but who had as yet not given away his *postulate*.

The *postulate* meant the conditions which had to be fulfilled before being admitted to the honorable class of Journeymen Printers. It was connected with a number of ceremonies, which were to lend importance and significance to the occasion, and although the regulations of the Frankfort union declared these ceremonies as unnecessary by-play of the actual work, the journeymen of the seventeenth century, as a rule, did not consider the postulate full-blooded unless it was connected with all the ceremonies and symbolical by-play. Lack of space prohibits a detailed description of such an occasion. It may be briefly mentioned that the presenting of the postulate involved the payment of a certain sum for certain purposes by the postulator, or cornute, who was to receive the degree of journeyman by the union, and the entertainment of the brother journeymen by their new companion. These ceremonies lasted sometimes several days, according to the means of the postulator, and consisted chiefly in banqueting and the performing of a farce called the *Deposito Cornuti Typographici*. Faulmann describes the action of such a *deposito* as follows:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

1. Monsieur Sausewind,
2. The Prologus,
3. The Depositor,
4. His Servant,
5. The Cornute,
6. The Witnesses,
7. The Teacher,
8. Epilogus.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY.

Sausewind appears on the stage. He makes some ridiculous speech, respectively sings a comic song, greeting the assembled girls and women and praising Bacchus, the god of the golden fluid. After he is done the music plays a minute; then follows the prologus, which eulogizes the printer's art. The next to appear is the depositor. He feigns surprise, and demands an explanation why there are so many present, and inquires after the cause of the extraordinary cleanness and neatness of the place. His servant explains matters, and, after a short deliberation, calls forth the cornute, the chief actor of the play. The latter wears a pair of horns on his head. Here follows the real action, in which the depositor and his servant represent the active, the cornute the passive actors. The first named play all sorts of tricks with the cornute. They place him on a bench, and throw both bench and cornute to the ground; this is repeated at the option of the depositor. They hit him, shave him with a wooden spoon, file off his finger nails, draw some of his teeth—and that without gas—pull his ears, fix up his hair, etc., etc. These, not very pleasant ceremonies, are intended to represent a picture of the sufferings of apprenticeship through which the unlucky cornute has now passed. After the depositor thinks it fit to stop his tortures, he asks the cornute what his wishes are. The latter expresses his distinct desire to become a journeyman and a worthy member of the craft. This declaration suffices. The depositor takes off the hat of the cornute with the aid of an axe, and commands him to swear not to attempt, at any time, at any place, any revenge of whatever he experienced up to this hour. The cornute swears, and the depositor hurries to offer him a slap in the face, with the remark that this is the *last of a kind* he need suffer without counter-action, and that after this he is not obliged to accept similar insults without resistance or revenge. Then the teacher and

witnesses take part in the action. They present the cornute with a wreath of flowers and tokens of esteem. The whole ends up with an epilogue and a banquet. The unfortunate victim of a cruel custom is now a journeyman from hair's tip to the sole of his feet, and although better fit for an inmate of a hospital, is compelled to be present at the banquet held in honor of his promotion.

In the course of time this style of initiation has disappeared. Now-a-days, and especially in this country, the dignity of the journeyman is actually equal to naught. We have no apprentice system; we have, as a rule, no systematically educated journeymen. A boy who is a printer today may be a locksmith tomorrow; a printer who stands at the case this month putting the most important news into type to be carried as printed sheets way out in the world, in every corner of the globe, may drive a car the next.

The good old times are past. We have no more *depositio cornuti typographici*, no more depositors, no more cornutes, every man, no matter what his original vocation may be, can establish and carry on a printing business; lawyers are printers, merchants are printers, pastors are printers, all the world seems to have entered into the business, all the world seems to have combined to ruin the same, and to force us back, in time, into the old channels of protection, which at least guaranteed a man that he could make a living with his trade after sacrificing the best years of his life in obtaining a practical knowledge of the same with the aid of a systematic training, without being compelled to fight his way through a thicket of typographical know-nothings who feel the desire to devote some of their time, perhaps only their leisure hours as a pastime — but still for hard cash — to the most intelligent of all trades, forgetting that their place is the bench, the desk, the pulpit! Are they not good enough for these places? If not, shall they be good enough for the case? It takes fully as much time and not much less intelligence to become a good, thorough printer than to become a lawyer, a merchant, a pastor. The quantitative and qualitative means are in all cases almost the same, the aim alone is a different one. We have spent years of our life to become printers and expect to earn a livelihood as such; who protects us from the intruders who find themselves — spoiled for their original vocation by some cause or another — obliged to invade our territory? Where are the workmen who will not work for anyone unless he be a *practical* printer? Where are they? The good old times are past. We are more *independent* in certain matters when compared with the ways of centuries ago, but most assuredly we are also more *dependent* upon the whim of chance and fortune than our colleagues of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when mutual protection guaranteed the tradesman his trade and a living through the same, without being compelled to compete with people who never learned and certainly cannot estimate the value of a trade.

MORE SAMPLES.

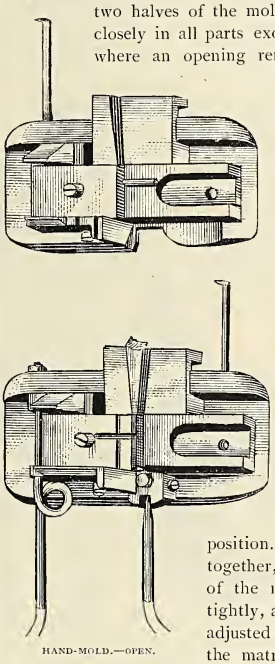
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Written for The Inland Printer.

TYPEFOUNDING.

NO. III.—BY ALFRED FYE.

Until within the last fifty years, all type had to be cast in hand molds, which was a tedious process, and one which would not begin to meet the requirements of printers in these days. The hand mold was constructed of several pieces of steel, scientifically screwed together, in two halves, which were inclosed in a wood box or shield, to protect the hand of the workman from injury. The two halves of the mold lock together, fitting closely in all parts except just in the center, where an opening remains of sufficient extent to form the body of the type, into which the molten metal is poured. Each half is a counterpart of the other, except that attached to one half (the lower half shown in the engraving), is a spring for holding the matrix in position, and in the other half is a ridge for forming the nick in the type.



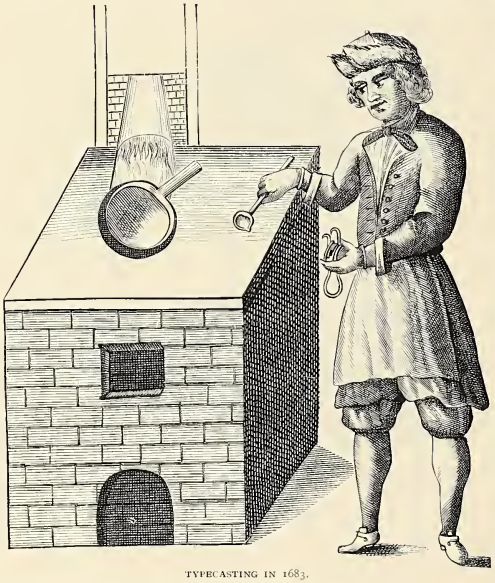
HAND-MOLD.—OPEN.

The operation of casting was as follows: Taking the mold in his left hand, the caster with his right adjusted the two halves, and placed the matrix in position. Drawing the halves together, the clamps or cheeks of the mold held the matrix tightly, and the spring was then adjusted to press the surface of the matrix close to the mold, the point of the spring fitting into a hole at the back immediately beneath the face of the type. Standing beside a furnace or oven, upon which was a kettle of molten metal, the caster took a spoonful of the metal and quickly poured it into the opening in the mold, at the same time giving the mold an upward jerk or throw. This throw was necessary to cause the metal to penetrate the finer lines of the matrix and give a good face to the type; for the metal cooled so rapidly that it otherwise would set before reaching its destination, and an imperfect type would result. The matrix was then removed, the mold opened, and the type pulled out with one of the hooks shown in the engraving. Each half of the mold had a hook attached, as, according to the method of casting, the type would remain sometimes in one half and sometimes in the other. In the lower half of the engraving a type is shown in the position it would occupy on the opening of the mold. A very large jet filled the mouth-piece of the mold (much larger than is produced in machine-casting), being attached to the

letter, and the labor of breaking off these jets was very great.

The illustration on page 144, copied from a work entitled "Mechanick Exercises, or the Doctrine of Handy Works applied to the Art of Printing," published in London, England, by Joseph Moxon, 1683, shows the typecaster in the act of carrying the metal from the kettle to the mold.

Mr. David Bruce, Jr., in 1838, patented a typecasting machine which wrought a revolution in the art of type-founding. By the hand-casting process, from two to three thousand letters per day of ordinary body type was considered a good day's work; by the machine-casting



TYPECASTING IN 1683.

process the quantity produced is greatly increased, the method of casting greatly simplified and the labor rendered less arduous. In place of the many motions necessary in hand casting, the simple turning of a crank produces a letter in a marvelously short space of time. The mold has undergone little, if any, change, beyond being adapted to its new position on the machine. The wooden shield is discarded, being of no further use. The following illustrations show the mold as at present used. In Fig. 1 the lower half of the mold is shown, which is attached to the mold block of the machine, and becomes a fixture. This half contains the ridges which form the nicks in the type. It is shown upside down for the purpose of more clearly disclosing all its parts.

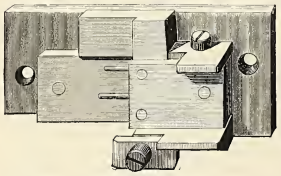


FIG. 1. LOWER HALF OF THE MOLD.

Fig. 2 shows the upper half of the mold, which is movable, being lifted for the purpose of removing the type every time a letter is cast. This half is adjustable in a lateral direction, to accommodate the mold to the varying width of the matrices. Fig. 3 shows the mold complete, with the matrix removed, disclosing the face of the type in the mold. The matrix fits in between the cheeks on either side of the face of the letter, being held close to the mold by a spring as in the hand mold. A separate mold is made for each type body. It would be impossible to attain satisfactory results in uniformity of body if adjustable molds could be constructed with the view of using them for more than one body. The adjustment could not be effected with the accuracy which is such an essential feature in type bodies. The number of molds needed in a foundry is therefore considerable, when all the varying bodies of type, from brilliant up to six or eight-line pica, are taken into consideration. It is not necessary to have a mold for everyface of type that is made, as the matrices for any number of faces on the same sized body can be used on one mold.

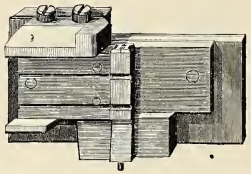


FIG. 2. UPPER HALF OF THE MOLD.

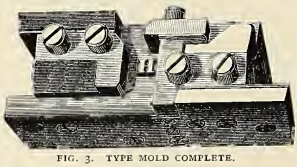


FIG. 3. TYPE MOLD COMPLETE.

(*To be continued.*)

AN EAST INDIA PAPER MILL.

A correspondent in Bombay, Babaji Cassinathjee, writes to the editor of the *Paper Trade Journal*, New York, under date of Oct. 14, as follows:

In your number of the 12th ultimo, which came to my hands yesterday, on page 460, in an editorial paragraph referring to the paper mills of India, it is stated that "the managers and foremen are Europeans." This, I beg leave to say, is not correct, as far as the paper mills in Bombay are concerned. I am the manager of the Girgaum Mills, and am a native (Hindoo), and have a native foreman and native engineer to assist me in the working of the mill. The mill has been worked by me for the last fifteen years, having European foremen under me at different times, but for the last seven years it has been worked to the satisfaction of the owner without a single European. Please oblige me by publishing this in your next issue.

THE number of pounds of type used in the newspapers of the United States is put at 6,689,878. The newspapers in the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa set half the number of ems set in the United States. A pound of type sets 83 ems. An average of 1,200 ems is left in the cases. The average per newspaper is 74,147 ems for dailies; average for weeklies, 57,197. The total amount of type set for one issue of the daily newspapers of the country would make 2,785 duodecimo volumes, and all the papers in a year would represent as much type work as would make 10,000 volumes, equal to "Appleton's Cyclopedia." A slip of the work would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Eight thousand persons are employed.

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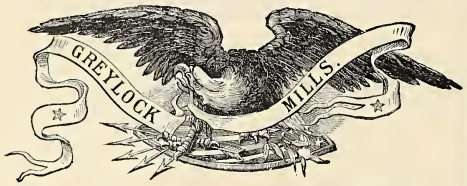
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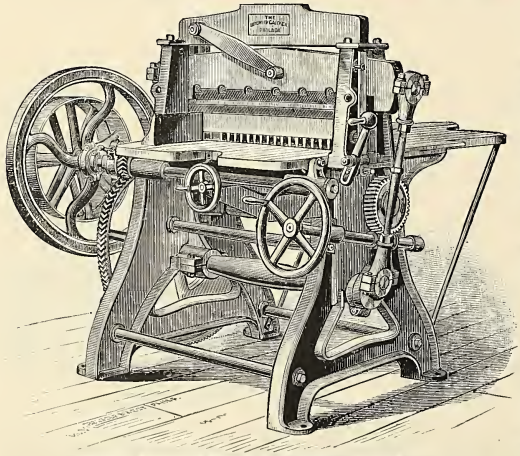
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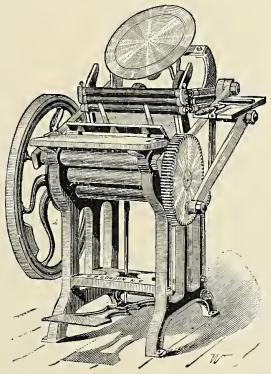
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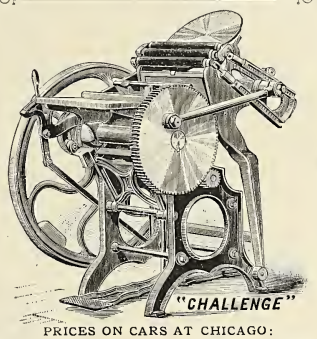
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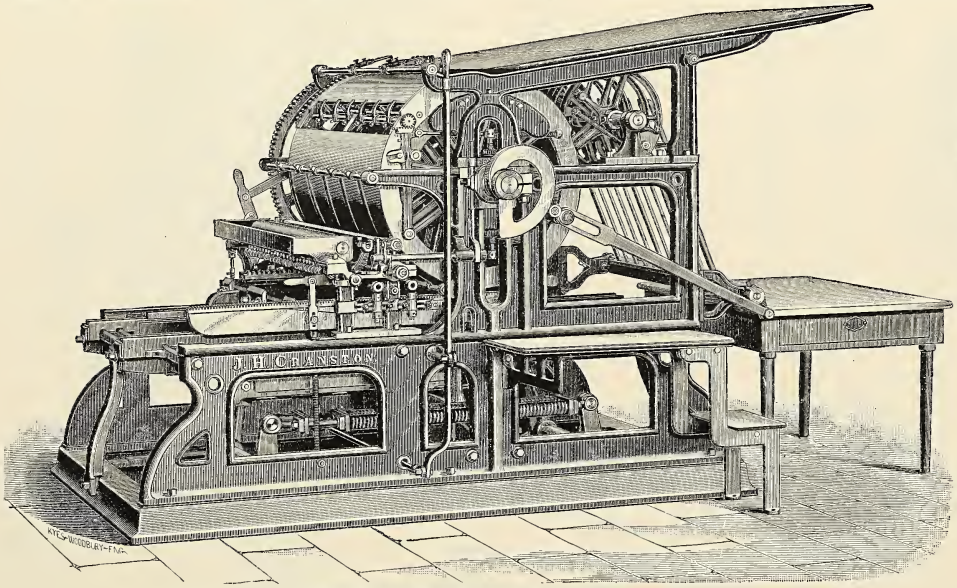
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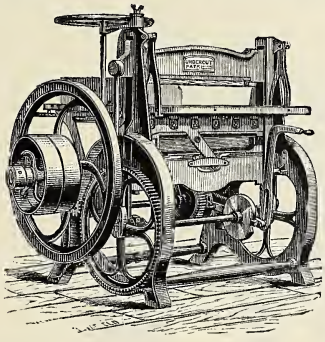
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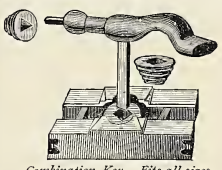
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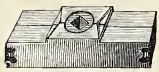
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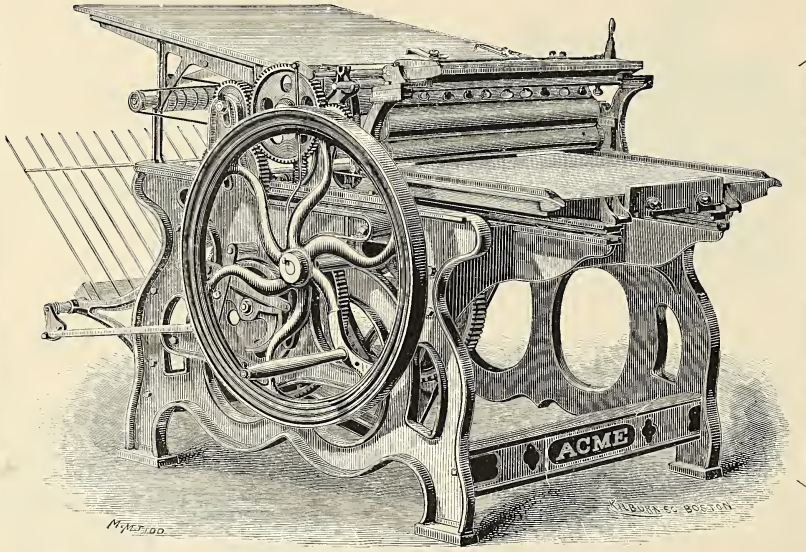
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The present Hand-Power Acme Presses, fully equal, in capacity for fine work, the FIRST-CLASS two-roller presses of other kinds, and they run much easier, and are also capable of higher speed by steam than any other cylinder press manufactured for country offices or for hand operation. The convenience of changing from Newspaper to Poster and Job work is unequaled.

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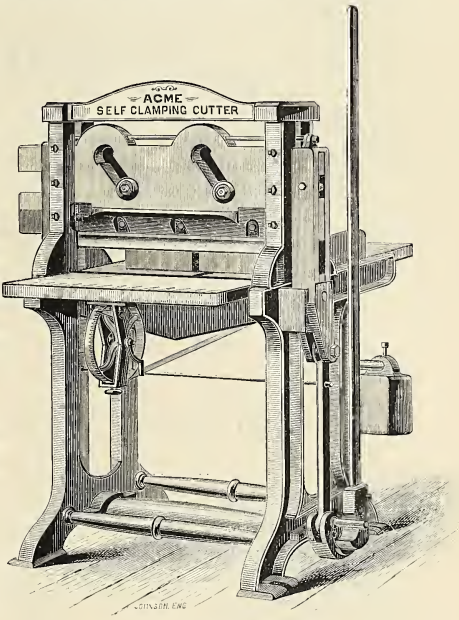
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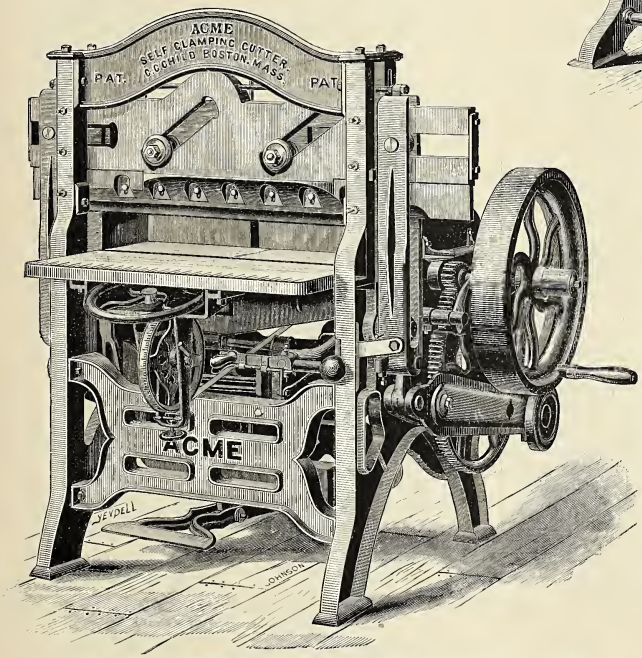
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Price, 30-inch,	$200 00
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ACME
Foot and Self-Clamping
PAPER CUTTER.

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These machines can be made in any style or size that the Acme Self-Clamping Paper Cutters are made.

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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

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2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.

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OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1885.

A WHOLESALE PLAGIARIST.

AN aspirant for literary honors in trade journalism, yclept *The Printer and Publisher*, Indianapolis, in its December issue is mainly composed of contributed and original articles pillaged from the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER—only one of which is duly credited. *Comment is unnecessary.*

PRODIGIES vs. PLODDERS.

THE growing tendency to foster the hot-bed system in every grade of society and phase of business, to secure by a precocious, unhealthy, unnatural development that which the experience of the past has demonstrated can only be obtained by patient industry and intelligent investigation, is certainly bearing its legitimate results. The substitution of tinsel for gold, and pretension for merit, the impatience of restraint, the inclination to jump to conclusions, to substitute the efforts of the prodigy for the product of the worker; the fostering of the superficial at the expense of the genuine, with all that this implies, under the plea of natural aptitude, deceives or can deceive none but those who are willing to be duped. True patriotism has no sympathy with such a claim, which is simply used as a subterfuge and sham.

A few years ago an intimate friend was visiting an old chum who had charge of a district school, and upon a pressing invitation agreed to examine a few of his classes in their routine tasks. "By the way," said the teacher, "I want to call your especial attention to a prodigy in mental arithmetic, who I believe you will admit is worth coming to see." In course of time the mental arithmetic class was called up and examined, with one result: "precocity" was invariably ready with his answer the moment the question was propounded, the teacher apparently accepting his solution as the correct one, the balance of the class acquiescing as a matter of course, with a listless, aggravating indifference. At the conclusion of the exercises the visitor was asked what he thought of the prodigy's (?) efforts. "Are you *sure* that the answers he gives are invariably correct?" was asked. "Of course they are correct, but he is so smart that they are frequently given before I can satisfactorily work them out for myself." "Well, with your permission, I will take your place tomorrow," said his companion, "and in order to avoid mistakes will have the answers prepared in advance." So on the morrow the visitor became the examiner, and, as on the previous day, the question was no sooner asked than answered. "Well, what do you think now?" inquired the teacher. "What do I think? I think he is an unmitigated fraud, for every answer given but one, has been incorrect; and the exception was when an additional 0 furnished it. And while you have been encouraging an impostor you have been discouraging your other pupils, thus committing a double injustice." And investigation will prove that this example is a fair sample of all similar claims, one part of truth being supplemented by nine parts of error.

A short time since the sunken rocks in Hell Gate, which have so long and so seriously obstructed one of the natural approaches to New York, were, through the agency of electricity and dynamite in the hands of a little girl, shriven into a million fragments, but the work of honeycombing to accomplish this result required seven years of patient, unseen toil and dreary drudgery. So in every walk of life it will be found that the grandest monuments to human intellect and skill have been the result of diligent, untiring labor, rather than of the tidal wave of chance or luck. The Napoleonic declaration that Providence

generally favored the heaviest battalions, and the moral to be derived from it is as applicable to our every day business transactions, as it was to the chessboard of Europe, where the stake was the existence or independence of an empire. The difference between systematized, intelligent, persistent effort, and the pyrotechnics of the too common would-be considered genius, is the difference between the bogus and the real, between a salted and a genuine ore-bearing mine. And yet, as a rule, these represent the very class who protest against the adoption of a thorough apprenticeship system; who claim and affect to believe that to talk about thorough effort is old fogy twaddle; who are smart enough to *pick up* a trade without any such rigmarole as set-training, but whose productions correspond with the answers of the prodigy referred to. They are the Ferd. Wards of finance and the Keeleys of mechanics, all show, fraud and pretension, who know just enough to prove that "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

We are all too prone to despise the day of small things, to look for unwarranted and immediate instead of prospective and proportionate results. For example, were a cent saved in the daily expense of every man, woman and child in the United States, it would make a yearly saving of $3.65 a head, or $200,750,000; three years of such retrenchment would produce the astounding total of $602,250,000; this, too, accepting our present population as a basis for this calculation, without a reference to the fact that the country increases in population nearly 2,000,000 per annum. It must also be remembered that while this immense sum has been saved, the earning capacities of the country have not been decreased, and yet how many would look with contempt upon this, or a similar example, as an argument in favor of economy, or as a practical evidence that "many a mickle makes a muckle," from which a beneficial lesson could be gleaned. Our country is a great and a grand one, but the indications are that unless this tendency to the development of a superficial smartness is effectually checked, it will reach the end of its tether a little ahead of time.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

A YEAR ago The Inland Printer published a series of articles containing a detailed description of the government printing-office in Washington, its location, size, history, management, resources, cost, number of employés, etc., which are, no doubt, fresh in the minds of our readers, in which the claim was put forth that it was beyond cavil the largest, best equipped, and most complete establishment of the kind in the world. In connection with the facts then published, to those who have the time and interest to refer thereto and draw a comparison therefrom, the following data in connection with the Imprimerie Nationale, or government printing-office of France, may prove of interest.

The building is situated at No. 87 Vielle du Temple, Paris, and is said to possess the finest printing material in the world, a claim, however, the truth of which we seriously doubt. Its annual expenditure, including the salaries of the employés, amounts to $1,400,000, as against $2,000,000 by our own government office. Nearly all the employés, male and female, are paid by the piece. The higher official staff comprises a general manager, at $3,000 a year; an under manager at $1,600, a superintendent over the interior department work, at $1,200; an assistant to the latter at $900, and a number of others, such as cashiers, overseer clerks, etc., at salaries ranging from $800 to $360.

The establishment is divided into the great services—the first and second divisions and the reserves. The apartments have, apparently, a surplus of overseers and clerks. In fact, the number of officials seem to evince a greater anxiety to create sinecure positions than to provide for the proper management of the business. Thus out of a total of twelve hundred employés, clerks and officials count two hundred and twenty, or nearly one to every five of the whole number employed. In our own establishment with a working force of seventeen or eighteen hundred, these officials number less than one-half of those here given. For example, there are employed in the Paris office, two hundred compositors, one hundred and twenty bookbinders, and one hundred and ten pressmen and feeders, as against seven hundred compositors, six hundred bookbinders and assistants, and two hundred and fifty pressmen and feeders, in the Washington office. We might continue the comparison, but the foregoing statement, taken from official documents, are sufficient.

The laboring day of the skilled French printer is ten hours, but the laborers have to work eleven. Six cents per hour extra for overtime is allowed to the male and four cents to the female. The proofreaders average $9 per week, and the machine men $1.75 to $2.25 per day, the bookbinders and the pressmen range from $1 to $1.25 per day, the typefounders average $9.25 per week. The wages of the female employés, in the various departments, range from twenty-five to forty cents per day. The fines, however, somewhat diminish even these paltry earnings, a quarter of an hour's lateness costing ten cents, half a day twenty-five cents, and a whole day forty cents; the females being fined about half the above rates. Drunkenness, fighting and smoking incur a penalty of $1.25 for each offense. The pay of the laborers is supplemented by means of an oppressive custom. They receive only $16.75 per month, but the workers have to make on their behalf a so-called optional contribution under the name of fraternity, of four cents per man every week. Thus the state which gives $3,000 to a manager, forces its own servants to augment the low wages of the porters whom it employs.

Yet there is a bright as well as a dark side to the picture; for example, after thirty years' service, the workman is entitled till his death to a pension of $110 per annum, and the workwoman to $80. Also, when an employé has completed twenty-five years of service, and the sixtieth year of his age, he is equally entitled to the pension, and disabilities contracted through work along with twenty years' service, give the same right. A third of the pension is revertible to the widow when the marriage bond has existed for five years. This pension and sickness fund is maintained by a deduction of three per cent from the salaries of the fines and a share of the profits.

AN AMATEUR SPECIMEN.



AT the risk of spoiling the handsome pages of THE INLAND PRINTER we herewith present a reduced facsimile of a 12 by 9 poster from the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. We do so because a number of our readers have intimated that our comments from time to time on the character of the amateur printing sent us have been unkind and exaggerated, and we now propose to give them an opportunity to form an intelligent opinion for themselves. To thoroughly appreciate its merits, however, it should be understood that it is printed in *colors*—that is, the inside rules on the sides and the top and bottom rules are in red—or what is supposed to be red ink—the effect of which will present itself to the average reader.

Commencing with a margin of an inch and a fifth from "the little house in the center," the red embellishment *overlaps* the important announcement "Sale." Next it will be observed that the Square is deemed worthy of a capital, though the Public right to be so recognized is ignored. The County and State are each dismissed with a period, while the spacing between the day of the week and the month and the date of the month is so uniquely distributed, with one needless and one wrong placed comma and period, that the substitution of an "S" for a figure 8 is in harmony therewith. The east main street Improved lot, with a two "STORY BRICK HOUSE," "With a Cistern in it," and the statement that there is also a "meat-house conveniant for Butchering," stamp it as the production of a scholar as well as a printer (!). The manner in which Great Primer Antique and French Clarendon are mixed in loving embrace, the evenness of the side margins, as well as the spacing and punctuation and signature of the assignee prove that the "Quincy Model" is presided over by a natural born genius.

But seriously speaking—is it not time that an end was put to the appearance of such abortions? What say the public; what say our readers?

INCONSISTENCY.

WE notice that in several of the reports made by the local unions the price paid for newspaper work exceeds that paid for book composition. While a plausible excuse for such discrepancy may be accepted on behalf of morning, there is certainly none for that of afternoon or weekly newspapers. The slipshod spacing that too frequently passes unchallenged in daily and weekly periodicals would not be tolerated for an hour in a well regulated book office. It may be answered that little, if any, bookwork is done in the localities referred to, and that the quotations are simply given as pointers for formality's sake, but this is really no explanation, because whether one book or a thousand are issued, the worth of the requisite workmanship should be recognized, and remunerated accordingly, and the union is the proper body to take the initiative in this matter. It is not dollars and cents alone that are at stake, but a *principle* also. We are well aware that in many of our larger cities where rivalry between competitors is fierce and keen, where the public appetite for the marvelous has been whetted to abnormal proportions, and every morsel of so-called news is seized upon with the avidity that a drowning man clutches at straws, that the *prior* announcement of the death of a drunken ruffian in a street brawl, the bursting of a water pipe in an alley, the opinion of a member of the legislature from the rural districts on the national crisis, or a revolution in a European principality as large in area as a Colorado ranch, is deemed of sufficient importance to be considered a "scoop" on the other fellow, the use of an em or two-em quad is considered *justifiable*, but no such latitude is allowed when the sober second thought or the experience of a lifetime is presented through the pages of a book.

We may talk till the cows come home about good work paying the journeyman as well as the employé, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and the contents of the envelope at the end of the week, when faithful labor has been performed, tells the tale in more eloquent language, from a bread and butter standpoint, than all the sermons ever preached. What would be thought of a dentist who offered to fill teeth as cheap, if not cheaper, with silver than with composition, or an employing printer who advertised to charge less for book than for ordinary news ink? and yet the principle involved is identical. We insist, then, that the quality of the work required should be taken into consideration, and that as more care and judgment is required on book than on newspaper work compensation should be graded accordingly. That this is not the case in a number of instances may be assigned as one of the reasons why so many compositors prefer newspaper to book offices. These are facts, and they are facts worth considering, too.

REPORTING PROGRESS.

IT pleases us to announce that the movement to secure the adoption of a uniform standard by our type foundries is making favorable progress, and that the indications are, in a short time, even the most persistent opposition will be compelled to yield to the universal demand. In fact, a majority of the leading type founders in the country are even now prepared to furnish orders on the interchangeable system, as the following list will testify: Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; MacKeller, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; John G. Mengel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis Type Foundry, St. Louis; Chas. J. Carey & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Boston Type Foundry; Union Type Foundry, Chicago; Reton & Son, Kansas City, Mo.; Pelouse & Son, Washington, D. C.; Allison & Smith, Cincinnati; Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, and Painter & Co., San Francisco. The standard adopted by these firms is .996. Farmer, Little & Co. have also adopted it in their picas and nonpareils, so have Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, and the Cleveland Type Foundry likewise, except in small bodies. Lyman & Son, of Buffalo, and the Cincinnati Type Foundry may be added to the list of result-waiters that are ready to adopt a recognized standard. It is true that in some instances there is a trifling discrepancy, but when we state it only amounts .0003 of an inch, we must admit the world moves.

A SUGGESTION has been made to amalgamate the three representative typographical societies of Great Britain—the Typographical Association, the London Society of Compositors, and the Scottish Typographical Association—in one body, under the name of the Amalgamated Society of Compositors, to be conducted on a similar system to that of the Engineers, with local branches in certain districts, and a central office in London. Such an arrangement, it is claimed, would not only strengthen the organizations of the craft in the smaller towns, but in the event of movements to ameliorate the condition of the members, would give such strength to their cause as to render success a certainty. And there is a good deal of force to the argument.

SKETCHES OF THE BOOKBINDING ART.

NO. III.—BY A. J. COX.

IT is impossible to over-estimate the worth of a good library, or its influence in forming the tastes, and developing the better side of the character, especially during the impressible period of youth.

Every one admits the value of good companions, and the importance of early forming suitable lines of thought, and proper associations. But how many guardians of the young fail to exercise the same care in the selection of those more intimate, more constantly attendant companions of their children—books.

> "Too careless often as our years proceed,
> What friends we sort with or what books we read."—*Cowper.*

Either they allow unguided and indiscriminate reading, or else neglect to satisfy in any manner the undying thirst for mental companionship and culture, leaving to the care of chance this mighty element in the formation of character. Books should be chosen as we choose friends; no one thinks of going into a crowd of strangers and selecting a half dozen of them as close and confidential friends; we want to know something about them before admitting them to our intimacy; we ask the opinion of some one who is acquainted with them; we give our own thought and care and time to the matter. Surely *these* friends, who are to abide for a lifetime under our roof, whose faces are to greet us every day in library and parlor, merit as careful choice, as judicious counsel in their selection.

A beautiful house is built. It is ready for the furniture and decorations which are to transform it into a home of luxury and taste. In selecting these the proprietor consults the judgment of the best upholsterers, the taste and skill of the most artistic decorators; it never occurs to him to leave this important matter to the chances of random selection. Every article of furniture is considered with reference to its uses and its surroundings; and the result is a lovely and harmonious variety in unity, which delights the eye, and at once gratifies and cultivates the taste.

If we wish to add a work of art to the adornment of our homes, it does not seem a matter of indifference what shall be its subject, or who shall be the artist. The very highest talent is engaged; and not only the highest, but the highest *in that department.* If we desire a fine landscape we never think of applying for it to a portrait-painter, however celebrated; if we wish to obtain a thrilling copy of the dear features of some loved one, we do not for one moment inquire whether the landscape painter would not be a suitable person to make it. We assume at once that the man who has devoted his life to a certain branch of the art, and won renown in it, is the person to be trusted with that kind of work. Even in the frame, how careful our consideration of the fitness of things. This picture must have a plain and substantial mounting; that one be surrounded by the lightest and airiest band that is possible; another will be improved by a rich and elegant frame, which would look ridiculous on something else.

But good books live as long as good pictures; are as useful; every way as valuable; quite as much affected by suitable framing and placing, and worthy of as wise and interested care in selection and keeping.

> "That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,
> That in gold clasps locks in the golden story."

Therefore the best talent should be employed in dressing and protecting them. For correct and appropriate bindings are to a book what correct dress is to a woman; without it worth looks dowdy; with it even commonplaces have an air of respectability.

Low priced bindings, like low priced dress goods, are far from being always the cheapest. Durability, appropriateness and effect are all to be considered in deciding what is cheap and what is dear. The book which has been hastily thrown together, and crookedly stuck between covers, annoys you by its vulgarity, provokes you by its missing sections, puzzles you by its misplaced illustrations, and makes you dizzy by its down-hill pages, resulting from bad cutting. Who that has experienced it can forget the

torment those so-called "cheap" books inflict upon their unhappy purchaser? He sees the tawdry covers curl up palpably before his eyes, as he passes his first evening over them; and beholds them casting untimely leaves, like a dying tree, before he finishes his first perusal. There may be a washy flood of gold on those thin covers, but they are not fit to be seen when the book has been in use a month. They hardly last as a center-table adornment through the holiday season.

In how many large collections of books, in princely mansions, is one struck by the obvious mistakes and deficiencies of the collection — mistakes which have arisen from ordering the books by the quantity, and leaving the style of binding to the bookseller, whose only interest was to dispose of the styles he happened to have, without considering what would be most durable, or most appropriate to the character of the volume.

A good book, substantially and tastefully bound, is greatly increased in value; it has become enduring; indeed, almost immortal, for books thus carefully and thoroughly protected now exist which are five centuries old.

"A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."—*Milton.*

No less does an ordinary book gain by careful and appropriate binding. The pleasure of possessing a work of art is added to the enjoyment of its contents. The satisfaction of knowing that it is becomingly attired, and not likely to drop to pieces in one's hands is not unlike the feeling one has when consciously well and appropriately dressed one's self.

The first requisite in the binding of a book is that its cover shall thoroughly protect it, and at the same time permit it to be used with ease. The next, that it shall possess that substantial appearance without which the eye of the connoisseur remains unsatisfied. The volume must not only *be* well protected, but *seem* so. If it fail in these respects, no degree of skill or profusion of adornment is worth anything. The binding is a failure in the very thing for which it was designed.

Then comes the need of appropriateness in binding. He who selects for his library, books whose inside qualities are, as it were, reflected in their suitable and tasteful bindings, proves himself to be a person of true literary taste and judgment. For even a binding serviceable and well made may be unsatisfactory from its inappropriateness.

Suppose Moore's Lalla Rookh bound in rough sheep, with dark Russia back and corners, like a merchant's ledger; or Webster's Quarto in straw-colored morocco, elaborately gilded, and lined with pale blue watered silk —how obvious and shocking the incongruity. Each of them might be perfectly protected, open freely, and exhibit great mechanical and artistic skill on the part of the binder; but his utter want of taste would insure condemnation.

"Sir, he hath never fed on the dainties that are bred in a book;
He hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink."

And yet there may be seen, daily, on the majority of public and private library shelves, violations of taste only a little less outrageous than those we have supposed; books of poetry, and illustrated works of art bound in sober speckled calf, with little gold on the back and sides, and none on the edges; histories, statistical works, and books of reference, in flimsy muslin, or rich morocco splendidly gilded.

A little reflection must make it apparent to any person of taste, that sober, practical books should be correspondingly covered; while works of the imagination, such as poetry, books of engravings, and the like, demand rich morocco, fanciful ornaments and gilding.

It is true that a large majority of our book-purchasing community are men whose business cares absorb so large a portion of their time and thought that they feel themselves unable to devote the requisite attention to the formation of a well selected, well ordered and well bound library. They are conscious of the deficiencies in their shelves, but see no way to remedy them. To this class of readers how invaluable the counsel and assistance of reliable men, who are devoting their time and ability to this very subject, and who are, therefore, able to gratify the correct and artistic tastes of which most of us are conscious, though few have the opportunity of fully developing them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SIXTY YEARS AT THE BUSINESS.—CONCLUDED.

BY CHARLES BRIGHAM.

AFTER our arrival in Charlottesville, we soon commenced arranging our materials for work, and in about ten months finished the four volumes of "Jefferson's Memoirs" and correspondence, besides some smaller books we printed for the university. We employed our leisure time in visiting the few places of interest in the town: the university, which was built under the supervision of Thomas Jefferson, also Monticello, the home of Jefferson, from which mountain a fine view is obtained of the town of Charlottesville and surrounding country. The family burial ground is on this mountain, and therein rests the remains of this illustrious statesman.

At the close of our engagement I left Charlottesville for Washington city, where I obtained work at Gales & Seaton's, on the old *National Intelligencer*, and general book and jobwork. At that time I introduced the first composition roller that was used in Washington city on the hand-press, in place of the buckskin balls. While working with the rollers one day, Mr. Gales came into the pressroom, and his attention was attracted to the working of the roller. He looked at it attentively a few moments, then asked, in his peculiar way of expressing himself: "What in the d—l have you here?" I explained to him it was the composition roller, the same as I had used in Boston; and, after examining the work more critically, he said: "It does d—d good work." While working at Gales & Seaton's I printed President Jackson's first message to Congress, on white satin.

After finishing the work for Gales & Seaton's I left Washington for Baltimore, where I worked for a brief time, then left for Philadelphia, where I arrived in the summer of 1830. I obtained employment in various offices, and

among others, I applied to John Young for a situation. He asked me what kind of work I could do. I said I could work at either composition or presswork. He then asked if I understood using composition rollers. I said I did; I had been accustomed to using them. He then said: "If you can put the ink on right, any d—d fool can pull it off," which remark, though off-handed, I have since found to be very true.

On July 29, 1833, I commenced working for T. K. Collins. At that time he had two hand-presses; he pulled one and I pulled the other. As work increased he enlarged his office until he had thirteen hand-presses, and in the year 1836 he introduced the Tufts' steam-power presses, which were manufactured in Boston, and in the course of a few years we had six of them running to their full capacity, and then the Adams press superseded the Tufts, and we have now fifteen Adams presses and a number of job presses. During the year 1868 we printed 86,947 tokens. July 29, 1885, I completed my fifty-two years with this establishment.

THE PAPER AGE.

The paper age proper may be said to date from the discovery of the manufacture of paper—from, say, about 900 A.D. Since that time the path of paper has been smooth enough. People began with books; newspapers followed; periodicals, magazines, professional and trade journals closed the triumphal march. Although scientists then began to look upon the paper trade as having reached its close, or, at any rate, as having seen its best days, that time has not come yet. It is true that paper bags and paper boxes made them smile, but paper boats, paper barrels and paper wheels gave them a chill, paper collars, paper handkerchiefs and paper serviettes set them humming and hawing, while paper bottles, paper tea caddies and paper chimneys created quite a flutter in scientific circles, and paper timber and paper flooring rendered them rather uneasy, until paper shirt fronts and paper slippers broke them down entirely. But the worst has to come yet, for we are, in reality, only just entering upon the border, so to speak of the genuine paper age. In a few short years, in our paper shirts and paper trousers, we shall sit down to our paper tables, upon our paper chairs, and eat our eggs with paper spoons. When we go out of a morning we shall put on our paper shoes, paper overcoat and paper gloves, seize our paper umbrella, or paper cane and paper hat, kiss the baby, happy in his paper pinafore, trip lightly down the paper staircase, over the paper pathway to our paper carriage, and start for town, continuing our noiseless ride over the paper pavement, but stopping once more, possibly, to order the latest paper novelty for our better half. Who would be bold enough to predict the end of the paper age.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the questions set at the last examinations at the city and guilds of London Institute:

ORDINARY GRADE.— SECTION I.*

1. Taking pica type as the standard, and calling at 8, what is the relative depth of the bodies of nonpareil, brevier, and long primer?

2. Supposing a MS. book to consist of 24,000 words, each word to average (say) five letters, about how many pages would it make in pica type, the page being 23 ems wide and 37 clear lines long?

3. Draw a plan of imposition of a sheet of 16mo.

4. Name the various kinds of furniture used in dressing a form, and their sizes in pica ems. Also describe the process of imposing.

5. Given the size of a page as 18 ems pica wide, and 31 ems pica long. What would be the cast-up, or labor value, of composing a sheet of 16 pages, in nonpareil type, at the London scale price of 8d. per 1,000 ems?

* Not more than nine questions are required to be answered.

6. Give a list of mathematical, geometrical, and medical signs, with their meaning.

7. What qualities should a composition roller possess to be in good working order?

8. Describe briefly the process of making-ready a woodcut by overlaying.

9. Describe the Wharfedale machine, and say in what respects it differs from the Tumbler.

10. Describe some of the structural differences between the Middleton or Dryden perfecting machine and the Anglo-French machine.

SECTION II.

11. How is a stereotype flong prepared?

12. Describe the process of taking a wax mould from a type page for electrotyping.

13. State the difficulties that may arise in the process of backing, and the method of overcoming them.

14. Why is plumbago used to cover an electro mould?

15. What is the cause of small holes sometimes appearing in the surface of an electro shell?

SECTION III.

16. Describe briefly the production of a circular by lithography.

17. State the object of etching a drawing upon stone, and give the materials used.

18. Describe the process of graining a stone intended to receive a chalk drawing.

19. What are the special points requiring care in the production of a chromo-litho by machine?

20. Suppose a catalogue of designs, to consist of eight pages (pages 1 to 8); show the plan of laying them upon the stone.

21. Give the size, in inches, of the following papers:—Printing: double crown, double demy, super royal. Writing: foolscap, small post, large post.

HONORS GRADE.—SECTION I.

1. Supposing the labor cost of a sheet of pica to be 24s., what would be the approximate cost of the same size sheet if set in bourgeois type?

2. Draw a plan of imposition for a sheet of 18mo.

3. Supposing a volume of 250 pages were required to be set up without return of type, each page to be 6 by 3½ in. in size, about what weight of type would be required to do it?

4. What kind of machine is best suited for fine wood-cut printing, and why?

5. What are the causes of a cylinder machine "slurring"?

6. Printing papers are sometimes overloaded with clay. How may this be detected?

SECTION II.

7. What is the composition of stereotype metal?

8. How can its quality be tested without analysis?

9. What is the method of constructing a Smee battery?

10. Give the composition of the solution for the depositing trough.

11. How can a block, for surface printing, be produced from a pen-and-ink drawing?

SECTION III.

12. Explain the methods of reproduction by lithography in stipple, splash, chalk and ink.

13. What is the mode of reversing a litho transfer?

14. Describe the different qualities of lithographic stones, and the principle of selection.

15. How is a photo-lithograph produced?

16. How should paper for lithographic work be chosen?

17. Describe the composition of ink used for copper-plate printing.

18. Give briefly the principles upon which any one of the photo-mechanical printing methods is conducted.

L'Adriatico, a Venice paper, has just put down a new machine capable of printing 12,000 an hour, constructed for it at Monza. This is said to be the first Italian-made news machine ever turned out.



4A, 8a. THREE-LINE PICA ARGENT. $6.50

Darkness and Light

Know the Honor of Right

23567894

Recommendation

Knight of Hillwich

Fraudulent

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.



8A, 16a. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL ALPINE. $3.65

CRICKET & SPECKLED SPIDER

What's this Bug Traveling up My Coat-sleeve

$ 1234567890 ?

6A, 12a. DOUBLE PICA ALPINE. $4.35

CURVING LOVELINESS

Quaint Conceits of Modern Designs

1234567890

4A, 8a. THREE-LINE PICA ALPINE. $5.80

BRONTE & CO.

Makers of Fictitous Men

1234567890

HAVE ADDED THREE-LINE NONPAREIL SIZE NOT SHOWN IN FORMER ISSUES

☆ BRANCHES AT ☆
MINNEAPOLIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.
MARDER, LUSE & CO.

AMERICAN SYSTEM
—OF—
INTERCHANGEABLE
TYPE BODIES.
THE ONLY TRUE STANDARD

TYPE FOUNDERS
MONROE-STREET,
CHICAGO.

CLARENDON CONDENSED, No. 2.

12A, 24a, COLUMBIAN. (16 Points Standard Measure.) $3.00

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT EDITORS GET EVERYTHING THEY NEED
They get the Biggest and the Best of Everything that Grows, and get in Free to Circuses
12345 The biggest bugs will speak to them 67890

12A, 24a, GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.) $3.45

SOME FOSSILIZED SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUATED HUMANITY
Properly belonging to the Paleozoic Age obtrude their Carboniferous forms upon the
123 Volatile Society of Modern Times 789

8A, 16a, DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.) $4.35

CURIOUS ÆSTHETIC REPRODUCTIONS
4 Inspiration drawn from Sunflower and Lily Contemplation 7
Incomprehensible Designs.

6A, 12a, DOUBLE COLUMBIAN. (32 Points Standard Measure.) $5.50

LAND OF LIGHT AND FREEDOM
23 Splendid Photographic Views of the Rhine 56

4A, 8a, FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.) $6.65

16 Honor the HEROES of Peace 89

3A, 6a, FIVE-LINE PICA. (60 Points Standard Measure.) $7.00

Seek thy RECOMPENSE above 47

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL FONTS

ELEGANT ATLANTA

PATENT PENDING.

4 A. 36-POINT ATLANTA. $6.75

RHINE WINES

SIX-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

6 A. 24-POINT ATLANTA. $4.50

MILD WINTER

FOUR-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

8 A. 18-POINT ATLANTA. $3.50

ASSEMBLIES
SING 25

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

12 A. 12-POINT ATLANTA. $3.00

LECTURE JOURNEY
TOURISTS 60

TWO-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

16 A. 10-POINT ATLANTA. $2.75

ENCHANTED DREAMER
MOONSHINE

LONG PRIMER OF THE POINT STANDARD.

20 A. 8-POINT ATLANTA. $2.50

BANISH MADNESS AND FAMINE
FAMED NATIONS

BREVIER OF THE POINT STANDARD.

THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF THE ATLANTA SERIES ARE CUT AND CAST TO LINE WITH EACH OTHER AT THE TOP, THE BOTTOM AND THE CENTRE OF THE FACE. NEITHER CAROBOARD NOR PAPER REQUIRED IN COMBINING THE SERIES AS CAPS AND SMALL CAPS. USE LEADS AND SLUGS.

20 a, 6 A, with Ornaments. 18-POINT SANTA CLAUS. $4.00

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL OF THE POINT STANDARD.

The Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo., takes this opportunity to announce that it has lately adopted a new System of Type Bodies, being graded by Points or 12ths of Pica. This System is fully explained in the December issue of THE PRINTERS REGISTER a copy of which will be sent to all who apply for it. The indications are that the Point System of Bodies will be adopted by all American Type Founders.

18-POINT SANTA CLAUS BORDER.

We also put up the Santa Claus Ornaments in separate fonts, which contain a larger quantity of them than is put up with the cap and lower case fonts. Price of Border fonts, $2.00.

24-POINT SANTA CLAUS INITIALS NO. 1. Per font, $1.50.

CENTRAL

24-POINT SANTA CLAUS INITIALS NO. 2. Per font, $1.50.

CENTRAL

These Initials Nos. 1 and 2 make a handsome effect when worked in colors. Use No. 1 as a background and print No. 2 over it in a darker ink.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169–171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 86–88 Dearborn street, Chicago, Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, 163 State street, corner Monroe, Chicago.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

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Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

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Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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"INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE"

That our assertion is true as to our EXTRA DURABLE METAL having been used on the *Daily News*, Chicago (and now being used) for the last three years, giving the best of satisfaction. Three-fourths of same being complete fonts, and not "sorts;" one order amounting to about $1,000. Our patent figures being used exclusively in the Agate of *Daily News*.

The *Evening Mail*, Chicago, is using our patent figures exclusively in their Agate, having furnished them two fonts complete, which is "indisputable evidence" that our EXTRA DURABLE METAL always holds its own when placed side by side with other makes.

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In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

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WE have much pleasure in announcing that the above Foundry is in full operation, and all orders intrusted to us will be *promptly* and carefully filled. A large stock of exquisitely cut new faces for Book, Newspaper and Jobwork is now in our warerooms, and ready for delivery. *All our Type is made of the Toughest and Hardest Metal, not brittle or short, but HARD and TOUGH.*

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Knowing from experience what the printers have had to contend with from the Typefounders of New York in relation to **Sorts,** they not only having to wait a considerable time for them, but also to pay from 50 to 100 per cent more than the actual value of the same, we have determined to supply **Sorts of Job or Body Type, in any quantity, at FONT PRICES.** In a word, we mean that THE EMPIRE STATE TYPEFOUNDING CO. will furnish its patrons all that skill, experience and industry can accomplish, the members of the company being practical Typefounders.

Messrs. JAMES WEST & SONS, the celebrated Typographical Punchcutters, are and have been cutting for us since we started, so that *we are enabled to accommodate our customers with any particular character or sign that they may need, at short notice, free of charge.* We can also match perfectly any bodies of New York Typefounders' make. NEW DESIGNS CONTINUALLY BEING PREPARED.

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PETER J. DAWKINS, *President.*



Engraved by the Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York.

THE YOUNG PHILANTHROPIST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM AN OLD PRINTER.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 23, 1885.

With reference to the "Old Printer" items, allow me to state that I was born in 1807. I entered the printing-office of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* in 1819. I have been engaged upon that paper and upon the New York *Evening Post*, and upon my own paper in Springfield, Ohio, and am now daily at my post in the job printing-office of the New York *Evening Post*, consequently it is sixty-six years since I commenced. WM. G. BOGGS.

A HINT TO THE AWARDING COMMITTEE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, December 4, 1885.

In publishing the results of the competitions in jobwork for prizes offered by the publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER, would it not be a good idea to present the prize work at the same time, and explain in a brief way their several points of merit. Originality of design, accurate workmanship and harmony of display are all vital points, and a comparison of the work and comments thereon would be of benefit to beginners, and prove interesting to older members of the craft.

Yours, etc., W. S. A.

THE ADAMS PRESS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, December 3, 1885.

In the November number of THE INLAND PRINTER, Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, attempts to show I am in error in reference to the Adams press.

His quotation of my words indicates that he read the sketch, but that such a close student of all pertaining to the printing business as he is known to be should labor under a misapprehension in regard to this matter is surprising.

I claimed that to print a *folio* newspaper on this press it is necessary to cut the *head* rules to permit strings to pass down beside the alternate column rules. Mr. Miller denies this. He says it is now done by working dry paper and simply cutting *one column rule* even on a sheet 29 by 43.

In the first place, one of us must be mistaken as to the meaning of a *folio* newspaper. The latest press catalogue announces No. 6 press capable of printing a sheet 29 by 43, *five-column quarto*, or *nine-column folio*. Now, the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia is a nine-column folio, and if it were printed on the Adams press it would be done precisely as I say, or not at all.

In the next place, Mr. Miller never saw a *column rule* cut for the purpose of printing a newspaper.

Finally, my good friend says he has yet to see anyone use strings to print a *quarto*, and he has seen considerable. Then, pray how is it done? I state one string was placed next the column rules at the back of the form while the nippers were depended on to sustain the opposite edge, which tallies exactly with his description of the method of printing a *folio*, except cutting the *head rules* in place of the *column rules*.

As necessity has ever been recognized as the mother of invention, surely the necessities of former times were greater than the present, and when in the absence of bed and platen and job cylinders men were able to print anything from a diminutive milk ticket to a ponderous colored poster on the Adams press of the largest size, surely my friend has taken a large contract in assuming they might not have known enough to reduce ink to the proper consistency.

In conclusion let me say as before, that the Adams press was an excellent machine for the purpose for which it was suited, and for bookwork is unexcelled, but that it is not adapted for newspaper and jobwork is sufficiently attested by the small number in use.

S. MCNAMARA.

MR. RASTALL'S MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor: BROWNSVILLE, Texas, November 15, 1885.

Mr. Samuel Rastall runs upon the shoals he most tries to avoid, apparently, that is making a law unto himself regarding the measurement of type matter. If the proof of the pudding can only be reached by chewing the bag, let us take the type in which his article is set, and his unerring method brings out the "elastic" parts in bold relief, or, more plainly stated, his method of estimating is as far from a true standard as any other in use. He says, and says correctly, according to his plan of calculating, that 18½ lines of the type in which his communication is set would make 1,000 letters and spaces, combined, as I take it. The test, to show his error, is to actually count the letters and spaces in his article (and the same estimate holds good in all matter of the same letter in THE INLAND PRINTER), and it will be found that the average is 72 letters and spaces to the line for all full lines of letter, and that $13\frac{64}{72}$ lines make 1,000 letters and spaces. So you see, chewing the bag gives another proof of his pudding.

The truth is, an unerring standard for type measure never can be arrived at, as blank lines, spacing and leading will make constant variations, that the very nature of the case forbids the unerring part of the business. The nearest approach that can be made, though, to such a desideratum would be the average number of letters and spaces in the type the printer may be setting to be determined by actual count. Calculating that for every letter or space the printer brings to his stick counts a point, and for every 1,000 points he is to receive a stipulated sum of money, and that leads be measured, as well as letters and spaces, to be calculated from their thickness according to the Didot system if no other. This is the nearest way to perfection, in my humble opinion, and it will approximate to paying the compositor for every time he bends his elbow over the type case, all the same, no matter whether he be working with fat or lean letter.

The article called "fat" has no business in a printing office. Because he missed the "fat," I have seen printers go all day as grum as a bear, so they say, and because he got it, I have known them to "bum" for a week. Have no choice in the matter as to "fat" or otherwise, and printers will pull steadily and hard at their work, and in a great measure will escape many vicissitudes which stand so invitingly on many of the corners and alleys.

DANIEL MANERING.

FROM THE CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 19, 1885.

As you have so often kindly invited me to "say my little say" regarding uniform type bodies, and reading in your last number the brilliant scintillations of "A Job Compositor," who seems to have an unlimited amount of advice as to how a type foundry should be conducted, I will endeavor to give some of the points in favor of the "unit" plan. In the first place if "J. C." had kept his eyes open he would have been aware of the fact that this system has been in use in two or three of the leading foundries for the past five years, but he shuts his eyes, and drives ahead, calling the 5-line unit (7½ points) bastard. Is it any more bastard than 5½ points used in place of agate? He next applies the title of bastard body to 7-line unit, which is the small pica of the Johnson, Franklin, Cleveland and several other foundries. The same with 9-line unit which is the English body of the above foundries. But we do not care to pursue this subject further; it is unfortunate that writers of the "J. C." caliber feel called upon to adjust a matter which is receiving the earnest consideration of the type foundries of the United States, all of whom fully comprehend the importance of a uniform standard. We present the unit system only as a suggestion, believing it to possess advantages worthy of consideration. Whenever a uniform system is established we shall fall into line, be it the "unit" or "point" system. Any type founder or *practical* "job compositor" will see, that the "unit" readily harmonizes with the "point" system, and that we are in position to adopt either as may be thought best by the majority, by whom we are willing to be governed.

The "unit" system retains the small pica and English of the Johnson foundry, which with their doubles already occupy an important

place in every job office in this country, and it admits of an easy justification with 8-to-pica leads, which are inexpensive and economical compared with 12-to-pica leads required in the "point" system, and to justify nonpareil (6 points) with agate (5½ points) a 24-to-pica is required. Early action should be taken in the adoption of a standard pica, a steel standard of which should be supplied from the same source to all foundries, then the division of this pica can easily be determined.

To correct a misleading statement in the article above referred to we wish to state, that with the single exception of the 5-line unit size of the light-face lining Gothic, shown in the October number of THE INLAND PRINTER, every font of type cast by the Cleveland Type Foundry is cast to the Johnson foundry standard.

Yours, for uniformity,

H. H. THORP, Cleveland Type Foundry.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1885.

The perpetual agitation and uncertainty of how this hydra-headed tariff question, is going to be settled, undoubtedly has a demoralizing effect upon business here. We have a large publishing house holding back their orders waiting to see whether the duty is going to be taken off paper or not; in the meantime, with the printer "it's live horse till the grass grows." The tariff is largely a local question; what is good for one is not good for another, and so it goes. Congressmen get together and on the principle of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you," they patch up a bill which serves to blind the eyes of the people for the time being, but which has no inherent strength. To my mind there can be no settled road to a substantial prosperity until this matter is settled one way or the other.

Since last I wrote the election for several local officials has taken place, and the laboring class of Philadelphia have cause to be proud of the result. An editorial in the evening *Call*, printed the day after election, is so sensible and pithy that I herewith insert it bodily:

THE WORKINGMEN TO THE FRONT.—Organized labor as a political factor is yearly becoming more pronounced and potent. The workingman is gradually realizing that if his rights are to be secured and protected in a peaceable way it must be through the agency of the ballot box. Individual and spasmodic agitations have been attempted in order to bring before legislators and executives the claims of the laboring classes, but they have always failed. The mass of the voters, consisting of the men who daily toil by manual labor for their subsistence, as well as for those dependent upon them, at last see the folly of such divided and half-hearted movements, and are beginning to act accordingly. Their influence was signally exerted during the recent local campaign. The indignation which was raised when the republican candidate for sheriff was sneeringly referred to as the "paperhanger," is fresh in the minds of all.

The effect of this contemptible remark was seen later when the ballots were counted. Not only was the candidate elected, but by a majority which far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of those interested in his success. It was a challenge to laboring men which they promptly accepted, and the grand success which they achieved is a red-letter day in the history of organized labor.

Among the newspapers of Philadelphia the majority employ only members of the typographical union, while the minority run their establishments with printers who do not belong to the typographical union. The former are called union offices and the latter rat offices.

The *Call*, since its first day of publication, has always given the preference to members of the typographical union, and the publisher has for the past twenty years acknowledged the worthy claims of that body and always employed its members. His experience has been that they are more reliable and intelligent, and more devoted to his interests than the men who are non-union in their manners and methods. He has yet to have his first dispute with any employé of his composing room, and he has found that his foreman has invariably guarded his employer's interest as well as cared for the rights of his men. It is a strange commentary on the management of the rat newspapers that, while most of them profess to be republican in principle, they take so decided a stand against protective tariff for their workmen, while they advocate this very protective policy for all other American labor. Just as strange is the fact that the democratic dailies—the *Record*, *Times*, *Evening Telegraph* and others—employ organized labor. One of these, the *Record*, is committed to free trade absolutely.

Recognizing this difference in the attitude of the various newspapers toward organized labor, the typographical union has prepared a petition for signature, which is to be presented to the recently elected candidates, asking that no official advertising be given to the rat newspapers. The signatures to this paper will represent a membership of trades union workmen numbering at least 78,000.

Since the above was printed two influential republican dailies have been reclaimed by the typos, namely, the *North American* and *Bulletin*. Under the presidency of Mr. James Welsh, No. 2 has been making great strides of late. Mr. Welsh is one of the solid men of the town, and how anyone acquainted with him can fail to appreciate an organization which he champions, is more than I can tell. The only paper of any consequence that is not union now is the *Press*, and it has always seemed strange to me that the proprieter, Mr. Wells, who is an iron manufacturer in Pittsburgh, and who not only employs union men there, but actually encourages their organization, can be so opposed to union compositors. I really think if Mr. Welsh could talk with him, that everything would be all right. Our pressmen's union sails along prosperously, without any trouble whatever, seeming to enjoy the confidence of all our employers. Mr. James Ferguson, of Ferguson Bros., printers, a man of considerable prominence about town, died quite recently.

Not quite a year ago, in one of my letters I referred to the fact that the *Record*, one of our papers of large circulation, was getting its printing done in another city, *i.e.*, its almanac, which, by-the-way, is a tremendous job. This year I am happy to say McCalla & Stavely's will do it.

Mr. D. J. Gallagher's printing house, of which Mr. George Gibbons, an able printer, and of large political prominence, and who is known as an eloquent speaker on the issues of the day, is foreman, seems to be prospering, having lately put in one of Cottrell's improved presses, the one, I believe, which was on exhibition at the late Novelty Exhibition.

C. W. MILLER.

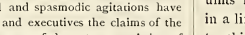
TYPE MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, November 1, 1885.

In the October number of THE INLAND PRINTER, I endeavored to explain the difference between the two plans at present in operation for measuring the labor of a compositor—the 1,000-em plan, as used in this country, and the 1,000-letter plan, in vogue throughout Continental Europe. I also endeavored to explain the plan originated by myself, and purpose in this number to prove that it is a method which establishes a definite amount of labor in composition, and, consequently, merits the term—a measure.

It was ascertained in my last communication that a unit of the font in which this article is set measures 13⅔ squares, and that forty units measures 546⅔ squares or ems. As there are just 30 squares in a line of this type, 18 and 1-5th lines would be the 1,000 measure for this font of brevier old style on THE INLAND PRINTER. The best and fairest way I can conceive of to test the accuracy of this measure is to set up 1,000 in this type; then ascertain the 1,000 measure of a font varying greatly in character, and if the same amount of composition fills both the 1,000 spaces provided, the accuracy of the method is established.

I will make up the measure again, so that the October number need not be referred to for verification:



13⅔ squares in unit.

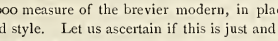
30 squares in the line.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I was in my working dress, my best clothes being to come by sea. I was covered with dirt; my pockets were filled with shirts and stockings; I was unacquainted with a single soul in the place, and knew not where to seek for a lodging. Fatigued with walking, rowing, and having passed the night without sleep, I was extremely hungry, and all my money consisted of a Dutch dollar, and about a shilling's worth of coppers, which I gave to the boatmen for my passage. As I had assisted them in rowing, they refused it at first, but I insisted on their taking it. A man is sometimes more generous when he has little, than when he has much money—probably, because, in the first case, he is desirous of concealing his poverty. I walked towards the top of the street, looking eagerly on both sides, till I came to Market street, where I met a child with a loaf of bread. Often had I made my dinner on dry bread. I enquired where he had bought it, and went straight to the baker's shop, which he pointed out to me. I asked for some biscuits, expecting to find such as we had at Boston; but they made, it seems, none of that sort in Philadelphia. I then asked for a threepenny loaf. They made no loaves of that price. Finding myself ignorant

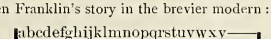
—18 lines and one-fifth

Now I will introduce to your notice a font of brevier modern, the unit of which measures 15⅔ squares, precisely two squares more than the unit of brevier old style, though the same number (30) of

squares are contained in a line. 15⅔ squares multiplied by 40 yields 626⅔ as the space 1,000 letters will occupy in the brevier modern, just 80 squares more than in the old style. 626⅔ divided by 30, the number of squares in a line, prescribes 20 and 8-9ths, or nearly 21 lines in the 1,000 measure of the brevier modern, in place of 18 and 1-5th in the old style. Let us ascertain if this is just and equitable, by duplicating Ben Franklin's story in the brevier modern:



15⅔ squares in unit.



30 squares in line.

On my arrival in Philadelphia, I was in my working dress, my best clothes being to come by sea. I was covered with dirt; my pockets were filled with shirts and stockings; I was unacquainted with a single soul in the place, and knew not where to seek for a lodging. Fatigued with walking, rowing, and having passed the night without sleep, I was extremely hungry, and all my money consisted of a Dutch dollar, and about a shilling's worth of coppers, which I gave to the boatmen for my passage. As I had assisted them in rowing, they refused it at first, but I insisted on their taking it. A man is sometimes more generous when he has little, than when he has much money—probably, because, in the first case, he is desirous of concealing his poverty. I walked towards the top of the street, looking eagerly on both sides, till I came to Market street, where I met a child with a loaf of bread. Often had I made my dinner on dry bread. I enquired where he had bought it, and went straight to the baker's shop, which he pointed out to me. I asked for some biscuits, expecting to find such as we had at Boston; but they made, it seems, none of that sort in Philadelphia. I then asked for a threepenny loaf. They made no loaves of that price. Finding myself ignorant

It will be observed that according to my plan of measurement the compositor is required to set 80 ems or 2⅔ lines more of the brevier modern than of the old style in the space of a 1,000 letters, and that by the 1,000-em plan a compositor would set exactly the same number of lines in either type for the same price. Which plan is just and right? I claim that my plan is the proper one, for the reason that, though in one font nearly three more lines must be set to fill the 1,000 measure, the same amount of actual type-setting and labor is performed on both fonts by this new method of measurement. Any variation from exactness is caused not by inaccuracy in the plan, but by unavoidable variations in spacing and justification. The two fonts shown above do not vary greatly as compared with other fonts, but they illustrate the principles involved well enough. Further illustration would only take up the space of the paper without accomplishing any more. Let us imagine for a moment there were no piecework at the present time, and it was desired to establish it among compositors. A convention is called to consider plans proposed and adopt the best. Three plans are presented, the 1,000-em plan, the European and the one I offer. It would be seen by the 1,000-em plan that some fonts of type would be to the advantage of the compositor and to the disadvantage of the employer to the extent of 50 per cent more than others, and that a uniform price per 1,000 ems for all the varying fonts would be unjust. There would be found to be less inequality by the European method, but still the inequality would be apparent. By the plan I propose the inequality would be found reduced to a miniumum. Now which plan would be adopted by the convention? Certainly not the one allowing a variation of 50 per cent in the measurement of the labor. And if the plan I propose would have been the best one in the first place, by what reasoning can it be contended that it is not the best one now? Under the present order of things the union fixes a uniform price per 1,000 ems, and a compositor must fill that arbitrary space, no matter whether it is 1,500 letters or 2,500 letters necessary to be set up. He receives no more pay on one font of type for setting 2,500 letters than he does on another for setting 1,500. By my plan a labor basis would be established in solid composition, and the members of a union would average the same number of type set for the same pay, regardless of the character of the type on which they were employed. I contend that it is just as easy to pick up small type as large, that a man can set "fat" letters just as readily as he can "lean" ones, and that he should receive no more pay for labor on one than the other. We started to measure the labor of a compositor on a wrong basis, but that is no reason why we should continue the error for all time to come.

What consternation is caused in an office now where "fat" type is used when a "lean" dress is put on! One would suppose to hear the "kicking" that a terrible injustice had been done the compositors, but, instead, the proprietor had merely acted in conformity with the rules and regulations of the union. Why continue this interminable trouble and dissatisfaction caused by "lean" and "fat" type when there is an easy way out of it? Let us place ourselves on an equality as union men ought to, and secure equal pay for equal labor by abolishing the antiquated em method.

Those of your readers, Mr. Editor, who have comprehended me thus far are doubtless convinced that the present em-method of measurement is an absurdity, but the questions will naturally arise: "How are we going to change it?" "How can we fix the price for the new 1,000 measure satisfactorily to employer and employé?" It is certain that if a price is fixed upon which would be equivalent to an advance in wages, the proprietors would refuse to consent to the change, no matter how much they may have been predisposed in its favor. The compositors, also, would refuse to consider the matter if it was going to result in a pecuniary loss to them. The method of adjustment of price must be one, then, by which neither proprietor nor compositor will lose by the change, and it can be arrived at in this manner: We will suppose a newspaper office wishes to adopt the new method of measurement, and the body-type in use on the paper is minion and nonpareil. In making up the measure on the new plan it may be found that on the minion font 625 ems is the exact space which 1,000 letters would occupy, while the nonpareil occupies a space of 675 ems. The price paid for 1,000 ems of both is 40 cents. Now we will consider the minion first, and the question arises: "If 1,000 ems are worth 40 cents, what are 625 ems worth?" This question is readily answered in the rule of three by multiplying the two smaller numbers together (625 by 40—25,000) and dividing by 1,000, and the result gives 25 cents as the exact price which 625 ems, or the new 1,000 measure, is worth compared with the old 1,000 em measure. So that it would be precisely the same thing, so far as wages are concerned, whether the new measure was used at 25 cents or the old one at 40 cents. But the price must be uniform on all the type, and it will be necessary to consider the nonpareil as well, which contains 675 ems in 1,000 measure. We treat this number by the same rule (675 by 40—27,000), and find that 27,000 divided by 1,000 shows 27 cents as the exact price the nonpareil is worth compared with the old measure. This proves that the compositors working on the nonpareil have an advantage over those working on the minion, and that the proprietor is obliged to pay an unjust premium for using the smaller type. We therefore add the amounts (25 and 27) together and divide by the number of fonts (2), which shows that 26 cents is the equitable price to be paid for the new 1,000 measure under such circumstances, and the two fonts are thus equalized. When two or more offices enter into the change jointly, find the average number of ems in the 1,000 measures of each office by adding the sums of the different fonts together and dividing by the number of fonts; then add the averages of all the offices together and divide by the number of offices. The figures obtained will be the average number of ems in the new 1,000 measure in the city. Find what proportion this number bears to the price paid for 1,000 ems, as already shown in the rule of three, and the answer will be the equitable price paid for typesetting in that city under the new method. The proprietors, as a body, would pay precisely the same wages they had previously, and the compositors, as a body, would receive the same remuneration. But it would be found that the bills of the compositors averaged the same in all the offices under the change, and "fat" and "lean" type would no longer exist. The adjustment of price, once established, would be forever disposed of, and the scale would be subject to the same changes as at present, the compositors receiving and proprietors securing an advance by the former or reduction by the latter whenever circumstances warranted a change.

It having been contended that my system of type measurement was impractical in its application to book and job offices, on account of the numerous fonts of type used and the varying column widths upon

which composition is necessary, I will now attempt to show the fallacy of the objection by the following exhibit. In this exhibit it is assumed that the scale is established at 24 cents per 1,000 letters. Then follows a list of imaginary fonts of type in a book and job office, the space in ems of 1,000 letters being assumed. The first is supposed to be a very "fat" font of nonpareil, the 40 alphabets and necessary spaces or 1,000 letters measuring 720 ems in space occupied. If 720 ems are worth 24 cents, 100 ems will be found to be worth $3\frac{1}{3}$ cents. All the other columns up to 1,000 ems are filled out accurately by simple multiplication. Thus only one calculation is necessary on each font. It would take but a short time to arrange such a table for any office. Such an exhibit, recording the true measurements and values of all the fonts of type, should be kept for the use of foremen and compositors, and a line added when a new font comes into the office By this means the work could be measured up as formerly, but paid for at the scale—24 cents per 1,000 letters, or what other amount was decided upon as the scale.

SCALE AT TWENTY-FOUR CENTS PER ONE THOUSAND LETTERS.

	VALUE OF—										
	50 ems.	100 ems.	200 ems.	300 ems.	400 ems.	500 ems.	600 ems.	700 ems.	800 ems.	900 ems.	1000 ems.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Nonpareil Roman (1,000 letters = 720 ems)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	10	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	20	$23\frac{1}{3}$	$26\frac{2}{3}$	30	$33\frac{1}{3}$
Nonpareil Old Style (1,000 letters—648 ems)	$1\frac{5}{9}$	$3\frac{2}{3}$	$7\frac{1}{3}$	11	$14\frac{2}{3}$	$18\frac{1}{3}$	22	$25\frac{2}{3}$	$29\frac{1}{3}$	33	$36\frac{2}{3}$
Minion Roman (1,000 letters—680 ems)	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$	21	$24\frac{1}{2}$	28	$31\frac{1}{2}$	35
Brevier Roman (1,000 letters—650 ems)	$1\frac{7}{9}$	$3\frac{5}{9}$	$7\frac{2}{9}$	$11\frac{1}{9}$	15	$18\frac{5}{9}$	$22\frac{2}{9}$	$26\frac{1}{9}$	30	$33\frac{7}{9}$	$37\frac{2}{9}$
Brevier Old Style (1,000 letters—576 ems)	$2\frac{1}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{6}$	$8\frac{1}{3}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	$20\frac{5}{6}$	25	$29\frac{1}{6}$	$33\frac{1}{3}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{2}{3}$
Bourgeois Roman (1,000 letters—560 ems)	$2\frac{1}{7}$	$4\frac{2}{7}$	$8\frac{4}{7}$	$12\frac{6}{7}$	$17\frac{1}{7}$	$21\frac{3}{7}$	$25\frac{5}{7}$	30	$34\frac{2}{7}$	$38\frac{4}{7}$	$42\frac{6}{7}$
Long Primer Roman (1,000 letters—570 ems)	$2\frac{1}{6}$	$4\frac{1}{3}$	$8\frac{2}{3}$	$12\frac{2}{3}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	21	$25\frac{1}{3}$	$29\frac{2}{3}$	$33\frac{1}{3}$	$37\frac{1}{3}$	42
Long Primer Old Style (1,000 letters—483 ems)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Small Pica Roman (1,000 letters—557 ems)	$2\frac{1}{9}$	$4\frac{4}{9}$	$8\frac{8}{9}$	13	$17\frac{7}{9}$	$21\frac{11}{9}$	26	$30\frac{4}{9}$	$34\frac{8}{9}$	39	$43\frac{3}{9}$
Small Pica Old Style (1,000 letters—471 ems)	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{7}{8}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{5}{8}$	$30\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{7}{8}$	41	$46\frac{1}{4}$	$51\frac{1}{4}$
Pica Venetian (1,000 letters—462 ems)	$2\frac{3}{5}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$10\frac{2}{3}$	$15\frac{5}{6}$	$20\frac{4}{5}$	26	$31\frac{1}{3}$	$36\frac{2}{3}$	$41\frac{3}{5}$	$46\frac{1}{2}$	52

And now I will conclude this troublesome subject by inviting anyone who has had the patience to read my communications carefully, and who is still puzzled in any particular, to send his queries to THE INLAND PRINTER, and I will take pleasure in attempting to answer them. Fraternally, SAMUEL RASTALL.

HOLD ON TO YOUR TRADE PAPER.

How do you read a technical paper? By running down the columns to see if there is something sensational to "catch your eye," or that specially interests you? If you pursue this course, you lose the money you paid for the paper. There is nothing in a well conducted technical paper which is not of value. All may not be equally interested in certain topics or subjects, but there is something for all, and "information" is a very elastic word. It covers all things useful; and to keep up with the times one should read a paper carefully. A properly edited technical paper is a handbook of the period and time in which we live. It sets forth current practice in certain branches of mechanics, or engineering, or other trades that support it, and it is the only vehicle for conveying technical knowledge in an easy, assimilable form. There are times in trade when there is next to nothing doing, and though the publishers scan the horizon and the immediate surroundings closely, little presents itself worthy of note. Then the paper is dull, and the publishers are as well aware of it as the readers are; but in the course of the year it must be either a poor paper, or a poor reader, that does not give or obtain the value of the subscription. Hold on to your trade paper if you would keep up with your trade.—*Mechanical Engineer.*

THE AUTOPLATE PROCESS.

The following description of the autoplate process by which the accompanying plate is produced, the work of Mr. H. A. Brown, photo-engraver, with Blomgren Bros., of this city, will no doubt prove of interest to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

In the first place, a gelatine plate is prepared which is very similar to that employed for ordinary swelled gelatine photo-engraving, except that a thicker film is used. This plate is made in the following manner: Allow a box of Cox's gelatine to soak in twelve ounces of water for an hour, then add eighty grains of bichromate of potash in powder, and one-half ounce of stronger ammonia. Heat the mixture to one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved, then filter through felt. Have prepared a number of plate glass plates of a size suitable for the work in hand, these glasses having been thoroughly cleaned with rotten stone, or other agency, so that all traces of grease shall be removed. Next, pour the gelatine solution over the plate, using about one ounce *by weight* for every eighty inches of surface, and spread it over the plate with a glass rod. Then place the plate on a warmed and level stone slab till the gelatine has equalized itself over the surface; now transfer the plate to a cold and level stone slab till the solution has gelatinized. The plate can then be put away in a dry, dark place to dry.

Now make a reversed negative of the subject in hand of a quality such as would be best for ordinary silver printing. Put this negative in a good, stout printing frame, with the gelatine plate over it, and expose the same to diffused light for from twenty minutes to half an hour. Next sensitize a glass plate in the same manner as for a negative, and expose to gaslight for about twenty or thirty seconds, and develop, fix and intensify it in the ordinary way, so as to obtain a dense black deposit; this plate, after drying, is to be coated with a thin asphalt varnish and thoroughly dried. Then rule the plate on any suitable ruling machine to get about from fifty to seventy-five lines to the inch, the lines to be one-fifth of the space between them. Then cross the ruling at an angle of about eighty degrees.

Now take the gelatine plate which has been printed under the reversed negative, and expose it again to good sunlight under the ruled plate for four minutes; then swell the gelatine plate in ice water, and in ten minutes a plaster cast is made of it, which is baked in an oven till thoroughly dry. This plaster cast will have on it cross lines in relief, but where the black lines are in the original the lines will be very high and the spaces between very shallow, and where the whites were in the original there will appear no lines on the plaster.

This plate is inked with an ordinary hard composition roller, with any good black ink, and the result is that where the lines are high in the plaster and the spaces low a solid black is obtained; and where the lines are low and ground from under printing the lines will be more or less thick, as they have been more or less exposed, thus giving a black and white reproduction of the original, which can be photo-engraved by any of the known processes.



Photo-engraved by Blomgren Bros., Chicago,

"GRANDMA'S CURLS."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. D., Alfred Centre, New York.—Robert Dick, of Buffalo, New York, is the patentee of Dick's Patent Mailer.

S. P. S., Independence, Mo., asks: How can I reduce ink for working cards, when it becomes too thick?

Answer.—Use reducing varnish; if so situated that it cannot be immediately obtained, a little kerosene will be found useful as a *makeshift.*

An inquirer in Independence, Kansas, asks: Can you tell me where I can get a good work on typography?

Answer.—The *American Printer*, by Thos. MacKellar, and published by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, is one of the best manuals of typography in the market. Send $1.50 to Shniedewend & Lee, of this city, for a copy.

A correspondent, writing from Newark, New Jersey, under date of November 25, says: I would feel greatly obliged to you if you would answer the following queries in the Answers to Correspondents column of THE INLAND PRINTER: 1. What is the size of a sheet of THE INLAND PRINTER before being cut or folded? 2. What is a "frisket?" 3. Can you give me the addresses of the publishers of and the price of the following foreign typographical journals: *The Modern Printer* (London), *The Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*, London, and *The Printers' Register*, also of London.

Answer.—1. 25 by 38. 2. An iron frame, fastened, by a hinge, to the upper part of the tympan, to hold the sheet of paper fast as it goes on and comes from the press. 3. *The Modern Printer* is published quarterly by M. P. McCoy, 3 Ludgate circus, London, price $1.50 per annum; *The Paper and Printing Trades' Journal* is published quarterly, by Field & Tuer, 50 Leadenhall street, London, price 50 cents per annum; *The Printers' Register* is published monthly, at 33a. Ludgate Hill, London, price 90 cents per annum.

A CORRESPONDENT in Erie, Penn., under date of Nov. 7th, writes as follows: Have had several disputes over the question: Should a page running the long way—up and down—be made up *foot to back* margin, or should the left hand or even pages only be made up to back margin? I have worked in several first-class offices, and the standing rule in such cases was to make up all pages running the long way foot to back margin. I have been obliged lately to make up all right hand or odd pages *head* to back margin. The reason offered for this being simply: Suppose you had a table, and it ran across *two* pages, would you then make up foot of each page to back margin? This I consider altogether a different question, and claim that where a *single* table runs across two pages (the long way of course) it is not two pages, but, on the contrary, *is one page.* Holding a book with one hand, the right hand, is it not more convenient and easier to turn it to the left to read a page made up this way, than it would be to turn it to the right? Just try it. All typefounders' and printers' books of every description that I can get hold of bear me out in my idea, but I would like to have your rule or idea of the subject to convince us.

Answer.—There is no *positive* rule, at least as far as we are aware. Accepting the fact that the pages read from left to right, we know of no reason why a page or series of pages reading the long way should be made an exception to the rule. Supposing an even and an odd page facing it contained *separate* tables, what valid reason can be advanced why the odd page should not be made up head to back margin, or why the Chinese custom of reading from right to left should be adopted?

A NEW YORK correspondent, under date of Nov. 16, asks: Is it proper for a book to have the same margin on top and bottom and both sides?

Answer.—We do not suppose that many people, even printers, agree upon the question of margins. Aldus and his disciple, Whittingham, made the back and top margins only about one-half or two-thirds as large as the front and bottom margins, and we think this proportion, or something like it, is the correct one. The conditions existing now are different from what they were in the time of these early printers, or even in the time of Whittingham, as books were scarcely ever trimmed, in these times until they came to be bound in fine bindings, while in this country they are universally trimmed when bound in cloth; so that whatever proportion of margin is made in the sheets, whether it has any symmetry or harmony depends entirely upon the binder. A good many people insist that the page should be placed in the center, and that top and bottom, front and back margins should be equal, but we do not think well of the idea, as a larger outer margin will permit new binding and retrimming of edges.

A NUMBER of inquiries have been received too late to answer in the present issue, and are unavoidably laid over.

A HONOR WELL BESTOWED.

A short time since Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4 unanimously elected Geo. W. Childs, Esq., of that city, an honorary member of the organization, placing his name No. 1 on its roster. The notification was made in a very unostentatious manner, the only ceremony being a delivery of the following letter, along with the certificate:

GEORGE W. CHILDS, ESQ:

Dear Sir,—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the "Philadelphia Pressmen's Union No. 4," to present the accompanying certificate of honorary membership unanimously conferred upon you, desire to say, that while as a body we have *not* been the recipients of your special philanthropy, yet as a part of the great family of organized labor organizations, having for our object the elevation of the craft to which we belong, and at the same time aiming to promote the interest of those by whom we are employed, we feel that we are indebted to you for the encouragement you have uniformly afforded such efforts. It is not necessary that we should enumerate the many acts of kindness which you have bestowed upon those who have endeavored to perform a faithful part in the great struggle of life, for the deeds of the noble-hearted philanthropist are "read and known," no matter how unostentatiously he may perform them. But the members of our organization are peculiarly impressed with a just appreciation of the kind consideration with which pressmen in your employ, and who are also members of Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 4, have invariably been treated.

Trusting that you may be pleased to accept this token of our sincere regard thus informally presented,

We remain yours truly,

WM. J. ADAMS,
C. H. SCOUT,
C. W. MILLER. } *Committee.*

Mr. Childs, on receiving the certificate, said in substance that he was greatly pleased to regard it as an additional token of the kindly feelings entertained toward him by the labor organizations of the country, and would place it among his other treasures of a like character. He also expressed the hope that the committee representing Pressmen's Union No. 4 would find it convenient to call on him again, and that he would always assure them of a warm welcome.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted by the U. S. patent office during the month of November, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

329,466.—Type Matrices, Machine for Making. F. D. Maltby, New York, N. Y., Assignor to National Typographic Company, of West Virginia.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

329,896.—Printer's Gage-Clamp. J. J. Floyd, Boston, Mass.

330,278.—Printing-Machine Inking Apparatus. G. A. Wilson, Broad Green, near Liverpool, Eng.

330,243.—Printing on Boards, Press for. V. M. Lamb, Racine, Wis.

330,040.—Printing-Presses, Device for Giving Positive Motion to Sliders of. R. Michle, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 17, 1885.

330,719.—Printing. Device for Chromatic. T. H. Lindley and F. M. Robinson, Lyons, Iowa.

330,533.—Printing-Machine Ink Table. E. A. Warren, Brooklyn, N. Y.

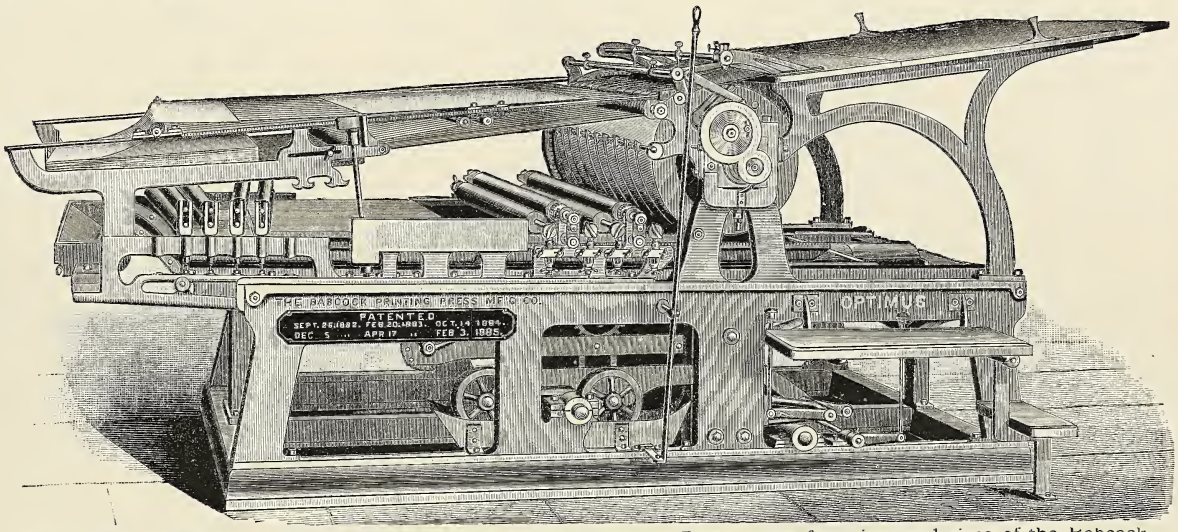
ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 24, 1885.

There were no patents relating to the printing interests, included in this issue.

A SUPERIOR water-proof paper, transparent and impervious to grease, is made by saturating good paper with a liquid prepared by dissolving shellac at a moderate heat in a saturated solution of borax. Such a mixture may be colored by the addition of various aniline dyes.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

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NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.



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General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

The sheet delivery is the most perfect yet invented.

1st. The bed is as EASY OF ACCESS FROM THE BACK AS AN ORDINARY IMPOSING-STONE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.

2d. The sheet is delivered PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE FEEDER (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "OPTIMUS."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

1st. OUR STILL GRIPPER MOTION, which REGISTERS PERFECTLY.

2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.

3d. The SHIELD, which effectually protects the PISTONS and AIR-CHAMBERS from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

4th. The PISTON, which can be ADJUSTED to the EXACT SIZE of the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.

5th. ROLLER OR JOURNAL BEARINGS, securing the following advantages: (*a*) ANY single roller may be REMOVED WITHOUT DISTURBING the others. (*b*) ALL the rollers may be REMOVED and REPLACED without altering their "set." (*c*) When desired, the FORM ROLLS MAY BE RELEASED from contact with the distributor and type WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.

6th. Our REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. Our IMPRESSION TRIP, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. Our CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

One of the above presses can be seen in operation in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 162 Clark Street, this city.

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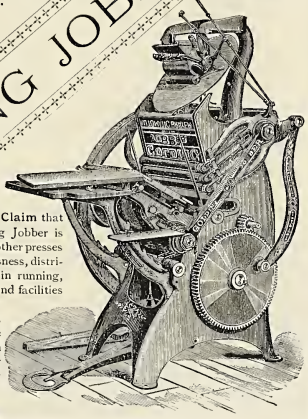
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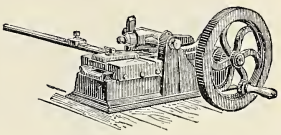
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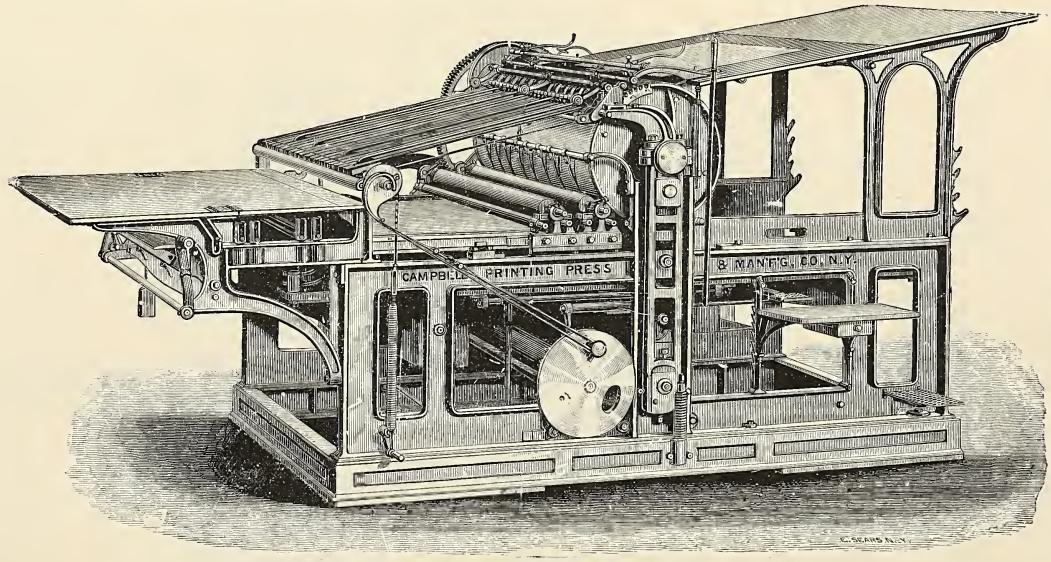
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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

III.—BEFORE THE WAR.

THE description of the various printing-offices that I have thus far attempted, together with all references to the men employed, is intended to apply to the situation of affairs as they existed in the summer and fall of the year 1857; and as I am depending altogether on memory, having neither notes nor other data to refer to, some slight inaccuracies and omissions may be detected. I find that the memory is a treacherous dependency on which to rely in writing of events that occurred so many years ago. The task may be likened to the examination of a landscape. Objects that stand out distinctly and clearly defined on a near view will appear to blend and become more closely merged together as you recede from them, until their outlines finally become indistinguishable. It is so in detailing events that happened at a comparatively remote period. The fading memory will crowd important incidents together, until seemingly there is no perceptible difference of time in their occurrence, when in reality they happened at widely separated dates.

The first change of any note that took place was in 1858, when the *Democratic Press* and *Chicago Tribune* consolidated. The terms upon which the consolidation took place, or the causes that led to it, I have now no knowledge further than that the *Democratic Press* vacated the premises occupied by them, the presses, type and material of all kinds being moved into the *Tribune* office. The new paper was known for some time as the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, which title was afterward changed to the one it still bears, the *Chicago Tribune*. John L. Scripps, Wm. Bross, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill and Alfred Cowles were the publishers of this paper following the consolidation. The effect of combining the type, presses and business of the two jobrooms was to secure to Chicago its first large and important job printing office, which office was augmented in a somewhat similar manner on one or two occasions at a later date. C. B. Langley was installed as foreman of the newsroom, and John T. Holt was made foreman of the jobroom. Holt was superseded by Glendower Medairy, who remained in charge of this establishment for many years. Conrad Kahler was placed in charge of the pressroom. Kahler, with a short intermission, continued his connection with this office until quite recently, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Bullock Press Manufacturing Company. He had previously perfected a patent on a folding attachment for the web press, which resulted very satisfactory to him in a pecuniary way, and if reports are true he is comfortably provided for so far as this world's goods are concerned. Medairy left the city many years ago, and although he is reported dead the last reliable information received of him was that he was working at the business in Washington.

It was during the same year (1858) that the *Times* was removed from its old quarters on La Salle street to 112 Dearborn street, near Madison, where the publishers were announced as Sheahan & Price, both of which gentlemen are now dead.

In 1860 the *Morning Counsel* was launched at 134 Clark street, under the pilotage of Alfred Dutch and B. W. Spears. Both of the gentlemen named were well known here at that time, although they failed to make a success of their paper.

In the same year C. H. McCormick, the celebrated reaper manufacturer, entered the ranks of journalism by founding the *Chicago Herald*, which was published at 128 Clark street, with Gov. McComas, a well known lawyer of this city, as editor. McCormick and McComas having both came from Virginia to this state, their sympathies were naturally with the southern candidate in the memorable canvas then being carried on for the presidency. It was generally understood to be their intention to support Breckinridge during that conflict; but when they came to make a survey of the field, they found the democratic masses in this vicinity so overwhelmingly in favor of Douglas, that they abandoned their intention, and gave the "Little Giant" a lukewarm support. The field, however, did not prove ample for the support of two democratic daily papers, which brought about a condition of affairs wherein the ample means at the disposal of Mr. McCormick gave that gentleman an undoubted advantage. The upshot of the matter was that Mr. McCormick purchased the *Times* property, which he consolidated with the *Herald*. The new paper was named the *Times and Herald*, and was moved into the McCormick block, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Gov. McComas being selected as chief editor. While under this management the paper did not develop any marked evidences of ability, nor did it promise to be in any way satisfactory as a financial investment.

At this time a journalistic genius, one that was destined to prove equal to the task of making a success of the *Times*—financially and otherwise—made his advent here. Wilbur F. Storey, who had previously been engaged in the newspaper business in Detroit, Mich., in company with some others, became the purchasers of the *Times*. This took place in the early part of 1861, and the concern was again removed, this time to 73 Randolph street.

The *Times*, as it was then and is yet known, entered upon a career of success that in some respects has been unparalleled in the annals of American journalism. A peculiar man in many respects, Mr. Storey undoubtedly possessed the highest order of ability essential to a successful journalist. He was a man that would brook no opposition to his views or to his policy; and whatever the *Times* is, it reflects his work, and his alone.

While the *Herald* was in existence the newsroom was under the foremanship of G. W. McDonald. "Walt," as he was generally known, was as prominent a printer as there was in the city in his day. He is now a health officer in the Town of Lake. The jobroom was under the charge of J. A. Hayes, who had, away back in 1854, been J. S. Thompson's first business partner.

When the paper passed into the possession of Mr. Storey, he placed Geo. Atkins, who had worked for him in Detroit, in charge of the newsroom, and R. V. Shurley, now of Dubuque, Iowa, was made foreman of the jobroom. The *Times* jobroom was owned by a gentleman named Worden, a brother of Admiral Worden, who commanded the Monitor in its famous battle with the rebel ram Merrimac. The last time I met Worden was several years ago in Madison, Wis., where he was proprietor of a jobroom connected with a paper there, and where he may yet be for all I know to the contrary.

It was in the early part of 1861 that John Wentworth decided on retiring from the newspaper business, when he sold the subscription list of the *Democrat* to the *Tribune* Company. To the best of my recollection the material of the office was sold piecemeal, being disposed of whenever and wherever an opportunity would offer. I believe the *Democrat* was the last daily newspaper that has ever been published on La Salle street. Certain it is that no printing-office of any kind has since occupied Jackson Hall, that being the name of the building from which Wentworth's paper was issued. With the exception of a few changes in the smaller joboffices, matters remained about as described until the beginning of the war of the rebellion.

The changes that take place in the personal peculiarities and characteristics of the printer from one decade to another would afford the student of human nature a lesson in the practical workings of the theory of development. At the time of which I write a strong predilection for the stage was among the most noticeable hobbies ridden by the younger members of the fraternity, it being found that about every other one of them entertained an idea that he possessed some special qualifications for the histrionic art, which only required a fair opportunity to enable the possessor to astonish the world. The incessant "spouting" of tragic lines occupied as much of their time and attention as did the work for which they were employed. Indeed, had the discussion of theatrical subjects become so general, that it was no uncommon thing to see a notice prominently displayed in nearly every joboffice prohibiting an indulgence in them. Why the feeling should prevail to any greater extent then than now it would be hard to say, but was probably owing to the fact that there then existed a closer connection between the theater and the printing-office than would be possible

under present circumstances. As before remarked, the theater furnished no inconsiderable portion of the business done by the printer, and it seemed to follow as a matter of course that everybody around the office was a "dead-head" to the theater under one pretense or another. So generally was the privilege of free admission recognized on the part of the printers and the managers, that it had become a regular practice among the morning newspaper compositors to repair to the theater every evening, their night's work being usually finished in time to allow of their witnessing the afterpiece, to which they were always admitted without question. As a consequence, the members of the two professions enjoyed a more fraternal footing than has been the case since, and resulted in the stage-struck youth being encountered in the printing-office more frequently than now. Numbers of them were either serving as "supes" at the theater, or were members of some dramatic club, though I have never heard of any of them gaining any prominence in the Thespian art. In this connection I may state that one of the first dramatic performances I ever had the pleasure of witnessing was one given by the Chicago Dramatic Club, which took place at the German Theater, corner of North Wells and Ohio streets, some time in the year 1857 or 1858. Among the performers, and standing near their head in point of merit, was our old friend John Buckie, Jr., to whose kindness I was indebted for a deadhead ticket. The performance was all my youthful imagination was led to expect, and was the cause of enhancing Mr. Buckie in my estimation to no trifling extent. What dreams of future glory may have floated through John's head as he found his way home after the performance that night, his ears ringing with the well-earned plaudits of his friends! Ah, John, we have both encountered the realities of life since then, and I dare say it would be difficult for either of us to awaken the golden dreams, the ambitions, and the pleasures of that long ago. We have seen friends come and go, a few to achieve the success they sought in life, but more to meet the common lot of humanity, so full of failure and disappointment, while others still have been conveyed to their last resting-place, and

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid."

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONAL.

Among our recent visitors was Howard Friend, of Geo. H. Friend & Son, of West Carrolton, Ohio.

J. Moran, connected with the establishment of R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York, recently made us a pleasant call.

A. W. Patton, of the Patton Paper Company, of Neenah and Appleton, Wis., has been staying in Chicago for a few days.

C. S. Wheelwright, of the Richmond Paper Co., Providence, R. I., has recently returned home from a somewhat extended western trip.

F. F. Hennig, of Minneapolis, was in Chicago a few days ago, buying stock preparatory to reëstablishing himself in the bookbinding business.

Geo. E. Bardeen, secretary of the Kalamazoo Paper Co., has just returned home, after a somewhat extended visit to the metropolis of the Northwest.

T. H. Whorton, of the Fox River Flour and Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., has returned to his home, after a visit to Chicago in the interests of his firm.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Simons & Co.—Business good.

Bingham's Son.—Business excellent; prospects good.

Farmer, Little & Co.—Business still continues to improve.

H. Hartt & Co.—Business excellent, better in fact than it has been for months.

Blomgren Bros.—Trade all that could be desired, both in photo-engraving and stereotyping.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.—Still running to full capacity. November's sales larger than for the corresponding month in any year since they have been in business. Better feeling prevailing, and confidence daily increasing. Inquiry good.

Marder, Luse & Co.—Business unchanged from last report, and little, if any, change in outlook.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.—Trade rather quiet, and expect it to remain so till after the holidays.

Chicago Paper Company.—Trade as good as could rationally be expected at this time of the year.

Union Typefoundry.—Trade fair, prospects good; gradually working into the interchangeable system.

Campbell Press and Manufacturing Co.—Trade still continues good. Have no fault to find with general business outlook.

W. O. Tyler Paper Company.—Trade continually improving. November's sales the largest since the firm has been in business.

C. B. Cottrell & Co.—Business good for this season of the year. Present indications warrant the prediction of an excellent trade after the holiday season.

F. P. Elliott & Co.—Business fair, though not as good as last year for the month of December so far, but expect that cold, steady weather will improve it.

J. W. Butler Paper Co.—Trade for holiday novelties excellent. Other trade very fair. See nothing discouraging in the future outlook, though prices are still too low.

Ostrander & Huke.—Business excellent; prospects all that could be desired. The Scott Press has given universal satisfaction, and orders for it are weekly increasing.

Illinois Typefounding Co.—Business and prices improving. Their extra durable metal finds a ready sale. Good prospects for continued improvement in general trade.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. J. R. Walsh has presented to the "Printers' Library" of the Historical Society of this city, several valuable publications.

Ault & Wiborg, ink manufacturers of Cincinnati, have recently opened a branch office at 152 and 154 Monroe street, under the supervision of Mr. Theo. Pohlmann.

C. B. Cottrell & Co. have entered suit for $25,000 damages against Blake, Shaw & Co., owners of the premises 198 and 200 Clark street, which collapsed on the morning of September 30.

By an arrangement with the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, members of the Chicago Typographical Union can obtain the privileges of the library at once, upon presentation of an application signed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

There seems to be an appreciable improvement in the printing business since our last issue, and the impression prevails it has come to stay. There are certainly fewer idle men than there were a few weeks since, and that is a good indication, to say the least.

Worthy of Emulation.—On Thanksgiving Eve Messrs. Shepard & Johnston presented each of their employés, some fifty in number, with a turkey. Such acts of consideration are invariably appreciated, at least by the right kind of men, and it always gives us pleasure to refer to them.

Acknowledgment.—We have received from the pen of Mr. C. H. Brennan, one of Chicago's oldest and best known printers, a biographical sketch of the late Mr. Addis M. Carver, which will appear in the January number. To old timers it will prove of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. Geo. W. Morris, an old and respected printer of this city, has been compelled through declining health, to abandon his profession for a time, and has taken a trip to the scenes of his boyhood, Leesburg, Va. We hope ere long to be able to chronicle his return to our midst, recuperated in health and strength.

The watch raffle for the benefit of Mr. Edward Irwin, which took place Thanksgiving eve, netted more than $300, and was a generous

Thanksgiving offering to an afflicted but worthy craftsman. The time-piece was won by W. R. Verlander, of the J. M. W. Jones bookroom, who is perfectly convinced that the raffle was honestly conducted.

THE following is an extract from a circular which has been extensively distributed among the craft in Chicago:

TO THE MEMBERS OF C. T. U. No. 16.— Nearly all Trades Union are organized upon both a benevolent and protective basis. Our Union is an exception. Owing to the large transient or "floating" membership, it would be impossible to have it so organized unless such organization was made imperative on all unions under the International jurisdiction. The want of a benevolent feature has been long felt, and it is now proposed to form a benefit society composed only of members of the C. T. U. who are in good standing. By the payment of a small sum monthly, a fund will be created for the relief and benefit of its members during sickness or other disability, and in cases of death to pay a sum sufficient to place those dependent upon the deceased member beyond immediate want.

We understand that more than one hundred names have been handed in of members who desire to join the proposed benevolent society, and from present indications it will prove, as it deserves to, a permanent and successful aid to the members of the Union.

AN improvement in the manufacture of printing material, for the purpose of meeting a desired end, has been put into effect by the Chicago branch of the American Press Association. The new dress recently put on to be used in the manufacture of plates, has the quadrats and spaces nicked in the center and on both sides of the type. All the letters have a corresponding center nick or groove. All the matter is leaded with twelve to pica brass leads. These leads are crimped in the center, so as to fit into the center nicks of the type, and thus lock the quadrats and spaces immovably. The spaces and quadrats are as high as the shoulders of the letters, but for the reason described, it is impossible for them to rise higher. Electrotype, instead of stereotype, plates are made from this type which are so thin that they can be rolled up like paper and shipped by mail to their customers, who are provided with solid bases upon which the thin plates are adjusted, and to which they are readily clamped with a tool constructed for the purpose. The advantages gained is in the saving of freight, and more prompt delivery through the mails.

AT the October meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, the following resolutions of respect to the late Hon. Emery A. Storrs (who was an honorary member of the organization), and of condolence to his surviving family, was unanimously adopted:

Learned in the law, indefatigable as an advocate, a silver-tongued and eloquent orator, broad and deep in his culture, an unfailing friend to the distressed and deserving, and princely in his generosity, the death of Mr. Storrs has left a void in this community which will be difficult to fill. Though he had attained only the years which are counted as the prime of manhood, he had won a national reputation for his many brilliant qualities.

The members of the Chicago Typographical Union have especial reason to remember Mr. Storrs, and they offer this tribute as a faint expression of their appreciation of his worth as a man and a citizen. They warmly sympathize with his stricken widow and family in their great loss, and join with them in sincere sorrow at his untimely end; and be it

Resolved, That a page in our records be devoted to the memory of Mr. Storrs, as a token of our respect and grateful remembrance of his unselfish kindness to us while living; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward a copy of the above to Mrs. Storrs, and that the same be also inserted in the daily newspapers and THE INLAND PRINTER.

RETURN OF GEN. THOMAS OSBORN.—From the Buenos Ayres *Herald* of October 16 we learn that Gen. Osborn, who for twelve years has been Minister of the United States to the Argentine Republic, took leave of President Roca on the day previous, presenting his letter of recall. It is seldom that a representative of any government succeeds in winning his way into the esteem of the people with whom his lot has been temporarily cast, and at the same time maintaining the dignity of the country he represents, in such an eminent manner as this gentleman has succeeded in doing. In speaking of his retirement, the *Herald* justly says:

General Osborn leaves a service of ripe years, of unbroken usefulness, of lasting good to the relations of the two republics, and full of honors, and with the warm gratitude and love of the Argentine Republic. Personally, General Osborn is regarded as almost as much of this republic as the one where born, and for which he fought and suffered; indeed, if there is any class or nationality in which he is not held in affectionate respect we have never found it.

To him may be applied the definition of the true gentleman—"as gentle as a woman and as manly as a man." A great-hearted, generous, helpful, brave gentleman is General Osborn, and it is no detraction to the honorable gentleman who succeeds him when we say that his retirement leaves a feeling of bereavement with all who know him,—and who does not?

Gen. Tom Osborn is a genuine Chicagoan, and was appointed from this city as minister to the Argentine Confederation by President Lincoln. He will be remembered as colonel of the gallant 39th Illinois, who by merit alone rose to the position of major-general. A brave man, a thorough soldier, a courteous gentleman and a true friend his many old time acquaintances will be glad to welcome back to their midst.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

A. B. LAMBORN, job printer and publisher, La Crosse, Wis., contributes one of the most chaste, effective and finely printed business cards that we have yet received from any quarter.

ROBINSON & STEPHENS, artistic printers, 91 Oliver street, Boston, send a business card in lake and purple on cream-colored board, the design and general effect of which is very pleasing.

CRAMER, ATKINS & CRAMER, Milwaukee, send a number of exquisitely designed and executed specimens in colors and gold, the work of Mr. J. S. Bletcher, which stamps that gentleman as a thorough, painstaking artist.

THE well known firm of Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., sends a varied collection, which fully sustains its deservedly high reputation. In unique and artistic designs, absolute *perfection* of execution, and harmonious blending of colors, no establishment in the country surpasses, and few equal its productions.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, Chicago, have just issued a 32-page Annual and Almanac for 1886, which contains a great deal of valuable general and historical information, and is gotten up—as all the productions of this house are—in the highest style of the art. The pages are surrounded with a handsomely designed, neutral tinted floral border. The article descriptive of "How Books are Printed," profusely illustrated, is of more than usual interest.

SPECIMENS have also been received from the following: the Bullard Printing House, Wheeling, W. Va., a handsome dinner bill of fare for Thanksgiving; Agnew Welch, of the Ada (Ohio) *Record*, a neatly printed four-page business card; Louis C. Hesse, 321 Market street, St. Louis; D. C. Chalfant, 19 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, a business card of neat design and special merit; Mack & Son, Sterling, Ill.; Knowlton, McLeary & Co., Farmington, Me., H. S. Goodwin, compositor; N. B. Nelson & Bro., 76 Merrimac street, Boston; Central Printing Co., 34 East Market street, Indianapolis, design creditable, but coloring weak and ineffective; Graphic Press, Cincinnati, price list, execution admirable and presswork perfect; Pioneer Press Co., St. Paul, Thos. H. McKone, compositor.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE New Orleans directory has been printed in St. Louis. *Why?*

IT is rumored that the New York *Sun* will be reduced in price to one cent.

THE Hatch Printing Co., of Springfield, Mass., write us that they have retired from business.

THE Hartford *Sunday Journal*, heretofore non-union, has recently become a union office. Glad to hear it.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 12, of Baltimore, has prohibited the use of plate matter under its jurisdiction.

ALL the printing offices in St. Joseph, Mo., are union offices except one; a pretty good showing—seven out of eight.

THE Forest City *Press* (Dakota) recently favored its readers with a supplement printed in the Sioux Indian language.

THE *Evening Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, which for twenty-eight years has been a non-union office, has lately become a union establishment.

A PRINTER is as ubiquitous as a Texas flea, as fickle as Colorado weather, as virtuous as Mrs. Langtry, as liberal as Cleopatra, as gallant as Marc Anthony, as strong-minded as Dr. Mary Walker, as unique as

James G. Blaine, as truthful as Grover Cleveland, and has more gall than some of the Mormon bishops.—*East Oregonian.*

A NEW Sunday morning paper, *The Sunday Visitor*, published by King Bros., made its appearance in St. Joseph, Mo., on the 22d of November.

THE *North American*, of Philadelphia, the oldest daily newspaper in the United States, and one of the ablest, has recently become a union office.

THE candidates to the meeting of the International Typographical Union, in Pittsburgh, have already commenced log-rolling, and a lively time is expected. As a matter of course.

THERE is a movement on foot in Philadelphia having for its object the formation of a stereotyper's and electrotyper's union, to be chartered by the International Typographical Union.

THE Newark, N. Y., *Union* has changed hands, Frank H. Jones having sold out to H. H. Fisk, November 14. Mr. Fisk has acted as editor of the *Union* for the past three years.

IT is proposed to hold a celebration in Philadelphia, in December, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of printing in the Middle Colonies of North America.

A NEW Bullock perfecting press has been put up in the government printing-office in Washington, which will roll out twelve thousand of the fascinating *Congressional Record* an hour this winter.

THE Typographical Union, of Galveston, has withdrawn in a body from the Trades Assembly of that city, declaring that its allegiance to the International Union is paramount to the dictates of the former.

ANOTHER new and handsome illustrated journal is the Cincinnati *Graphic*. It has a pretty tinted cover and sixteen pages of pictures and reading matter. We wish it every success, and, what is more, it deserves it.

EIGHT morning dailies are now published in the city of New York. Boston has five, and its population is less than a third as large as New York's. New Orleans has four, and its population is a third less than that of Boston.

REMINISCENCES.—We are pleased to announce that there will shortly appear in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, a series of articles from the pen of Captain Alex. Harlfinger, of Philadelphia, a very able and well known printer.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a special invitation to attend the first annual ball of Omaha Typographical Union, held on Thanksgiving Eve, November 25. We have no doubt the "boys" had a good, enjoyable time, and that a handsome addition to the amount in the treasury was secured.

IN a circular to the trade recently issued by the Boston Typefoundry, it says: "We have purchased the entire plant of the New England Typefoundry with the good-will thereto belonging, and respectfully ask of its customers that their orders may be sent to us. We repeat this announcement in order to counteract the effect of misleading circulars which have been lately issued."

AN exchange puts it in a very forcible manner when it says: It is time the International put a stop to printers walking into an office, with the odor of rum strong upon their breath, and almost demanding that the chairman raise them a contribution. Sometimes there are deserving ones. The majority, however, are too fond of whisky, and too lazy to work. Such men should not be allowed to have cards.

THE *Boston Post*, after a long and bitter experience—or rather its managers—realizing that their true interests demanded the employment of union printers, have made it a union establishment. In announcing the change the managers say: "We were moved to this by a number of considerations, the chief of which is the indisputable fact that the best and most trustworthy workmen are members of the union."

THE Baltimore *Sun* recounts a meeting of Colonel R. M. Hoe, the press inventor and manufacturer, and Mr. A. S. Abell, the editor of the *Sun*, at Mr. Abell's country seat, Guilford, in Baltimore county. Each of these men has passed his seventieth year, and for fifty years they have been intimate friends. The *Sun* runs over a few of the changes in the arts and industries since 1835, and points with justifiable pride to the fact that both Mr. Abell and Colonel Hoe have kept to the front of the age of progress. They have ever taken the tide at the flood, and gone on to fortune. They both are ornaments of American life. May their hairs whiten peacefully.—*Exchange.*

A TYPESETTING match has been arranged between Joseph McCann, of the New York *Herald*, and William C. Barnes, of the *World*, to take place Tuesday, December 15. The articles of agreement are as follows: Time, four hours; solid minion, without paragraphs; full sized case; each man to correct his own composition, and one line to be deducted for each minute consumed, and a fraction of a line for each fraction of a minute; each man to empty his own stick; the stakes will be $500; the referee's decision will be final; measure to be twenty-five ems minion; the copy to be reprint, followed strictly, and to be furnished five minutes before time; the spacing to be as near book spacing as possible; no word or syllable of a word to be turned, if it can be got into the line; the different spaces to be in their proper places.

A CURIOUS "find" was made the other day in the progress of the work on the new dam at St. Cloud, Minn. On the bank of the river, just at the mouth of the canal, quite a quantity of old type was turned up—a part of the outfit of the St. Cloud *Visitor*, of which the *Journal-Press* is the lineal descendant, which, nearly twenty-eight years ago, the night of March 24, 1858, was taken from the office, occupying a building then standing near by but some time ago removed, and thrown into the river by Colonel Lowry, James Shepley and other early Democrats, who could not stand the political utterances of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, the editor. The type was found in a perfect state of preservation, the letters being as clear as when used on the press, and it was carefully collected by the men and divided up as a relic of early days in St. Cloud.

AT a recent meeting of Typographical Union No. 181, of Meadville, Pa., the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered published in THE INLAND PRINTER:

WHEREAS, A systematic attempt is being made to import into the State of Pennsylvania from abroad and from the centers of immigration in this country, cheap labor, particularly Chinese, to compete with the laboring classes of America, especially those immediately surrounding us, and

WHEREAS, Such importation is not only a serious detriment to all who are struggling hard at present for an honest living, but is actually a system of slaveholding, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby pledge all the moral and financial assistance in our power to aid in denouncing and protesting against such a pernicious practice, and

Resolved, That we inform our sister unions of our determination, coöperate heartily with those who have taken similar steps, and endeavor to obtain the help of others to aid us in the good work.

THERE are 35,000 papers and other periodicals published in the world, of which the United States owns 13,494, or about two-fifths. The New York *Sun* discovers that 550 American newspapers are called the News, 489 are called the Times, 415 Journals, 406 Democrats, 297 Gazettes, 273 Republicans, 198 Enterprises, 180 Independents, 180 Tribunes, 179 Records, 177 Couriers, 173 Sentinels, 149 Presses, 137 Registers, 128 Chronicles, 126 Reporters, 119 Stars, 117 Reviews, 108 Suns, 107 Leaders, 99 Advertisers, 98 Argus, 90 Standards, 80 Free Presses, 83 Posts, 74 Bulletins, 72 Expresses, 71 Banners, 70 Observers, 63 Unions, 61 Citizens, 59 Messengers, 54 Eagles, 53 Dispatches, 49 Advances, 49 Indexes, 46 Transcripts, 44 Mirrors, 39 Pioneers, 37 Commercials, 37 Globes, 35 Echoes, 27 Watchmen, 27 Mercuries, and 20 Vindicators.

FOREIGN.

A FRENCH newspaper has been established in the island of Madagascar.

THERE has been a strike among the printers of Ajaccio, Corsica, for higher wages and fewer apprentices.

THE task of translating the ancient Japanese characters into words spelt with Roman letters, has at length been completed, and some school books on the new system have been issued.

IN the city of Valparaiso, Chili, there are twelve printing-offices, of which three are German. Besides the three dailies published in Spanish, there is a German paper issued twice a week. The number of compositors and pressmen in the city is about three hundred.

Out of 35,000 newspapers in the world, 16,500 are in English, 7,800 in German, 6,850 in French, 1,600 in Spanish, and 1,450 in Italian.

The committtee of the Melbourne Typographical Association recommend the reduction of the term of apprenticeship from seven to five years.

The rate of pay at Melbourne continues to be $13 per week of forty-eight hours, a little over $16, for the fifty-nine hour system of the United States.

At the request of the Belgian Typographical Association, a government commission has been appointed to inquire into the question of printing in prisons.

The master printers of South Australia have formed an association for the protection of their interests, and to promote friendly intercourse among its members.

The state of trade in all the capitals of the Australian colonies according to the *Australian Typographical Journal*, materially improved during the month of July.

A new reducing and enlarging printing machine on improved principles has been brought out by M. A. Laville, of Paris. The India rubber is said to be extended in a more perfectly regular manner than in existing machines.

Franz Lipperheide, the Berlin publisher of the *Modenwelt* (the World of Fashion), offers prizes of 3,000, 2,000 and 1,000 marks for the best drawings of wood cuts, for use in that paper. Persons in any part of the world may compete.

The question of establishing a relief fund for the unemployed members of the Melbourne Typographical Association was carried at the half-yearly meeting by a majority of ninety-six. It is curious to note that as many as one hundred and fifty members abstained from voting on the question at all.

The Australian Typographical Union is growing steadily in power and influence, and at present embraces the societies in Melbourne, Adelaide, Ballarat, and South and North Tasmania; and the alliance will soon be strengthened by the admission of the New South Wales and Queensland associations.

There are three coöperative printing offices at Vienna—the "Erste Wiener Vereinsdruckerei" (founded in 1868), the "Genossenschaftsdruckerei" (established in 1869), and the "Gesellschaftsdruckerei" (founded in 1873.) The financial position in 1884 of the three printing offices is shown by the fact that the first lost 4,247 florins; the second cleared a profit of 975 florins, and the third of 465 florins.

The first English journal ever published in Japan by a Japanese has just made its appearance in Yokohama. There are several English journals in Japan, but they belong to British subjects, and are written in the interests of foreigners, who almost alone buy them. The *Anglo-Japanese Times*, however, is published and written by and for the Japanese themselves. It is brought out by the proprietor of an important native newspaper, the *Mainichi Shimbun*, or *Daily News*.

Carl Reichenbach, the nephew of Frederik Koenig, the inventor of the printing machine, who died last year, above eighty years of age, at Augsburg, where he was a master printer, has bequeathed 1,000 marks to every man in his employ, and an annuity of 500 marks to the editor of the small paper he was publishing. The deceased, the son of Koenig's very poor sister, had been apprenticed to a turner, and it was Koenig who made a printer of him, and raised his social position.

The school for printers' and typefounders' apprentices grows in prosperity, the number of pupils being now three hundred and fifty (one hundred more than in the preceding year). A third branch of the school has had to be opened. Facilities are afforded to apprentices in newspaper offices for attending the school in their free hours. By a recent decision of the state minister of instruction, the scope of the school will be enlarged so as to furnish workmen—compositors, pressmen, and machine-minders—with the opportunity to advance and complete their knowledge. Evening classes will be instituted for instruction in practical chemistry, the history and principles of the ornamentation of hooks, practical composition and printing, the technology of presses and printing machines; and all this by men famous as authorities in their special line, and for the trifling sum of three florins (about 5s.) for the whole winter, with six lessons every week. The Austrian minister of instruction deserves the thanks of all operatives, as in other trades similar classes are being instituted.—*Printers' Register, London.*

According to the "Annuaire de la Presse Francaise," there were published last year, in the departments of France (exclusive of Paris), 2,506 newspapers and periodicals, as compared with 2,446 in the preceding year. As regards politics, 678 were republican and 482 monarchial, the corresponding figures for the year 1883 having been 836 and 456 respectively. In Paris alone there were started during the past year 473 new journals, of which number, however, only a very small proportion survived.—*Printers' Register, London.*

REMOVAL.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons have removed their office and workshops from 202 Clark street to 292 Dearborn street, one of the most eligible and convenient locations for manufacturing purposes in the city of Chicago. The upper part of the building will be devoted to the manufacture of electrotype and stereotyping machinery and printing-press repairing. The increased accommodations in their new quarters are such as to enable them to increase their facilities more than threefold over those afforded in their former location. A new engine and boiler of the most approved make, together with other improvements in contemplation, will, they claim, give them the most complete manufacturing establishment of the kind in the West. A special feature will be the establishment of a department devoted exclusively to the repairing of printing-presses, where none but the most skilled workmen, versed in their mechanism, will be employed; while the want of the special tools they propose to add for this purpose—long recognized in this city and the West—will remove all vexatious delays to which the printer has been heretofore subjected by being compelled to wait until parts of presses ordered have been supplied from factories in the East.

The new office is situated on the ground floor, running through to Fourth avenue, is spacious and elegantly furnished, and when thoroughly fitted up will be one of the most desirable in the city.

A FAST ILLUSTRATED PAPER PRESS.

How to print large editions of finely illustrated newspapers quickly has been troubling the publishers of all such papers the world over. It is rather surprising that a Russian paper issued in St. Petersburg, is the first to try a new press specially designed to do such work.

The press has been built by Denier, of Paris, and the idea is to have the printing of the illustrations done either before or after the reading matter, but during the same run of the sheet through the press. Thus the reading matter is made up in forms with blank spaces where the pictures go, while in the picture forms the reading space is left blank. There is an arrangement whereby the illustrations are inked by rollers separate from those used in inking the reading matter, so that fine ink can be used for the cuts and ordinary ink for the text. The making-ready is done as in all book presses.

The sheets are cut as they are printed, collected five at a time, and deposited on a receiving table without any tape touching the impression, and the copies, when delivered in this manner, are said to be as clean as when they leave the press.—*The Paper Mill.*

The Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, claim the following points of superiority for the Stonemetz folding machine. They have iron rolls, made in such a way that they do not accumulate ink to smut the sheet, and do not require cleaning, and, being made of iron cannot warp or get out of shape; steel shafts; accurately cut gear; patented packer, acknowledged to be the most perfect device for this purpose yet used; patented automatic yielding tape supports, avoiding any unnecessary strain on the tapes, and adjusted to just the tension necessary; patented geared paster, delivering the paste evenly and positively, regardless of its consistency, and so arranged that it can be thrown into or out of operation without stopping the machine, the cams for operating the different starting blades being operated from one wheel and rigidly fastened thereto, the starting blades cannot get out of time.

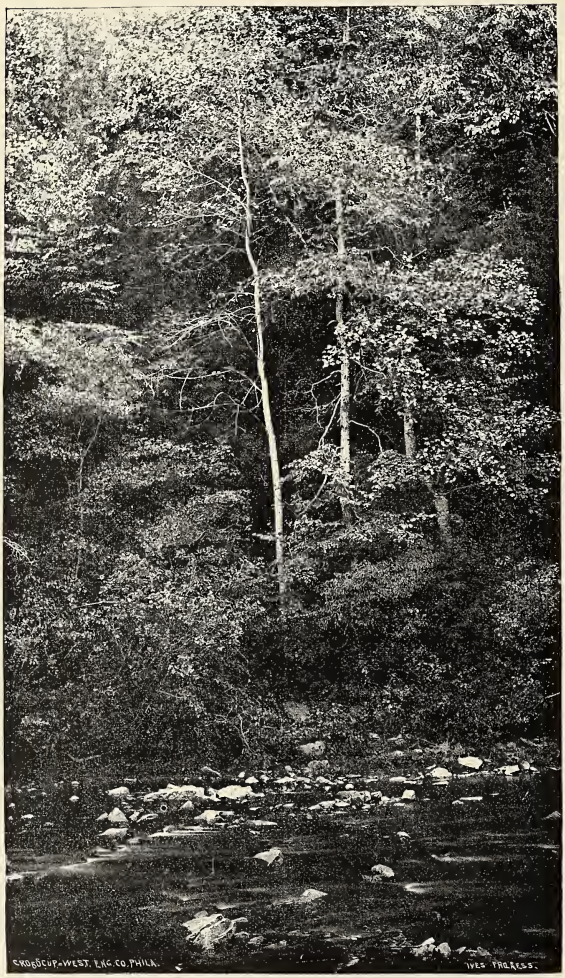


ILLUSTRATION BY THE IVES PROCESS.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

For six years past the Philadelphia *Record* has issued an annual almanac for gratuitous distribution to its subscribers, and year by year the artistic and literary features of the work have shown marked improvement. THE RECORD ALMANAC for 1866 promises to be by far the best of the series; the illustrations will be "Ives" process plates, by the *Crosscup & West Engraving Co., of Philadelphia*, from negatives by Carolus & Walmsley, a specimen of which is shown on page 182 of the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IN 1829 there were sixty papermills in Massachusetts, six of them using machinery.

THE Duplex Press Company have commenced work at Battle Creek, Mich. They manufacture double printing-presses, those that print both sides of a paper at once, and employ fifty machinists from the start.

THE value of book, job and newspaper printing in New England, the Middle and Western states in 1860 reached $39,428,043, while the product of the same industries for the same states in 1850 was but $11,586,549.

PAPER of proper thickness is rendered transparent by soaking in copal varnish. When dry, it is polished, rubbed with pumice-stone, and a layer of soluble glass is applied and rubbed with salt. It is stated that the surface is as perfect as glass.

MESSRS. SAMUEL JONES & Co, 56 Carter lane, London, England, have recently erected machinery for gumming paper in the continuous web, and rolling and cutting up afterward to the required sizes. All gummed paper will be returned with trimmed edges.

AN English paper says that a German papermaker has discovered or invented a scheme for making strawboard at $15 per ton. It is proposed to form a company for its manufacture, among the directors of which are several well known names, one that of a very large Scotch papermaker.

To clean rollers used for printing copying inks, it is best to avoid water, which, it is claimed, weakens them. Spirits of wine proves much more efficient; it takes the ink off immediately, does not injure the rollers, and as it vaporizes almost instantaneously they may be used directly.

PRINTED matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper, if wet with a weak solution of iron mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

To protect type cases and boards against the influences of damp German manufacturers of such are treating the different parts of them with hot oil, impregnating thoroughly before putting them together. They will never warp after having undergone this treatment. Suppose our American manufacturers try the experiment.

NICKEL-PLATED stereotypes are largely used in Germany, and it is claimed that they will outlast ten common stereos. It is also said that German typefounders are nickel-plating their copper matrices, as thereby a better result is obtained, while the matrix is rendered much more durable. The copper is plated before it is punched.

AN invention is reported from Turin. It consists in the application of light-giving materials to printing-ink, by which print becomes luminous in the dark, so that in future it will be possible to read at night, in bed or during a journey, without the assistance of candle or lamp. A new daily paper, in which this luminous material will be used, is, it is said, about to be published at Turin.

ROMAN type appears to be gaining ground in Germany. It seems that its use has become more general in Germany for printing books having an international character. In the second half of 1884 there were published in Germany and Austria 163 linguistic works in Gothic characters, against 390 in Roman type. Of books devoted to medical science, natural history and physical science, 149 were printed in Gothic characters and 720 in Roman type.

IT is a well-known fact that hard paper will become smooth and take the ink readily when a little glycerine is added to the water used for wetting purposes. But it may be less known that the ink will also dry very quickly on paper wetted with glycerine water. Posters with large and full-faced types will be dry in a quarter of an hour, while the drying process, when the printing has been done on paper simply water wetted, will require hours.

A NEW writing machine has been patented by Herr E. W. Brackelsberg, also the inventor of the composing machine which was described some time ago in the *Register*. He claims as a novelty for his machine that its types are not of equal quadrangular shape as those of other machines, but of real type shape, so that pages printed or written by his type-writer are much easier to be read than those written with quadrangular types, and more reading matter may be inserted in the space of a page. The price of Herr Brackelsberg's machine is £12.—*Printers' Register, London.*

A SPANISH NEWSPAPER.—The most widely circulated newspaper in Spain is *La Correspondencia*, the average issue of which is 200,000, though it has been known to reach 300,000. It contains no political articles, but simply news and scraps. It has no editor properly so called. A dozen reporters furnish the necessary matter. They drop their copy in a leather bag hung up in the composing-room. When the overseer finds the men running short he goes to the bag and takes out a handful of manuscript. The paper is made up without any attempt to arrange or classify the paragraphs.—*Bulletin de L'Imprimerie.*

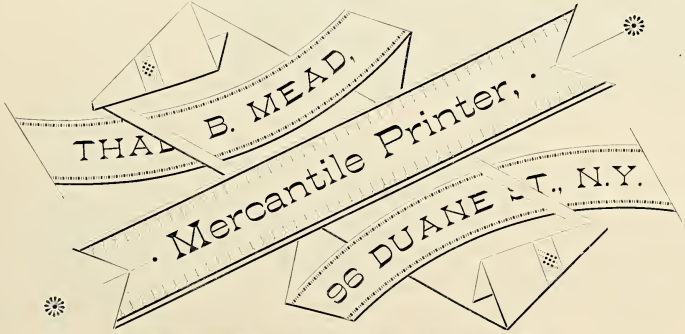
AN elastic-faced printing type is the recent invention of R. H. Smith, Springfield, Massachusetts, for which a patent has been secured. It is constructed upon an entirely new plan, which involves the least possible amount of wear and friction, prints with the greatest ease, and insures the most perfect results yet attained. It consists of a hard-bodied printing-type, whose printing character is made integral with the body. An elastic coating or cushion is molded and vulcanized to the type body, the character projecting into the elastic coating, forming an elastic-faced printing character, which is supported and secured firmly in place by the type.

ENGINES rated by their builders at 100 horse-power, with 22½ pounds of steam per hour per horse-power, are sometimes found by indicator or break to develop but 75 horse-power, consuming 30 pounds of steam hourly. In each case 2,250 pounds of steam is used, and probably 250 pounds of coal burned; but in the second instance both power and economy are too low, and might sometimes be brought to proper capacity and duty simply by resetting the valves. A saving of ten per cent in cost of lubricants has been shown by the indicator to cause an increase of ten per cent in the more important item of coal. Power lessees paying for 50 horse-power sometimes get but 30; and others while paying for only 30 use 50. Lawsuits from these causes are frequent, and bad feeling, annoyance and pecuniary loss much more so.—*Grimshaw.*

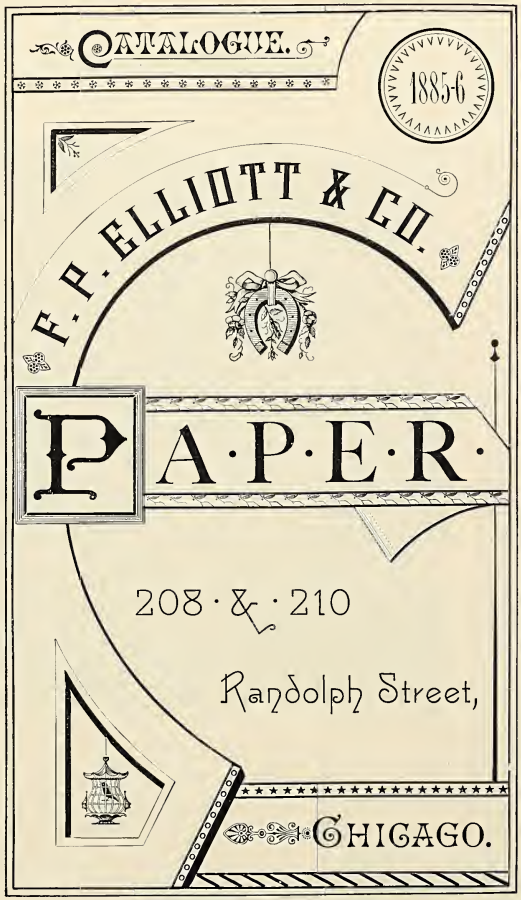
THE *Patent Blatt* describes a process, introduced by M. Rosenthal, of Frankfort, for making artificial lithographic stones. The ingredients consist simply of cement. In the first place, a sufficient quantity of finely-ground cement is mixed with water, and allowed to harden in slabs, either in the open air or in an oven. When the cement has set, these slabs are wetted and heated until they crack in all directions. It is then reduced to a fine powder, and is well mixed with an equal quantity of fresh cement. This mixture, in a dry state, is put into strong cast-iron moulds, and subjected to a pressure of from thirty to thirty-five atmospheres. A sufficient quantity of water is then introduced on one side of the mould, and is drawn through the mass of dry powder by means of a pump connected with the opposite side. This water contains a certain quantity of finely-powdered cement, which is thus caused to penetrate through the mass, expelling at the same time the air, and cementing it firmly together. The artificial stone is subjected to further pressure. In this manner slabs of the required size can be formed economically. Carbonate of lime may be substituted for cement, in which case the stones are of a lighter color.—*Printers' Register.*



FRED. L. MORRILL, COMPOSITOR, WITH LEWIS & JOHNSTON, SACRAMENTO.

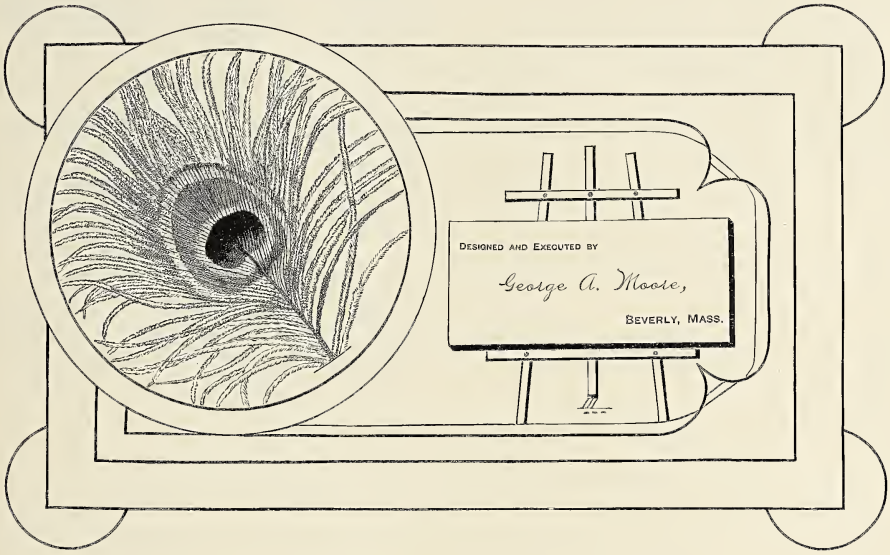


F. RUSSELL, COMPOSITOR, WITH THAD. B. MEAD, 96 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.



SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, Printers, 140-146 Monroe St., Chicago.
A. R. ALLEXON, COMPOSITOR.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.





E. W. BROWN, COMPOSITOR, WITH BOWERS & BROWN, NEEDHAM, MASS.

PAPER PRICES FOR MANY YEARS.

From old account books and various business papers, the Bureau of Statistics of Labor in Massachusetts has ascertained and published the prices for a large number of articles from 1752 to 1860. The paper relating to paper is as follows:

Years.	Basis.	Amount.
LETTER PAPER.		
1783,	qr.	$0.202
(letter sheet)	ea.	.015
1784,	qr.	.166
1793,	qr.	.209
1794,	qr.	.195
(letter sheet)	ea.	.01
1795,	qr.	.195
1799,	qr.	.221
1800,	qr.	.22
(letter sheet)	ea.	.01
(blue)	r'm	1.50
1801,	qr.	.20
(high)	r'm	2.67
(low)	r'm	.875
1802,	qr.	.375
	r'm	3.00
1803,	qr.	.313
1804, (high)	qr.	.375
(low)	qr.	.25
(wholesale)	r'm	.175
	qr.	1.25
1805, (high)	r'm	.45
(low)	qr.	.28
	qr.	1.25
1806,	qr.	.343
(blue)	qr.	.625
1807,	qr.	.375
(wholesale)	r'm	.833
1808, (high)	r'm	3.25
(low)	r'm	1.00
1809, (high)	r'm	2.88
(low)	r'm	1.08
1810, (high)	r'm	3.00
(low)	r'm	.916
(blue)	r'm	1.25
1811, (blue)	r'm	1.25
1812,	qr.	.25
1813,	qr.	.25
1816,	qr.	.061
(letter sheet)	ea.	.01
1817,	qr.	.063
	r'm	3.17
(letter sheet)	ea.	.013
(French)	r'm	2.00
1818,	r'm	3.00
1820, (high)	r'm	2.50
(low)	r'm	2.00
1823,	qr.	.20
	r'm	.75
1824,	r'm	4.50
1825,	qr.	.50
1827, (high)	r'm	3.50
(low)	r'm	3.00
1829, (high)	qr.	.34
LETTER PAPER—*cont.*		
1829, (low)	qr.	$0.20
	r'm	3.00
1830,	qr.	.24
1831,	r'm	2.63
1833,	r'm	1.50
1837,	qr.	.20
1838,	qr.	.375
	r'm	62
1839, (high)	qr.	.38
(medium)	qr.	.24
(low)	qr.	.10
1840,	qr.	.25
(high)	r'm	3.25
(low)	r'm	2.75
1841, (high)	qr.	.26
(low)	qr.	.05
(letter sheet)	ea.	.02
1843,	qr.	.24
	r'm	2.00
1845, (high)	qr.	.37
(medium)	qr.	.25
(low)	qr.	.198
1846,	qr.	.196
	r'm	2.00
1847,	qr.	.21
	r'm	2.50
1848, (high)	qr.	.20
(low)	qr.	.125
1850,	qr.	.20
(letter sheet)	ea.	.01
1852,	qr.	.24
1855,	qr.	.38
1856, (high)	qr.	.36
(low)	qr.	.11
(high)	r'm	1.96
(low)	r'm	1.12
1857,	qr.	.137
1858, (high)	qr.	.25
(medium)	qr.	.13
(low)	qr.	.035
(letter sheet)	ea.	.01
1859, (high)	qr.	.20
(low)	qr.	.08
(letter sheet)	ea.	.01
WRAPPING PAPER.		
1798,	r'm	1.17
1806, (brown)	qr.	.375
1808, (wholesale)	r'm	.80
1809,	r'm	.917
1810, (high)	r'm	1.25
(low)	r'm	1.00
1811,	r'm	1.00
1812,	r'm	.931

A RECENT DECISION.

Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut, rendered a decision November 3, in the case of C. B. Cottrell & Co. *vs.* The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, and C. B. Cottrell *vs.* Nathan Babcock, which cases were both tried at the last session of the court.

In the first case, the plaintiffs claimed that defendant company had no right to use the name "Babcock," nor to publish the fact, that Nathan Babcock was of the late firm of Cottrell & Babcock. In the second case, plaintiff brought suit to compel the defendant to insert the words "good will" in the body of the contract entered into at the time of their dissolution of copartnership. Both suits were begun soon after the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company began business at New London, Conn., and the property of the company was attached for $30,000 in the first suit, and the property of Mr. Babcock attached for $5,000 in the second. The plaintiff brought but two witnesses at the trial, C. B. Cottrell and one of his workmen. No evidence was brought to prove that any damage had been sustained by the plaintiffs, Mr. Cottrell admitting, under oath, that he had no knowledge of any presses having been sold by the defendants, when the suit was begun. In the second case, the plaintiff failed to show any point wherein the defendant had failed in the full and faithful performance of his contract, as entered into at the time of their dissolution of partnership.

Judgment was rendered, in both instances, for the defendants. This decision settles a controversy about which there seems to have been a misunderstanding in the public mind, both as regards the nature of the plaintiffs' claims and the real reason for bringing the above named suits.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

The Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York, have recently issued their fourth annual price list of Holiday Engravings, adapted to the Christmas and New Year's trade, and specially appropriate to the season. It is sufficiently varied in size and quality to meet every requirement, and contains many gems of art, which can be utilized for a thousand different purposes. A proof of any of the pictures will be forwarded on receipt of two-cent stamp. The engraving in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, entitled "The Young Philanthropist," may be accepted as a sample of the specimens furnished.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS ASSOCIATION.

The employing electrotypers and stereotypers of Chicago have formed an association which has been incorporated under the laws of the state, the objects of which, according to the preamble adopted, are as follows:

To establish and maintain an equitable scale of prices; to protect each other in all our dealings with our employés, and the different branches of trade; to prevent all cutting down of prices; to help each other in weeding out irresponsible persons; to notify each other of any unusual piece of work that presents itself for extra figuring to get at the proper value; to build up an organization that shall be lasting; to hear each others' grievances; to apply the proper remedies, and in fact to act as one great brotherhood, in being unselfish in all our own business matters, and to study our brothers' business ends as well as our own; to foster fellowship and brotherhood; to deal fairly, honorably and justly with each other in all matters that present themselves for our consideration, and thereby establish a society in which "Unity is Strength,"—we therefore do enact, declare and establish the following Constitution and By-Laws for our government.

The following are the prices adopted by the association, the same taking effect December 1, which, however, are subject to a discount of 25 per cent:

Cuts and type jobs on wood to be charged as per large figures on accompanying scale; larger than scale, 3 cents per square inch.

Job work not blocked, charge scale, less 25 per cent.

Jobs on metal base and embossing plates to be charged according to small figures on scale.

Electrotype metal lines, when type is furnished by party ordering. No single piece to be made for less than 16 cents. Fractions of half an inch and over to be counted a full inch; less than half an inch not to be counted. One pica, 5 cents per inch; two picas, 6 cents per inch; three picas, 7 cents per inch.

Railroad and business stamps, single line, 75 cents; double line, $1; larger stamps, extra. Soap stamps, including handle, $1.50. Not blocked, same price as embossing plates. Net.

Advertising matter on wood, from 12 to 14 picas wide, to be charged at 10 cents per running inch. No single piece to be made for less than 20 cents.

Advertising matter on metal, from 12 to 14 picas wide, to be charged at 15 cents per running inch. No single piece less than 25 cents.

Book plates, measuring 15 inches and over, 2 cents per square inch; under 15 square inches, 2¼ cents per square inch; ¼ inch to be added each way, width and length, for bevel; fractions of half a square inch and over to be counted a full inch, less than half a square inch not to be counted. No single plate to be made at less than 20 cents.

Stereotyping to be charged at 25 per cent less than scale.

Blocking to be charged one-third scale, but no single block to be less than 16 cents. Blocks larger than this scale, ¼ cent per square inch.

Tint plates, blocked, to be charged scale rate; larger than scale, 3 cents per square inch. Tint plates, not blocked, to be charged two-third scale rate; larger than scale, 2 cents per square inch.

Alterations and corrections: 10 cents for a single letter, 15 cents for a word, 20 cents for a line or short paragraph. Electrotyping extra, as per above prices.

Mortising jobs on wood, outside, 10 cents; inside, 15 cents. On metal, outside, 15 cents; inside, 25 cents. Net.

Time work, 60 cents per hour, net; time work on machine, 75 cents per hour, net.

Discounts on quantities of five or more from one form or cut, 5 per cent. Discounts on quantities of fifteen or more from one form or cut, 10 per cent. Discounts on quantities of twenty-five or more from one form or cut, 15 per cent.

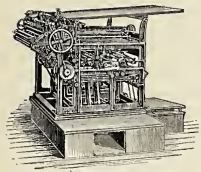
Old metal—electro, 4 cents per pound; stereo, 5 cents per pound, in trade.

The members of the association are composed of the following well known firms:

Blomgren Bros. & Co.; J. M. W. Jones, Stationery and Printing Co.; F. G. Jungblut & Co.; C. Jurgens & Bro.; Marder, Luse & Co.; Rand, McNally & Co.; Shniedewend & Lee Co.; A Wagener & Co.; A. Zeese & Co.

The officers for the ensuing year are, A. Zeese, president; F. Jungblut, secretary; P. Shniedewend, treasurer.

A NEW DEPARTURE.


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ROUGHING MACHINE.


JIG SAW.

Among the many manufacturers of this city, one of the few who have taken first rank in their special line, and who devote all their energies toward their customers' interests by way of furnishing the very best that can be turned out by the most skilled mechanics, using only the best material, together with largest and best facilities the market affords and second to none in the country, is the wide-awake house of Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago, who make a specialty of Folding Machines, Electrotype and Stereotype Machinery. They are also general printers' machinists, having many times sent men hundreds of miles to move, set up and repair printers' machinery. We show a few illustrations of the many machines manufactured by them. These are printed from electrotypes, made from fine wood cuts which were engraved in two sizes by the best engravers. The larger sizes have been shown not only in different issues of THE INLAND PRINTER and other publications, but in fine large catalogues lately printed, which are now being sent out to the trade and printers in general. Most of the valuable improvements which are really new and meritorious, and which are being copied as far as possible by other manufacturers who have paid royalties, have been covered by letters patent, as any one can attest who reads the patent office reports, and keeps posted in this line. They have, through their patent attorneys, Coyne & Co., of this city, just paid final government fee in several cases which have been allowed on special machines for manufacturing plates and bases, such as are coming into universal use by large newspaper and auxiliary printers.

Lloyd & Co. have made outfits for all of the plate and base manufacturers of this country. Among their many customers we would mention three of the most important, who have large offices in many states; the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Western Newspaper Union, and the American Press Association, who, combined at their different offices, have over $30,000 worth of this make of machinery, and all give testimonials which are printed in catalogue, and sent on application, together with many others from the largest and best concerns in the United States who have been using this make of machinery for years. The Methodist Book Concern, so well known, have three of their folders for fine work. These manufacturers are very busy working overtime, and have, within the last few weeks, shipped their machinery as far east as Boston, and west to San Francisco, Cal. We shall in future issues of THE INLAND PRINTER show other illustrations of this make of machinery.

A NEEDED EXPLANATION.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding regarding the legitimate business succession to the New England Type Foundry, of Boston, the following statement, which can be depended on as absolutely correct, will throw some light on the subject: On the 5th of September, 1885, the well known firm of Golding & Co. purchased its entire stock, good will and manufacturing output, but on the 21st of the same month disposed of the good will and manufacturing outfit to the Boston Type Foundry, retaining all the stock, however. Shortly afterward, Messrs. Bailey and Gilbert, who had been in the employ of the New England Type Foundry, sold to Messrs. Phelps, Dalton & Co. the matrices and patents of some dozen faces, their *personal* property. Thus it will be seen there are not, as claimed, three Richmonds in the field. Messrs. Golding & Co., who exclusively own the stock referred to, intend in a short time to issue a special catalogue of the same, at bargain figures. They are also prepared to promptly fill all orders from the New England catalogue, including the latest faces of Bailey & Gilbert.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Chicago.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Cleveland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $11 to $13. All efforts to settle the difficulty with the *Daily Argus* have failed, and a vigorous boycott of the sheet is in progress, backed by the Trades Assembly. A committee of the union is publishing a semi-weekly paper in the interest of the strikers.

Dayton.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Denver.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Galveston.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. A boycott in progress against *Saturday Evening Post* and C. M. Loomis & Co. for running rat offices.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good, until after holidays at least; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Knoxville.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Leadville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $26. The right of one of the offices to employ more than one apprentice in composing-room will be settled at December meeting.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Offices are nearly filled for the winter.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. A lack of harmony among week and piece men, but this will die out.

Mobile.—State of trade, at a standstill; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Omaha.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better times expected; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $20.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, $10.50 to $12 per week; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. There are between thirty and forty idle printers in the city.

Sacramento.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

San Francisco.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Do not come this way, too many printers here now.

Seattle, W. T.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not promising; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The legislature meets next February, and there is a poor outlook till that time.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and $16.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, poor at present; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

St. Louis.—State of trade, moderately active; prospects, no improvement looked for; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Printers desirous of obtaining employment should rely on themselves and present a decent appearance. The old *Post-Dispatch* matter is still unsettled, with promises of ultimate success for the union.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Syracuse.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $15.

Toledo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Topeka.—State of trade, medium; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Morning papers controlled by non-union fraternity.

Toronto.—State of trade, still very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11.

Wheeling.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. This is a strictly card town.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½ cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. If passing near the city, printers may drop in if they have a card; it will be good for two or three days' work. A new Sunday paper (the *Leader*) started the latter part of last month. It makes subbing good for the two last days in the week.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

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SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

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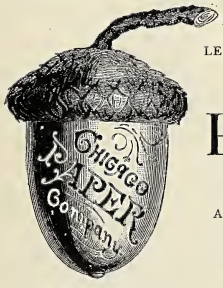


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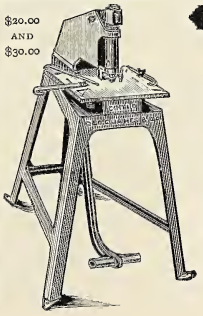
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The INLAND PRINTER has surpassed all that was expected of it in the beginning, and it may now be considered the foremost typographical magazine in America. It is exceptionally well printed, most ably edited and conducted, and is issued with a regularity which is astonishing when we consider that it is a printers' journal.—*St Louis Printers' Register.*

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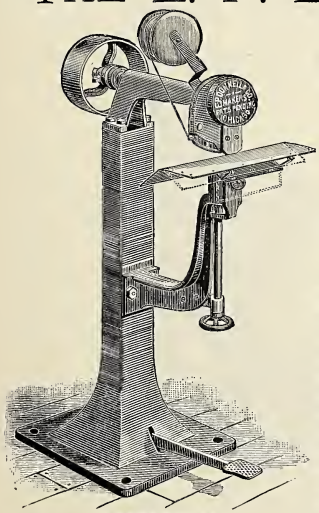
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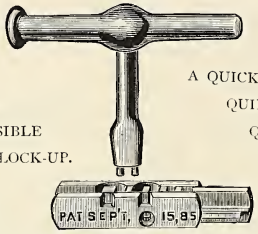
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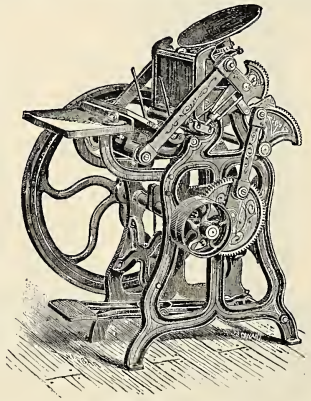
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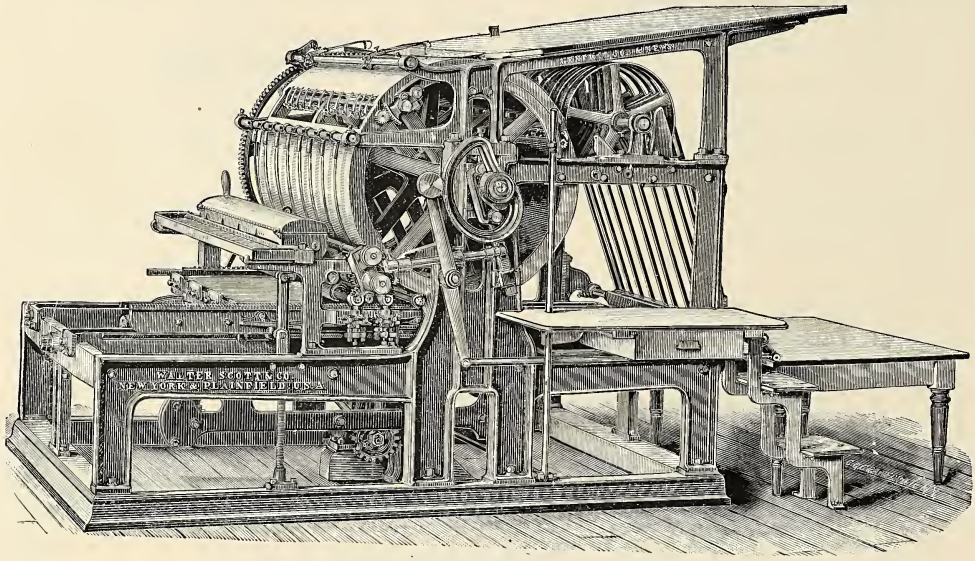
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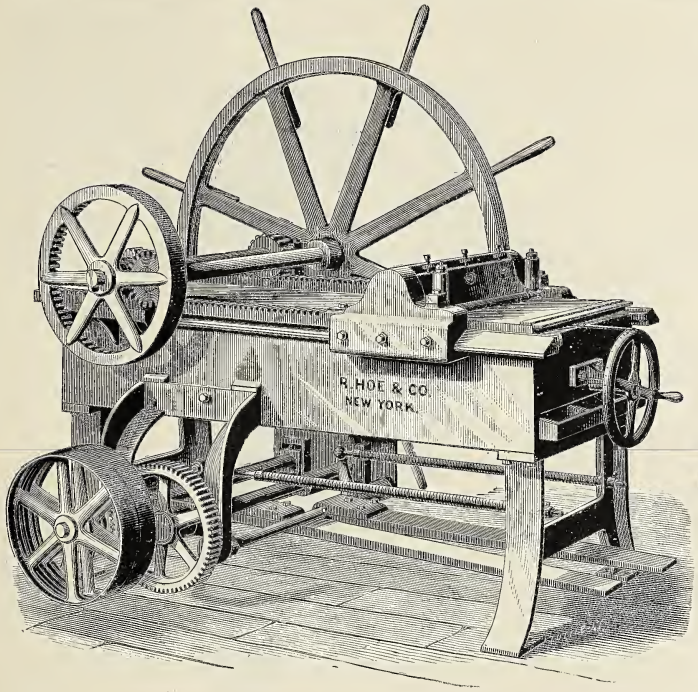
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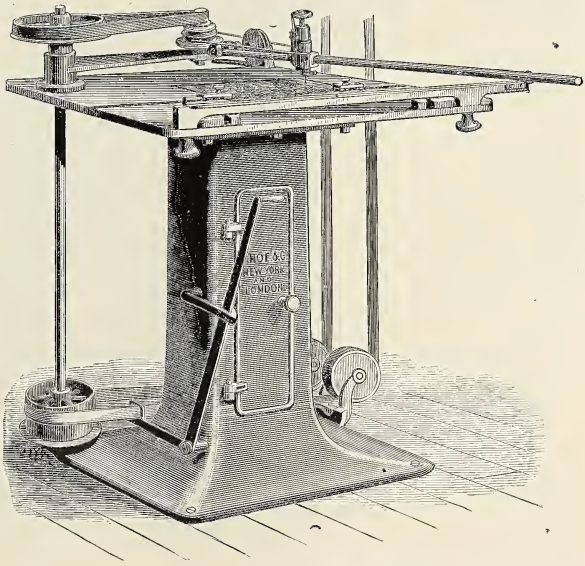
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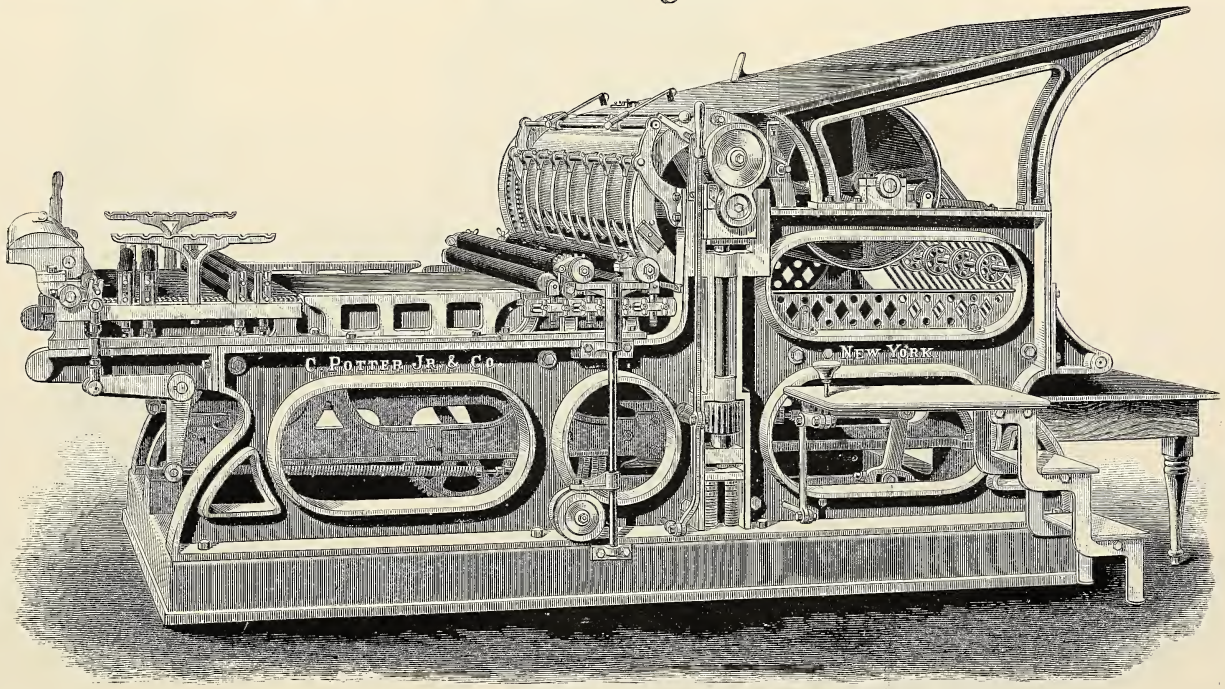
This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 4. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1886. TERMS: { $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A REVIEW OF THE DAYS OF OLD.

BY REV. JACOB MILLER, RECTOR OF ST. JAMES, P. E. CHURCH, PITTSTON, PA.

IN the year 1839, at an early age, I was engaged as "roller-boy" in the printing-office of James Sharp, northwest corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, my native city. It was a modest apartment, with a meager supply of printers' material, including a Wells press, which to me was an object of deep interest, as I had never seen a printing press of any pattern. I soon became quite proficient in the performance of my duties *behind* the press, and turned the cylinder with becoming ardor, and rolled over the form to the evident satisfaction of my employer. But he, being a practical man, of the utilizing sort, soon proposed that I should learn to pull, so that my time might be fully occupied, in his absence, with the double task of "rolling" and pulling. To this *sharp* proposal I readily assented. But it was a slow and tedious process; I soon wearied of it, and after a few experiments, the number of *impressions* made while he was absent became perceptibly diminished. I had the misfortune to break through the parchment tympan by striking against the platen of the press, which accident was at once attributed to sheer carelessness. I had nothing to do, of course, with making ready the forms. But I was astonished to see paper, and even cards, deluged with water as a preparatory ordeal. I will relate another incident which occurred at this early stage of my novitiate. On a certain occasion, being sent upon an errand, while working at the press, I took the precaution to prop up my rollers with pieces of furniture, omitting however to lower the curtain of the window immediately in their rear. To my horror, when I returned, the rollers were running away from their stocks, the hot summer sun having melted the unprotected surface. After a brief probation, I wearied of my situation, and left by apparently mutual consent. For a year or two I was employed as errand-boy by Griffith & Simon, bookbinders. Then, at the suggestion of a friend, I tendered my services to John Young, printer, No. 3 Black Horse alley, and was duly accepted as a learner of both branches of the printing art, and soon began to operate at press and case. This was a famous office; its locality was known far and wide. For plain and fancy printing of every description it had no superior in Pennsylvania. Merchants from all parts of this and adjoining states came to old Black Horse alley to have their store-bills printed in Young's peculiar style. His imprint was seen everywhere. For months in the spring and fall we were kept busy day and night. We were familiar with inks of every color. Vermilion and printers' varnish were in almost constant use. A very pretty little press, called the Orcutt, was used for cards and small circulars. It was a general favorite. Here I would state that one of my first tasks was to manipulate a very soft roller *before* the press, which fairly hugged the stone that was overspread with red ink, thus raising great blisters upon my hands suggestive of the buckskin balls that were used by our ancestral printers. Printing in gold, silver and bronze was a specialty in this office. Howell Evans, an adept in novel and attractive designs, was the foreman. He has since established an office in Philadelphia which ranks among the best. I remained in Young's office for several years, and then worked for Major Town until I became of age. Subsequently I was employed in the office of the Norristown *Register*, and worked off the weekly edition by hand, with the aid of an athletic youth who plied a long and heavy roller composed entirely of well-boiled glue and molasses. Meanwhile John Young, having retired from business and settled upon a farm, was succeeded by John Duross, who kept up the prestige of the old office for a long while, and realized a handsome fortune, as the reward of his persevering and ceaseless industry. I worked for him a number of years; and then, after a brief term of service with L. Johnson & Co., quit the printing business to enter upon a calling in which I have continued to the present time. But Oh! what changes have taken place since first I essayed to become a printer. The office of James Sharp has long since become extinct, and he has passed to that realm in which types and presses have no place. John Young, too, has been "gathered to his fathers." He soon quit farming, and died in Philadelphia at a good old age. And the old four-story building, so long used as an office and dwelling, has been demolished, and the site is now occupied by a fine store-house. *All* my fellow-apprentices, with a long list of associate pressmen and compositors, are

"locked up" in an impenetrable slumber. But the leading and spacious printing-offices of today are palaces in comparison with the narrow and dingy apartments in which the sons of toil once labored for their daily bread. The quality of paper is no longer impaired by the silly process of "wetting down." The designs and workmanship of the present far excel that of any former period, while keen-eyed invention has contrived facilities for making the printer's labor alike pleasant and easy. I have worked upon the Wells, Washington, Smith, Columbia, and Ramage presses, but I have a more distinct recollection of the "Ruthven." Commend me to any press but that. A platen on wheels and a lever is worked with the left hand—a heavy, lumbering, unsightly machine. To draw that platen and press down (not pull) that lever was like propelling a canal-boat; its dull sound like the rumbling of a coal cart. And yet I have worked off twelve tokens, of 250 sheets each, on that hideous Ruthven press in ten hours, and that for many days. Christmas and Fourth of July were the only holidays allowed us; but now many such days are afforded our successors. Wages are better, and in these and many other respects these latter days are better than the former. True, I am no longer a practical printer, nor have I retired upon a fortune; but I seem to be still connected, in some way, with the fraternity, for I have a brother, one of the firm of Jas. B. Rodgers Printing Co., also *three sons* in the same trade, one of whom is secretary of the Pressmen's Union, and your Philadelphia correspondent. I am well represented by a trio of printers. Success to the craft everywhere, and to THE INLAND PRINTER in particular.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

IN all contracts for type-revolving presses the most minute details were necessarily specified, and exact measurements taken of everything. Not alone the size and shape of the paper, but length and width and number of columns, depth of headings, rules, dashes and margins. Drawings of the location which the machine was to occupy were made, and every precaution which prudence could suggest was taken that no error might occur. Long before the machine was completed tracings were forwarded that the preliminary work for its reception might begin; and then, down in the subterranean depths of a cellar or under the adjacent street, as a precaution against the ravages of fire, excavations for the foundation and pit were made, and a solid stone wall was laid, lined with a tank of boiler iron, on which the machine was to rest. A skillful mechanic accompanied the machine to erect and start it. This duty was frequently assigned to Mr. Richard Taylor, whose familiarity with its various parts was surprising, and won for him many friends.

It is probably not too much to say no machinery of such magnitude was ever constructed with greater care or nicety. Every part was not only fitted accurately, but every contingency was provided for. No better evidence of this can be shown than the fact that the first press constructed in England according to the plans furnished could not be started. It is related that the English workmen had not calculated the great strain of the various tapes, upon which the atmosphere had no little effect. The spring of the tape shafts from this cause necessitated barrel bearings, which it would seem they had overlooked.

Daily service in competent hands had but little effect; its motions, with the exception of the fly and nippers, being rotary, little wear was visible, and as bushings were placed wherever needed, readjustment was inexpensive and easily made. Under this state of facts depreciation was trivial, notwithstanding the enormous original cost. Standing alone, without a competitor in the world, recognized as the champion newspaper press, publishers were forced to buy it, and thus the Hoes had a monopoly.

For a quarter of a century this press was regarded as a grand success. That it is so no longer is no fault of its inventor. As an English writer tersely puts it: "Like many American inventions they are severely subject to the conditions of use, and successful by the rigidity and precision with which they fit the end and fulfill the purpose which was their aim. Its design has about it all the characteristics of American audacity, and every conventionality has been despised and discarded." How aptly those words describe this press! So long as types alone were used this press was a necessity. The audacity of its designer prompted him to despise the flat bed, nor wait until some other gifted genius should solve the problem of multiplying forms by stereotyping. The tissue-paper mold, like the tissue ballot, was potential! The papier-maché matrix was its doom!

Before closing our reference to this admirable machine, it may not be out of place to refer to its operation. At midnight, when all but printers are wrapt in slumber, feeders and pressmen are congregating below preparing for their nightly toil. The pressmen oil every bearing, scrutinize carefully the tapes, see to the condition of and set every roller, and charge the fountain. Meanwhile the brawny feeders have each put up their "lifts," and rolled down to shape and topped off with a number of spoiled sheets. As the "turtles" for the first side are lowered from above they are placed on trucks and wheeled in front of the press. Two ring bolts are screwed in, three feeders heave away on the tackle, a sheave pulley running on a shaft directly above is run into place, the "turtle" is lowered on to dowels set in the rings of the main cylinder, the ring bolts are withdrawn, and a hand below hooks on the bar to a loop on the under side and tightens up the screw. The press is then moved ahead to receive the other pages, the top rollers are put in, and at a signal from the foreman one feeder places his foot on the starting bar, and as the central orb of the system begins to slowly revolve, all the rollers and cylinders move in unison, the flys drop down with a bang, and soon, the belt being on full, with accelerating speed the sheets shoot in around each cylinder, up the inclined tapes like sparks from a rocket, and are caught by the flys and laid down flat, and are turned and evened up by the fly boys ready for the second side.

Here, in the pressroom of a morning paper, amidst the glare and flash of gas jets and the hum of revolving wheels, are we enabled to comprehend the vast strides

made in our beloved art. To the mechanic the sight and sound of perfectly balanced machinery is harmonious; to the casual spectator, mounting up to the surrounding galleries, it is inspiring, the "poetry of motion" exemplified, and a proud monument to the matchless skill of its inventor.

(To be Continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XVI.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THIS manner of representing the creation of Eve was very general with the wood engravers of the fifteenth century. This subject is frequently represented in the same manner in old cuts, executed previous to 1500, as well as in illuminated missals, sculpture and paintings; in an early picture by Raphael this subject is treated in the same manner, showing Eve coming out of the side of Adam, illustrating very strikingly the expression that woman comes from the rib of man.

In the illustrations which appear in Italian books, previous to 1500, the wood engravers rarely attempted anything more than simple outlines, occasionally, however, giving color and expression by means of short parallel lines. The following fig. 26 is a reduced fac-simile of a cut in Bonsignore's Italian prose translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, a folio, printed in 1497 by the brothers DeLignano at Venice.



FIG. 26.

The Italians were in the midst of beautiful scenery; art in nature, that could not help but instill into them a true sense of the beautiful and mold their natures, so that when the harvest of art was ripe, their sickles would be sharp and ready for gathering in the grain. It was a national instinct to take delight in art, and its dawn was welcomed by the whole people—the artisan as well as the prince.

Wood cuts were first generally introduced into Italy by German printers, who crossed the Alps to reproduce and make general the beautiful and precious manuscripts, with which Italy was stored. They met with many obstacles in their progressive march, for the princes, like Frederick of Urbino, were "ashamed to own a printed book" among their splendid collections, where every art seemed pressed into service to make beautiful their volumes of vellum and velvet.

The printers, however, proved the utility of their art, and were soon busily employed in the principal Italian cities in reproducing the precious manuscripts; and from the first they called to their aid the art of wood engraving. The earliest Italian wood cuts, which were somewhat Germanic in design and execution, were exceedingly crude and devoid of merit. They appeared for the first time in an edition of Cardinal Turrecremata's Meditations, published at Rome in 1467, by Ulric Hahn.

The art had doubtless been practiced in Venice by makers of cards and prints, long before wood cuts were first introduced by the German printers. Figs. 27, 28 and 29 are fair specimens of early Italian wood engraving.

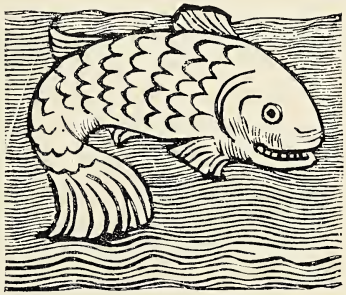


FIG. 27.—LEVIATHAN. FROM THE "ORTUS SANITATIS." VENICE, 1511.

As soon, however, as the art was naturalized and comprehended by the Italian engravers, it was at once characterized by beauty in design and execution.

Æsop's Fables, published in 1481 at Verona, exhibits something more than promise in the numerous illustrations.

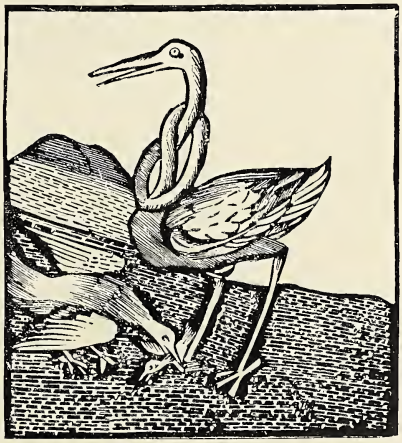


FIG. 28.—THE STORK. FROM THE "ORTUS SANITATIS." VENICE, 1511.

An Ovid, printed in 1497 at Venice, is embellished with a number of excellent wood cuts. The finest example of Italian wood engraving, however, before it reached its higher perfection, is exhibited by the large number of small wood cuts contained in the Epistles of "St. Jerome," and a description of cloisteral life. These cuts are simple

outlines, with very little attempts at shading or color, and are marked by beauty, grace and feeling, the subjects being treated in an artistic and comprehensive manner.

The Italians however, were too fond of color and possessed too many masterpieces of the nobler arts, to set a very high value on such apparently simple effects, but nevertheless in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, there appeared at Venice (the chief seat of the art) many volumes, which were illustrated with wood cuts, and these various illustrations exhibit a greater variety of interest, knowledge and feeling, than does the work of any other nation at this period.

Italian wood engraving continued to be marked by simplicity and skill in design until 1530, when crosshatching was introduced from the North. After this date wood engraving, as well as all other arts, in Italy fell into a rapid decline in consequence of the internal troubles of the country; but in the short time the Italians practiced the art they showed a remarkable understanding and appreciation of its capacities.

To the Italians love of color is due the development of what is known as engraving in *chiaro-oscuro*, a process which had been practiced in Germany as early as 1506, and was claimed as a new invention by Ugo da Carpi in 1516 at Venice. This process was carried to the highest point of perfection it attained in the sixteenth century, by the Italians. It was an attempt to imitate the results of painting by the use of two or more blocks; by careful execution of these blocks very successful imitations of paintings were produced. The Italians used four blocks and imitated water color paintings with some considerable degree of success, and their *chiaro-oscuro* prints exhibited more artistic skill and feeling than those of the Germans. The *Briefmalers* and *Formschneiders* of Germany were the first to introduce block printing, and they continued the use of this branch of their art many years after typography had been generally introduced throughout Europe. They continued the practice of block printing until the close of the fifteenth century. There is an edition of the "Poor Preachers' Bible" printed from wood blocks, with the date of 1470, another of the same work, but not from the same blocks, appeared in 1471.



FIG. 29.—VIEW OF VENICE. FROM THE "FACICULUS TEMPORUM." VENICE, 1484.

An engraver by the name of Hans Sporer printed from wood blocks, in 1473, an edition of Ars Moriendi, at Nuremberg, and in the preceding year he printed an edition of Antichrist in the same manner.

It is probable that most of the tracts and single sheets printed from wood blocks, preserved in the libraries of Germany, were printed between 1440 and 1480. Books of two or more sheets, printed from wood blocks with a date subsequent to 1480 are very rare indeed.

Wood engravers seem to have abandoned the printing of books about this period in favor of typographers, although for several years following they continued to print broadsides from engraved wood blocks; and they also continued to compete with the type printers in the printing of "Wand-Kalendars" or sheet almanacs to be hung up against the wall, until 1500. Several copies of these engraved almanacs, which were executed between 1480 and 1500, are preserved in libraries on the Continent, and are rich specimens of early block printing; but the printing press was fast making inroads on the practice of the wood engravers in this branch, so that it was almost, if not entirely, abandoned by the end of the fifteenth century. Its practice began with a single sheet, and with a single sheet it died. Its origin, perfection, decline and death are comprised within a century. Its origin is marked by the date of 1430; its perfection 1450; the commencement of its decline 1460, and its final collapse 1500. Between 1460 and 1500 wood engravers also executed single cuts, some of which were accompanied with brief explanatory texts also engraved on wood. Others contained figures only. In almost everyone of these cuts, executed prior to the invention of typography, there are few if any traces of merit, either in design or engraving; the engravers appear to have been mere workmen, who could in a rude style draw and engrave figures, but without the slightest indications of any knowledge of art.

Recent discoveries are constantly rendering the date of the invention of wood engraving more uncertain. A Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* in 1885 describes among other rare and interesting documents, discovered among the papyri of Prof. Karabacek's charge, "a strip of paper of the ninth century, forty-two centimeters long and eight broad, which is covered with Arab words and ornaments imprinted by wood engravings." This is now claimed by some authors as *prima facie* evidence that wood engraving was of Arabian origin and practiced by the Arabs in the ninth century, which is about five centuries prior to the generally accepted and historically established first wood cut known to have been executed for printing purpose, of which date was certain, namely, the St. Christopher cut of 1423.

(*To be continued.*)

We are always pleased to answer, so far as in our power lies, the questions of our correspondents, but a large number of those received are of a character entirely foreign to the interests of the printing trade or the mission of THE INLAND PRINTER. To others no *authoritative* decision can be given, as the styles and regulations of one office do not correspond with those of others.

Written for The Inland Printer.

JOURNALISTIC BARBARISM.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

ENTERPRISE in journalism is a very poor cover and lame excuse for violating all the sacredness of social and, particularly, home life. Defended as it may be, it is simply converting the columns of a paper into scandal and gossipmongers, and opens the doors for the widest abuse, to the washing of extremely soiled and often noisome family linen, the pandering to most vitiated and base appetites, the debauchery of public minds, and the creating in young minds of a taste fatal to all the ethics of purity and honor.

To such a pass has this license been indulged in that little, if anything, is held sacred from its foul touch. Time was when the hearth of home was hedged about with as much of divinity as ever mythically surrounded a king. The fireside has no recognized barriers around it now. Time was when shy young love was permitted to breathe vows unmolested, and the blushes of modesty were unknown save by moon, star and breeze, and they never whispered of them. That happy day has passed. Time was when marriage was not fulsomely paraded in type, even to the uttermost fraction of dress. We have sadly outlived such tenderness and respect. Time was when death was looked upon with awe and regarded as holy from outside intermeddling, and curious and prying eyes were not turned upon tearful faces, sobbing breasts and broken hearts. We have unmercifully gotten beyond such reverence, and nothing is permitted to screen corpse and coffin.

The audacity of news gatherers has become something not only wonderful, but absolutely appalling. Barred from the parlor, the interviewer bribes servants and worms out family secrets. Engagements between young people are held to be public property, and the wardrobe of the bride might as well be aired to the public gaze on a clothes line in the open street. Even the most concealed of her garments is described and criticised, the number of tucks counted, the lace patterned, and we are told to a fraction the size of her corset, and length, color, fineness and cost of her hose. The wedding bells are made to proclaim, as from the housetops, every phase of the ceremony, and a messenger, swift as Mercury, and with eyes as sharp as one of the Furies, follows from church to hotel, and can scarcely be shut out from the bedchamber. Funerals are gala occasions for the barbarian journalist. Corpse, shroud, flowers, mourners are looked upon as legitimate plunder, and the procession dogged, inspected and described until the earth has rattled down with its hollow and unnerving sound upon the coffin.

The law, as laid down by Sir Edward Coke, that the house of a man was his castle, has become a mockery—is utterly disregarded. Morbid curiosity sits at his table, and eager and impertinent desire rocks by his fireside. The most minute skeleton hidden in closet or concealed beneath hearthstone is pried out by the lever of the enterprising journalist, articulated and hung up to the public gaze. The slightest deviation from the right, no matter how deeply buried by years and penitently atoned for, is ascertained and enlarged upon and made as of yesterday. The very walls of our houses appear to have been turned into telephones, and bells to be furnished with telegraphic connections with newspaper offices.

Under cover of the term society, the broadest scope is given to matters that are rightfully private. The once limit is no longer apparent; the once "thus far shalt thou go and no farther," without the slightest binding force, the only stay being the impossibility of finding out more.

The liberty of the press has degenerated into the grossest of abuse of the coveted privilege, and tramples close upon the law of libel. One might about as well live with open doors and windows, or have repeating speaking tubes leading from every room into the street that all who desired might listen. The ubiquitous reporter appears to have acquired by legacy the magical, if infamously diabolical ear trumpet described by poor Tom Hood, for no one thing that transpires escapes him; and his fertile imagination magnifies the most minute and innocent mole-hills into the most lofty and disreputable of mountains.

Public life, actions and utterances become by their very nature public property, and are proper subjects for comment, for trial, so to speak, within reasonable grounds. Private conversations, acts, credit, and affairs of the heart are not, never should be; and the line of demarkation should be sternly and deeply drawn between the two—drawn and strictly respected, or the penalty for crossing be severe in the extreme.

The stealing of one's good name is as much, aye, more of robbery, than the felonious abstracting of his purse from his pocket; the breaking into his private chamber for personal gossip a more nefarious burglary than plundering money drawer or iron chest. The fair name, reputation and virtue of wife and daughter are the dearest of all earthly treasures—something gold and currency cannot purchase, and which once tarnished can never be restored to its pristine spotlessness. The credit of the merchant is more to him than his bank account; more valuable than any stocks sold in Wall street; than shares in gold mines; than ships on broad seas.

Yet all the sanctities of life are ruthlessly violated by the "satanic press," and for what? The only justification pleaded is enterprise; the gathering of news, the desire to place before the public everything of interest or importance.

The theory is unsound; the premises false. They are based upon the most sordid of motives and wanton disregard of all the amenities that make life pleasant and worth the living. Vivid descriptions of death upon the scaffold, the last dying speech and confession, the contortions of agony and the choking out of breath may be possibly defended upon the ground of public policy and police regulations; but matters of home life cannot by any stretch of imagination. It is simply the abuse of a questionable custom. It is the overstraining of a self-made law that was monstrous in the conception, is infamous in its workings and deadly in its results. It is the "put money in thy purse" doctrine without the slightest regard to the feelings or rights of others, to truth, manhood, honor or common decency.

It is true there is a class of papers above such vile intermeddling, such "ear at the keyhole" baseness, such despoiling of moral graves, such lowering, debasing and making merchandise of the most holy of our nature. Would that it could be written of all! From a very small beginning it has enlarged, even as a circle in the water, until it touches both the hither and the thither shore of the social fabric, shocks the very nerve centers of the human heart, alarms religion and threatens the body politic. Tolerated at first, simply tolerated because of lax indifference, the evil has grown and multiplied until its size is monstrous and its name is legion, and its assumption beyond parallel. It has overstepped all bounds of decency, trampled under foot every particle of restraint, and is leaving its serpent slime upon everything clean and pure and as near the divine as anything earthly can be.

It is time to call for, to demand a halt. Forbearance has long since ceased to be a virtue. Aided by the most execrable of woodcuts and abortions of electros, it has become worse than intrusive, has become brutal. It is time for something more than merely indignant protest. That avails nothing. It is time for every publication having the least claims to respectability to raise their voices in severe condemnation, and use their columns as a lash to scare the scullions and bandits of journalism to the driving back into the ways of decency and a just regard for the rights of others.

Against such a villainous prostitution of journalism every lover of good order, fair dealing and the sanctity of life should rise in rebellion and wage an unceasing warfare until the hideous monstrosity is not only scotched, but killed beyond every possibility of resurrection.

It can, should be done, and that right speedily. The longer the delay the greater the undertaking will be. The contamination is continually spreading, the foul disease is contagious, is becoming epidemic, and there is no time for delay. Such journalism is a cancerous ulcer that is eating its way to the very heart of all that is noble, refining, exalting; it is moral leprosy that is fast spreading over the entire body of the press (to a greater or lesser degree), and the knife should be used unsparingly and unflinchingly, and the eradicating mixture administered with a liberal hand.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ARE THERE TOO MANY PRINTERS?

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

SHOULD a young man who contemplated learning a trade read, from month to month, the business outlook in THE INLAND PRINTER, it is very unlikely he would have the courage to choose the printing business as a field for his future labor. In the September issue there were reports from sixty-seven localities; of this number only three held out any hope that work could be obtained, while from forty-four the warnings to "keep away" were emphatic and unmistakable in their character. Such statements as, "too many here now," "overrun with printers," "bring a pair of good walking shoes if you come," etc., follow each other with monotonous frequency. Granting that these reports are made in good faith, and that fear of the effect of an influx of printers has no influence upon their writers, can it not easily be shown that they contain no discouragement to the right kind of beginners? Let these correspondents tell what sort of workmen compose this surplus, as a *general rule*. Let the officers of unions be frank enough to acquaint us with the character and caliber of the class of men continually out of work, and indulging in the hue and cry that "there are too many printers here already." Are they the first or even second-class workmen? Certainly not. Their ranks include only the unreliable, the ignorant, the drunken, and the botch. No novice need fear the glut of such printers, if he have the desire and determination to prove worthy of the title himself. That there are certain seasons when business is dull, experience teaches, but we are now referring to the hackneyed, stereotyped phrases which seem never to change, of those whose Alpha and Omega the year round is "stay away."

It is astonishing what a large proportion of printers, especially job printers, are so only in name. Reckless as the statement may seem, we believe investigation will prove that not one in three can take a manuscript copy and set up a good, presentable job without careful instructions. The work of many of these alleged job printers may well make the artist printer heartsick; lines out of proportion, type inharmonious, display inconsistent, spacing and justification to correspond. Yet seldom do such workmen recognize in themselves the cause of their lack of steady employment. True, some may have labored under well-nigh insurmountable obstacles, while others may have mistaken their profession, yet nearly all could have become creditable workmen if they had made use of the opportunities afforded. Can the man who cares only to put in his time as easily as possible, who watches the clock as a cat watches a mouse, who devotes his leisure hours to frivolity, who spends so much of his income on drink, narcotics, or silly amusements that he can spare none to subscribe for a trade journal; who, in truth, has no love for his work beyond the few shekels it brings him, expect to excel, aye, or equal his earnest, close-applying, ambitious competitor?

The most casual acquaintance with any city will verify the statement that those who comprise the overplus of printers so bitterly complained of, are not such as to present any formidable impediment to the thoroughly qualified workman. A good printer can probably go into a large proportion of the forty-four places where we are informed there are "too many compositors already," and get steady employment. It is only the poor workman who has reason to fear the glut of printers.

There is no royal road to skill and proficiency, yet when the road of hard work and steady application has been traveled, position and income are assured, notwithstanding the croakers who cry that the trade is overcrowded, and who hang the sign on the gates of every city: "No printer need apply; too many here already."

If printers were quoted in the market reports, they would be rated about as follows:

Botch Printers.—Market overstocked. No demand except in times of a rush, and then at lowest figures.

Drunken and otherwise Unreliable Printers. — Supply greater than demand. Prices weak, and getting weaker, as more good printers come in. Employers always on the lookout for better men to take their places.

Good, Fair, to Medium Printers.—Steady demand at fair prices. No lack of employment, and many opportunities for advancement.

A No. 1 Printers.—Scarce. In great demand at high prices. Not enough to supply the demand. Market never overstocked.

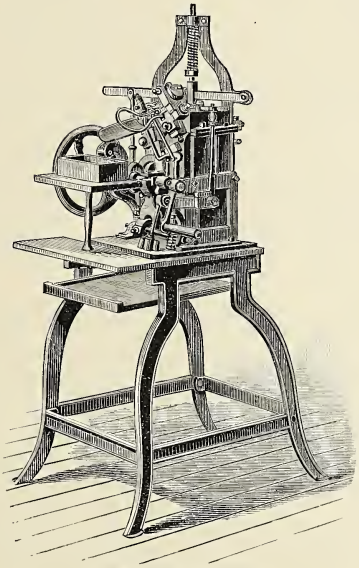
The grade to which he decides to belong will determine the question whether the trade is too crowded for the inquiring novice to find an entrance profitable.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPEFOUNDING.

IV.—BY ALFRED PYE.

THE type-casting machine is a very compact apparatus, occupying but little space. At the back is a small furnace, above which is a reservoir or metal pot for containing the molten metal. In the metal pot is a well containing a pump, and a tube leads from the well to the front of the metal pot where is a nipple, through which the metal is injected into the mold. The mold is fitted to the



TYPE-CASTING MACHINE.

mold block in front of the machine, the lower half being screwed to the block, becoming a fixture. The upper half is attached to an arm which opens the mold for the purpose of releasing each type as it is cast. The matrix is held firmly in place by a spring in front of the machine. At each revolution of the crank the mouth of the mold is brought close up to the nipple; a cam attached to the shaft turned by the crank presses down a lever which withdraws from the nipple a pin that blocks the passage, called the "joker," thus permitting the metal to flow through, while another cam at the same moment presses down a bar which operates the pump, forcing the fluid metal into the mold. Sufficient metal to fill the mold only is allowed to pass through the nipple, the joker immediately closing it as the mold is removed. As the mold block returns to its original position, the upper half of the mold is raised and the type released, when it falls into the box on the stand in front of the machine. A type is cast at every revolution of the crank, and small sized letters can be made as rapidly as the caster can turn the crank. On large type the caster has to work slowly, holding the machine for a few seconds after filling the mold, in order that the metal may set, for if the type was released from the mold immediately, the metal in the center not being set would burst the type. When practicable a current of cool air is directed by means of a tube on to the mold for the double purpose of keeping it from being overheated and aiding the type to set rapidly.

Job type is cast by means of the hand machine, as, the fonts being small, the matrices need to be changed frequently. When a sufficient quantity of the letter *a*, for instance, has been cast, the matrix is removed and the matrix for the letter *b* takes its place, and so on throughout the font. The upper half of the mold has to be adjusted to the width of each matrix, and the caster is responsible for any inaccuracies that may result from possible negligence. Body type is cast on machines operated by steam power, the matrices not needing to be changed so frequently, and two steam machines can be attended to by one man.

Each foundry makes its own type-molds, for the reason, as printers know, to the great vexation of their souls, that the type bodies of no two foundries in the United States being exactly alike, molds useful in one foundry would be useless in another. The repairing of molds forms a considerable item of expense in a type foundry, for, like all other pieces of mechanism, they will wear out with constant use, or get out of order, and therefore need some careful attention. The expansion caused by heat is one of the troubles that type molds are subject to, and this fault would be fatal to correctness of body if not detected and adjusted.

On account of the great expense that would be involved in changing the size of the type bodies to make them uniform with those of any other foundry (necessitating a complete new set of molds), typefounders are unwilling to agree to that much-desired result which printers are now agitating for, namely, uniformity in size of type bodies throughout the foundries of the United States. That such a result must come, sooner or later, is an admitted point in the argument; but it will depend largely upon the willingness of the majority of typefounders to incur the necessary outlay. Some are working to this end by changing a few of their molds at intervals, thus spreading the expense over a long period of time. No doubt a uniform system would be a boon to both typefounders and printers, because printers would then place some orders with the nearest foundry, which now have to be sent to

particular foundries (sometimes hundreds of miles away), because the body must match.

The metal used for type varies in hardness according to the purpose for which it is needed. Most printers know that type metal is a combination of lead, tin and antimony. The average proportions of the respective metals are as follows: lead, 60 per cent; antimony, 33 per cent, and tin 7 per cent, with a small quantity of copper added. For body type and small job type hard metal is used, containing a greater proportion of antimony, as there is more wear on these types than on any other. Larger sizes of job type are cast with a little softer metal, and spaces and quads with softer yet, wear on these being very slight.

The type as it leaves the mold is in a far from finished condition. There is attached to the foot of each letter a piece of metal called a jet, formed by the metal remaining in the mouth of the mold when the letter is cast. This has to be detached, and for this purpose the type, as it leaves the machine, is passed to a boy called a breaker, whose work it is to break off these jets.

Around the shoulder of the type where the matrix and the mold meet is a bur, or roughness, which also has to be removed. This is done by rubbers, usually girls. The operation of rubbing may be thus briefly described: Seated at a table, upon which is laid a file specially made for this purpose, the rubber takes each type separately, and rubs first one side, then the other, upon the file, removing all superfluous metal that may adhere to the sides of the letter. Each letter, as rubbed, is dropped into a tray or drawer, in readiness to be passed to the setter. This is the best and most perfect method of rubbing type, and is practiced in most foundries. There is another mode of rubbing type, called "bunching," where the type is rubbed on a sandstone, several letters being rubbed at one time. This is a quicker way of getting the work done, and is less expensive, but the work is not always so good as when rubbed on the file.

After rubbing, the type is taken in hand by the setter, who sets it up in single lines, about three feet long, on wooden sticks ready for the dresser. The rapidity with which the girls pick up the letters would excite envy in the breast of many a poor comp. who is toiling on a "lean take," and can only scoop up from four to five thousand ems per day. Of course, the setter in a type-foundry has no bad copy to perplex her, and no spacing out to attend to, but the quantity some of them can pick up in an hour is something wonderful.

(To be continued.)

PARIS PRINTING CHIPS.

A correspondent of the London *Press News* writes as follows regarding the printing-offices and compositors of Paris: Before 1870 there were only eighty licensed printing-offices in Paris; today there are over three hundred. This has drawn a great many workmen to Paris from the provinces and from foreign countries, and many former customers of the printing-offices now do their own work. The competition of women is also a source of complaint with the compositors, not because female typesetters work at lower rates than the men, but because, being more industrious, more sober, and much neater, to say nothing of their manual skill, they are able to earn more. Finally, the taxes which affect the trade are of a nature to encourage foreign competition. Printed books are allowed to enter the country free of duty; in order to avoid the payment of the duty on paper, foreigners send papers into France with tickets, labels, etc., printed along the edges. There are 500 lithographic printing-offices in Paris, giving employment to 5,000 men, women and children. The wages vary from 4s. to 12s. a day for men, and from 2s. 6d. to 4s. for women. These wages are about one-fourth higher than those of twenty years ago. The National Printing House and the Municipal Printing Office greatly injure the trade, and private printers greatly urge that they should be abolished and the public work given out by contract. When a paper is established, the printers' union and the publishers agree as to the number of letters of each sized type that the line shall count for. The types are known not by name but by numbers, and it is the larger sizes, the equivalents to mimon, bourgeois, and long primer, that are generally used. The body of the paper is set up in long primer or bourgeois, and a French compositor has a holy horror of small type. I have known them to quit an office in a body because the employer insisted upon introducing nonpareil. When the type is up it is counted line by line and number by number; a large sized line in the body of an article in a smaller type is never counted except in the measurement of its own sized type; each size is paid for at a different rate, leads are never counted. Lines in italics, as well as lines of figures, are entitled to a certain sum extra. When a French printer works on time—that is to say, by the hour—they call it "putting him on conscience," and the conscience of some of them is not as moral as it might be. Conscience work is paid for at the same rate per hour that the comp would receive per 1,000. When job hands set type at night they are paid one-fourth extra. In some large offices the printers are guaranteed that they shall earn a certain sum. In the *Morning News* office this certainty was fixed by the chapel at ten francs a day, and the poorest printer in the office has just as much show as the best one. The foreman is a man without authority, almost. No printer can be got rid of without the consent of his fellows, no matter if he be the worst "blacksmith" that ever handled a stick and rule. The composing-stick used in French offices is not one-half as deep as our kind. A stick will not hold more than eight lines of minion, and is the property of the printer. A galley is about six inches long; sometimes they reach the extraordinary length of ten inches, but that kind is not popular. The cases are laid out quite different from ours, and the types are not nicked in the same manner, and as a consequence French printers set dirty proofs; I never saw such proofs as those I have seen in Paris. There is a great deal more of correcting in the forms in the French offices than there is with us. The working printers usually wear blouses and are never seen with aprons on.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The annual report of Chief Graves, of the bureau of engraving and printing, shows that there were finished and delivered during the last fiscal year 7,695,536 sheets of notes and securities of the face value of $431,912,680; 19,777,077 sheets of internal revenue and customs stamps containing 455,554,008 stamps and drafts, checks, certificates, licenses and other similar work amounting to 788,666 sheets. The total expenses of the bureau during the year were $965,195. It is recommended that hereafter the bureau be provided for by a separate appropriation to cover all its expenses, to be based on a careful computation of the number and wages of the employés and the cost of the materials required in their work. The estimate for 1887 is $816,390, of which $327,740 is for wages, $328,380 for plate printing, $141,820 for materials, and $16,450 is for the salaries of that part of the force embraced in the classified civil service. The reduction in these estimates below the appropriations for 1886 is $123,624. The amount of work which it is proposed to produce in 1887 at a cost of $816,390 would have cost $940,880 at the rates which prevailed in 1885. The report says that during the first four months of the current fiscal year the net expenses have been $74,412 less than a proportionate share of the year's appropriation. The saving thus far is, therefore, at the rate of $224,237 a year.—*Geyer's Stationer.*

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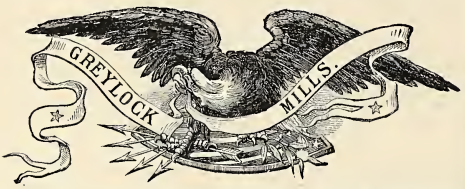
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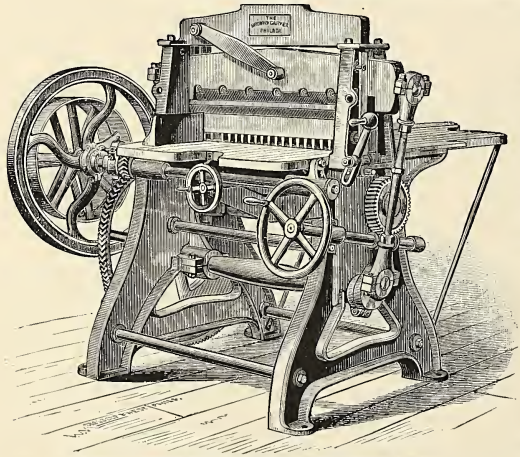
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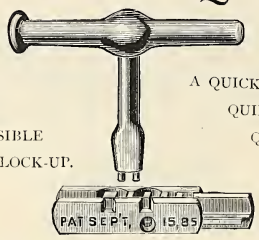
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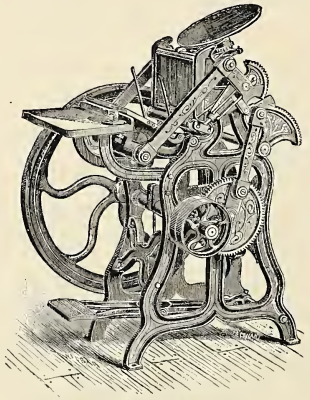
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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

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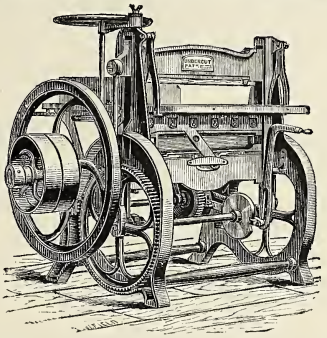
THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

THE UNDERCUT.

An Automatic Self-Clamping Paper Cutting Machine.

BOTH POWER AND LEVER.



THIS Machine now having been several years before the public, and having stood the test and overcome the prejudices that existed against it, an extended description is unnecessary. We only ask intending purchasers of Cutting Machines to take the trouble to investigate our claims of superiority over any in the market by either inspecting the Machine or by reference to any of the parties named below.

The following named are selected from many others using Power Machines:

Union Paper Co.....Holyoke, Mass.
Franklin Paper Co..... "
Riverside Paper Co ... "
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Worthy Paper Co.. Mittineague, Mass.
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Southworth Co..... "
Collins Paper Co....Wilbraham, Mass.
Crane Bros..... Westfield, Mass.
Vernon Paper Co. (2), Salmon F'ls, Mass.
Chapin & Gould .....Russell, Mass.
Crane & Co.....Dalton, Mass.
L. L. Brown Paper Co..S. Adams, Mass.
Hurlbut Paper Co. (2), South Lee, Mass.
Platner & Porter ....Unionville, Conn.
Wilkinson Bros. & Co Birming'm, Conn.
F. M. Whittlesey. Windsor Locks, Conn.
Birnie Paper Co.....Springfield, Mass.
Sugar River Paper Co. Claremont, N. H.
J. B. Sheffield & Sons..Saugerties, N.Y.
Geo. West & Son.....Balston Spa, N.Y.
Moore & Arms.....Bellows Falls, Vt.
McLoughlin Bros. Toy Book Mfrs. N.Y.
Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., Franklin Street .....N.Y.
Nat Blank Book Co....Duane St., N.Y.
J. Q. Preble & Co., Bl'k B'k Mfrs..N.Y.
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Robert Gair.....Reade Street, N.Y.
L. Dejonge (4).....Duane St., N.Y.
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A. H. Pugh Printing Co ..Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Paper Co.....Cleveland, O.
Deveny & Co.....Cleveland, O.
H. S. Crocker & Co..San Francisco, Cal.
Canada Paper Co .....Montreal, Can.
York Envelope Mfg. Co...Toronto, Ont.
Blakeley, Brown & Marsh..Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Butler Paper Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Wm. Barber & Bros...Georgetown, Ont.
Geo. D. Barnard & Co.....St. Louis.
J. M. W. Jones.....Chicago.
J. R. Mills & Co .....Cincinnati.
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Standard Paper Co.....Milwaukee.
Ohio Farmer .....Cleveland.
Chemical Paper Co .....Holyoke.
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Chester Paper Co ...Huntington, Mass.
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CRANSTON & CO.,
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THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

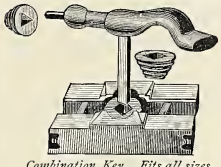
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping in various ways, viz.: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

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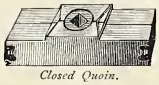
CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key. Fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

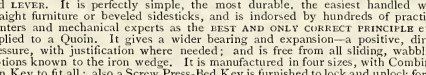
The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size 7/8	inch in width and	2½	in length, per doz.....	$3 00
No. 2—Size ¾	"	"	2⅛	"	" 2 75
No. 3—Size ⅝	"	"	2⅛	"	" 2 50
No. 4—Size ½	"	"	2	"	" 2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

THE time to labor for glory has undoubtedly arrived, and the type-founding fraternity is furnishing its full quota of the laborers. Cut-throat competition seems to be the order of the day, and the ultimate outcome will be the "survival of the fittest." It is scarcely necessary to say that we expect to "come up smiling" among the survivors.

Be it known that we are fully prepared and determined to meet the discounts offered by any reputable type-founding firm in the United States, and we will in all cases supply our SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE, which is everywhere justly recognized as UNEQUALED IN QUALITY. We will furnish customers our type on our regular bodies or on the French Point System, a system over 100 years old and at present being introduced into this country by a number of type-founders under the high-sounding titles of "American Interchangeable," "Aliquot," "Didot," "Justifiable," etc. We will make it an object for those in market for type, machinery, or printers' supplies of any description, to either call upon or write us for prices before placing their orders.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

115 and 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPEFOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Mail, Chicago Sun, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg & Co. (all offices), Sioux City Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Dispatch, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Bloomington Pantagraph, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Dubuque Telegraph, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Omaha Bee, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Babcock Printing Presses and

Howard Iron Works' Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

DECEPTION WILL NOT WIN!

☞ In view of the evidence contained in subjoined letters, we leave the printing fraternity to judge respecting the honesty of purpose of the Illinois Type Founding Company in including the *Daily News* and *Mail* in a list of papers that it pretends to furnish—presumably large buyers of its product.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

Gents,—The present dress of THE MAIL cost us $2,964.14, of which the proportion furnished by you cost $2,818.43, and the remainder from all other foundries $85.71. Very Truly Yours,

(Per C. A. SNOWDEN.) THE HATTON-SNOWDEN COMPANY.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

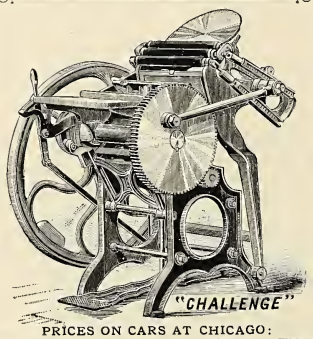
Dear Sirs,—Answering your inquiry of this date, we are using at this time about eight thousand pounds of type on THE DAILY NEWS, all of which is your manufacture, excepting about three hundred pounds. Very truly yours,

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

CHALLENGE

JOB PRESS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS AT CHICAGO:

SIZE OF PRESS.		With Throwoff.	Without Throwoff.	Boxing.
Eighth Medium,	7 x11 inside Chase, -	$200 00	$185 00	$5 00
Eighth Medium,	8 x12 " " -	225 00	210 00	5 00
Quarter Medium,	10 x15 " " -	300 00	280 00	6 00
Half Medium,	13 x19 " " -	400 00	375 00	8 00
Half Medium,	14 x20½ " " -	450 00	425 00	10 00
Half Super Royal,	14½x22 " " -	500 00	475 00	10 00

Steam Fixtures, $15. Fountain, $25. Overhead Steam Fixtures, $15 to $25.

With each press we furnish 3 chases, 6 roller stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench, and brayer. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful consideration when in need of a new press.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.

WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain or fancy card	$ 5 00	$13 50	$ 25 50	$ 48 00
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One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
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E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING Co., Montreal, Canada.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1886.

OUR GREETING.

We greet one and all with a Happy New Year!
Wish you plenty of work, and lots of good cheer—
Not even excepting the devil.
If attentive to business, if prompt, and polite,
If a foe to the wrong, and a friend to the right,
You'll be apt to keep your head level.

THE EIGHT-HOUR AGITATION.

THE movement to inaugurate a universal recognition and adoption of the eight-hour system on May 1, 1886, is one with which most of our readers are doubtless familiar. It behooves employers and employés alike to look at the proposition from a cool, common-sense standpoint rather than from one of impulse or passion, for three reasons: first, because they will be much more apt to arrive at a rational conclusion by so doing; second, because there are two sides to the question; and third, because the interests of both are equally involved in its solution.

In our judgment two requisites are necessary to secure its adoption: *unanimity* among the working classes in every section of the country, and an expressed intention on their part to accept in good faith a corresponding reduction in wages. If these essentials are forthcoming, existing opposition would be modified if not disarmed; if they are not, it is easy to foretell the outcome; and time alone will determine how far the working men have been educated up to these standpoints, or what sacrifices they are prepared to submit to in order to attain the goal of their ambition. We very much regret that the Federated Trades Congress which recently held its sessions in Washington, D. C., failed to obtain an expression of opinion of the various crafts and labor organizations on this important point, as its representative character warranted it in doing.

We take no stock, however, in the untenable objection so often urged that two hours less labor would simply mean two hours more in the dram shop, and that as printers furnish their full quota of the tippling army, employers should oppose it from principle as well as from policy. This style of argument, or rather assertion, begs the question, and has or can have no connection with the essential justice of the demand. Accepting the experience of the past as a criterion by which to guage the results of the future, investigation proves that just in proportion as the hours of labor have been reduced have crime and poverty decreased, workmen risen in the social, moral and intellectual scale, and labor-saving and wealth-producing appliances been multiplied, conclusively proving that society at large has been benefited by the change. But even were the statement true, employers are not expected or required to become the custodians of their employés' morals, and if a certain number of the latter class prefer to squander their earnings and leisure in saloons to devoting them to rational recreation or self-improvement they will be as apt to do so under the ten-hour as under the eight-hour system. It would be equally unkind and inapplicable to condemn ministers of religion as a body because some of them have proved wolves in sheep's clothing, as to judge the character and caliber of the mass of working men by the excesses of a few. The American mechanic as a rule, is an intelligent, sober, industrious citizen, ever ready to make the most of advantages placed within his reach, and the fact that worthless vagabonds fail to appreciate these advantages, is no reason why the innocent should suffer with or for the guilty.

On the other hand employers have *rights* and *interests* at stake which cannot be overlooked, and they generally regard all such propositions from a practical, utilitarian

standpoint. The millions of dollars invested in presses and machinery represent a large portion of their capital and sources of revenue, and the diminution of twenty per cent of their producing capacity presents in itself a serious question; but when to this is also added twenty per cent of additional expenses in running them, the request assumes a still more serious phase, and to attempt to enforce it would be in many instances to kill the goose which lays the golden egg. Employers, too, are beset with difficulties of which their employés know nothing, and are sometimes satisfied if their ledgers do not show a balance on the wrong side of the page. They are confronted with keen competition, close margins and glutted markets, maturing obligations and stagnant trade, and while the wage-worker may justly claim that he is not responsible for, or that his services are disconnected with these difficulties and obligations, employers will be very apt to use them as a *reason* why they are unable to accede to a further financial strain, and the employé, who has their interests at heart, will be as ready to concede its justice of the argument.

The moral aspect of the question presents one phase, the financial another, and our trade and labor associations should have learned by this time that they must present a more potent argument than glittering generalities to successfully stand against the remorseless logic of facts.

A CHANCE FOR THE BOYS.

WE trust our young friends feel satisfied with the specimens of printing sent to their addresses during the past month, a large number of which are of more than ordinary merit. Between three and four hundred samples have been distributed among applicants representing every state and territory in the Union. The interest thus displayed is of the most gratifying character, and we are perfectly satisfied that the seed now sown will in due season bring forth good fruit. We, therefore, trust our many contributors will not weary in welldoing. We have room in our office for all the specimens they can spare, and will continue to distribute them where we have reason to believe they will do the most good.

And now, boys, at the opening of a new year we have a few words to say to you individually and collectively. We do not expect you can compete with the efforts of skilled workmen exhibited from month to month in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, and we do not ask you to try. We know you must creep before you can walk, must walk before you can run. But we believe there are hundreds of ambitious, talented young men learning the printing business who would gladly avail themselves of an invitation to exhibit their handiwork, and we now propose to afford all such the desired opportunity.

To successfully avail yourselves of this offer, however, you must let no imaginary difficulties, no mock modesty or fear of ridicule deter you, so if you are thin skinned you had better not make the venture. No *man* will laugh at the meritorious, well-meant efforts of a boy, no matter how crude, and even if such a laugh should benefit a dyspeptic it cannot possibly injure you. Let those laugh loudest who laugh last. Some future day you will be very apt to turn the tables, but that is neither here nor there. Our advice then is whenever you think you have produced a job of more than ordinary merit, consult your employer or foreman, and if they are of a like opinion, send an electrotype of the same, and we will print it with due credit in the *apprentice's page*. Thus you will not only benefit yourselves, but stimulate others to like exertions; and if in return we criticise in a friendly manner defects as well as merits, rest assured it will be for your own good, and for the purpose of inciting you to further and more advanced efforts.

HYPERCRITICISM.

A RECENT issue of the *Gutenberg*, published at Geneva, Switzerland, refering to the typesetting contest between McCann and Somers, in New York, at which the former set 6,350 ems and the latter 6,075 ems of solid minion in three hours, contains some strictures on the same which, in our opinion, are not at all applicable to the case in point, and which are highly tinctured with hypercriticism. The writer says he considers that "careful and tasteful execution is much more useful to the typographic generation than thousands and thousands of letters lifted in an hour." But this is comparing things which differ. Job printing and plain composition may justly be considered distinct branches of the business as at present conducted. There are hundreds of first-class job printers who could not make salt to their porridge on newspaper composition, and there are thousands of No. 1 compositors who would be at sea if asked to set a letter head, circular or business card from manuscript. There is just as much difference between a slow and slovenly and a swift and clean compositor, as there is between a first and third-class job printer; and the fact that the time consumed in *correcting* did not in one case exceed two minutes per thousand ems, and was taken into consideration in making the award, conclusively proves that good workmanship was not sacrificed for swiftness; and we insist there should be as much desire to excel in book or news as in job composition.

The columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, monthly bear witness to the typographical skill and excellence attained by our job compositors by the competing samples furnished, which we are in favor of fostering under all circumstances, yet they do not and cannot detract from the efforts of the representatives of another branch of the trade, which can produce the extraordinary results referred to.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

SINCE the publication in the December issue of the "Quincy Model" monstrosity, we have been deluged with specimens of amateur printing from all sections of the country, in many instances accompanied with the request that they be reproduced in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. "Enough is as good as a feast," says the proverb, and as we have already published one specimen, and have no desire to further assist professional blacksmiths in attaining even an ephemeral notoriety, we must respectfully decline. Men who disgrace an honorable profession, and who glory in their shame, who can neither produce a good job, nor appreciate one when

produced, are impervious alike to ridicule or reason. We frankly admit, however, that the receipt of these specimens (?) has proved a revelation, because we had no reason to suppose that smallpox in the printing business was so prevalent or so virulent, or that public taste had become so vitiated as to patronize to such an extent the plague holes which give it birth. But while declining to disgrace our pages with a reproduction of the samples requested, we herewith present two specimens secured under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The first is from a publication in the "state of Kansas," the prospectus of which ostentatiously announces "Book and Periodical Reviews a Specialty," and in order that our readers can form their own opinions of the merits of such claim, we herewith present a fac-simile of an advertisement clipped from its columns:

The Southern Kansas Railway

IS A KANSAS ROAD,

And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the state of kansas and its people,, and affords its pat ons facilities unequaled by any line in eastern ane southern Kansas, running

Through Expree trains daily between Kansas City and Olathe. ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, winfield, wellington, Harper, Attica and intermediate points.

Through Nail traing daily eçept sunday between Kansas City and wellington, and intermediate stations, making close connections at ottawa, Chanute and Cherryvale with out trains for Emporia, Burlingame. Girard, walnut, and Coffeyville.

Accomodation Trains daily eçept sunday between Kansas City and olathe and ottawa.

Remember that by purchasing ticket via this line connection is made in the Union depot at Kansas City with through trains to allpoints, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations.

Through Tickets can he purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon stations, and your baggage checked through to destination East, West, North or south.

Pullman sleepers on all night trains.

For further information see maps and folders or call on or address

S. B. Hynes.
Gen'l Passenger Agt.
Lawrence, Kan.

Go to Lawrences 138 W. Water St.

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HOLIDAY CANDIES, FRESH, NEAT & CHEAP. FANCY BOXES OF CANDIES. TREE ORNAMENS AND OTHER NOVELTIES.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Smoke the NATIONAL GUARD.

GEO. W. KROWL FRED. LE VALLEY

Krowl & Le Valley,

LATE WITH

E. H. COOK CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS.

CONTRACTOR FOR,

All Kinds Steam Warming and Ventilating.

GREEN HOUSE WORK.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

329 Carroll St. ELMIRA N. Y.

Now if our friend will satisfactorily explain to a common-sense reader what is meant by a "Nail traing" and "Through Expree trains" he will be very apt to receive the thanks of an inquiring fraternity. Or if he will still further enlighten them as to the reasons why the compass is boxed in order to allow passengers to reach their destination "East, West, North or south," he will probably occupy a higher niche than he does at present as a "literary reviewer." Charity commences at home, and we certainly would not form a very high opinion of the housewife who solicited alms for the heathen while her husband's stockings were "out at the heel."

The accompanying specimens, it is needless to add, are the productions of an "amatoor," and come from the aesthetic city of Elmira, N. Y. That they are fearfully and wonderfully made we think all will admit. The "TREE ORNAMENS," under the expressive word "FOR," and the "LATE WITH" overshadowing the nature of the business advertised, together with the "ETC." so profusely displayed, speak louder than words, and as we are in the humor of wishing everybody a "Happy New Year," we trust the father of the hopeful who published this production discovered a branch on one of the "TREES" stout enough to make a *permanent* impression while wishing his offspring the same.

"Ma, there's another skunk. Can I catch that one too?" "No, my son; *all skunks smell alike.* Besides I have something else to do than to be continually washing or burying your clothes."

THE LATE WM. H. VANDERBILT.

THE recent death of this railway magnate, who is said to have left a fortune of $200,000,000, has called forth a good deal of unwarranted criticism on his character, particularly in quarters where such animadversion comes with a very bad grace. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was, metaphorically speaking, a hog—but he was a *king* among hogs—and overshadowed the other hogs with which he was brought in contact, who resorted to and depended on the success of the same tactics which he followed, and which would have displayed an equal selfishness had the success which attended his speculative and business enterprises followed theirs. A cold, calculating man of the world, educated in the school of avarice, under the tutelage of a pitiless master, he naturally held on to what he secured, knowing full well the chances involved, and the character of the schemers with whom he was daily confronted; that it was a diamond cut diamond game, and also that he would have trusted to a broken reed had he depended on *their* sense of generosity in case he had been the under dog in the fight.

We may justly deprecate the possession of such a colossal fortune in the hands of any individual or corporation as being inimical to the best interests of the American people, and in direct contravention of the underlying principles of a democratic government—the greatest good to the greatest number—but this is foreign to our present argument. Philanthropy formed no part of his nature, and to his honor be it said he never sailed under false colors, never poised as a humanitarian. He deliberatively availed himself of every advantage the law and market afforded, and succeeded in doing what others equally ambitious failed to do by adopting his tactics, through no fault of theirs. It is not a system they are opposed to, but the luck which enabled him to hold the winning hand; and as we have no sympathy with squealing gamblers; we have no crocodile tears to shed over their misfortunes (?).

Yet Wm. H. Vanderbilt was a selfish, unlovable specimen of humanity, an outgrowth of a vicious system, and as such we can neither respect his character nor his memory.

TYPE STATISTICS.

ONE table of statistics in the last census shows the number of pounds of type used upon the newspapers of the United States, and the quantity of type regularly set. New York has 1,241,649 pounds of type or enough to fill cases for 62,000 compositors, her proportion being one-fifth of the Union, which has 6,689,878 pounds. Five states, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, have nearly one-half of all the type, and set one-half the number of ems. The largest average set on dailies was in Louisiana, 140,000 ems and the smallest in New Mexico, 29,000 ems the average being 74,137; the average on weeklies was 57,197, the largest being

in the District of Columbia, 95,000, while in Wyoming it was the smallest, 32,000. Of the long settled states Alabama had the smallest, 35,000. The total amount of type set for one issue would make 2,785 duodecimo volumes, and that done on the dailies in a year would fill 10,000 volumes to match Appleton's Cyclopedia. Measured up as proof, the slip containing the year's work would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Eight thousand presses did the presswork.

A BATCH OF RELICS.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Quebec *Gazette* of June 21, 1764. It is a two-column paper, 23½ ems pica in width, printed in English and French. From the items of special interest contained therein we select the following from London, under date of March 10:

It is said that a scheme of taxation of our American colonies has for some time been in agitation, that it had been previously debated in the parliament whether they had power to lay a tax on colonies which had no representative in parliament, and determined in the affirmative. That on the 9th of March Mr. —— made a long harangue on the melancholy state of the nation, overloaded with heavy taxes and a debt of 147 millions, 25 millions of which had arisen in the four last years. That by a computation which he laid before the house, £360,000 sterling per annum was expended on North America, and therefore it was but reasonable they should support the troops sent out for their defense, and all the other expenses of the nation on that account. To raise this sum he proposed that the drawbacks on reëxportation of particular goods should be discontinued, that a duty should be laid on East India goods, a duty of £7 sterling per ton on all wines from Madeira, the Western and Canary isles, a duty of 3d. per gallon on foreign molasses, of 10s. per hundred on sugars, a high duty on coffee, cocoa, etc., and that rum should be wholly prohibited; the wine of Spain, Portugal, etc., should be first landed in England before it might be sent to America (which seems to make it liable to a double duty). Besides this, an internal tax was proposed, a stamp duty, etc., but many members warmly opposing it, this was deferred till next session; but it was feared that the tax upon foreign goods would pass into a law this session. That these colonies are under great disadvantages in not having sufficient interest in parliament; from the want of which the West Indians have been able to carry any point against them, and their interests are almost totally disregarded.

The Niagara (Canada) *Reporter* of November 15, 1837, also received, announces the arrival of the steamship Great Western at New York from Liverpool, having made the passage in the then extraordinary time of fourteen days and six hours from port to port.

Its review of the European situation shows that the designs of the bear on the sick man's possessions were more outspoken at that date than they are today, as the accompanying extracts prove.

The most conflicting accounts are published respecting the mission of Baron Brunow to London. One paper says that he has succeeded in convincing Lord Palmerston of the necessity of *occupying Constantinople with a Russian army*, and another that his mission has failed, and that his proposals to the British Government have been rejected.

* * * * * * *

The Russian consul at Alexandria is said to have declared that if the Pacha did not give up the Turkish fleet in one month a Russian army would march against Ibrahim.

The Niagara (Canada) *Chronicle* of July 28, 1841, a respectable, staid-looking six-column sheet, contains the following amusing announcement:

We are happy to learn that the bill for establishing vote by ballot was thrown out of the House, though we are surprised to see by only a small majority. The attempt to pass it was a gross insult to the constitution of Canada.

We have likewise before us a copy of the first issue of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, under date of March 25, 1836. It is a neat-appearing, four-column, 16 by 22 sheet. From its introductory we learn that New York and Brooklyn, combined, had at that time a population of 300,000, and that the daily circulation of the penny press in those cities was not less than 70,000 copies.

A FEW HINTS ON THE BOOKBINDING ART.

BY A. J. COX.

LET the durability and neatness of your bindings be the primary requisite. Ornament judiciously and sparingly rather than carelessly or gaudily. The bibliographer, Dr. Dibdin, says on this point: "The general appearance of one's library is by no means a matter of mere foppery or indifference; it is a sort of cardinal point to which the tasteful collector does well to attend. You have a right to consider books as to their *outsides* with the eye of a *painter;* because this does not militate against the proper use of the contents."

To bind a book well it should have ample time to dry after each process; it thus becomes thoroughly and evenly seasoned.

It is false economy to bind up a number of volumes together, especially if they are of different sizes, and upon different subjects.

Keep your books dry, but not too warm, and do not use newly bound books near the fire.

Never pull books out of the shelves by the head-bands, or suffer them to stand long upon the fore-edge.

Books are not intended for card-racks or for receptacles of botanical specimens, but should be treated gently; for books are kind friends; we benefit by their advice, and they exact no confidences.

Fuller says: "Learning hath gained most by those books by which the printers have lost."

The value of a library is enhanced by the amount of knowledge and taste displayed in the bindings, though it does not always follow that you have a *library* because you have books!—"Books which are no books," concerning which genial Charles Lamb thus familiarly converses: "When I am not walking I am reading; I cannot sit and think. Books think for me. I have no repugnances. Shaftesbury is not too genteel for me, nor Jonathan Wild too low, I can read anything which I call *a book*. There are things in that shape which I cannot allow for such. In this catalogue of *books which are no books—biblia a-biblia*—I reckon Court Calendars, Directories, Pocket-Books, Draught-Boards, bound and lettered on the back, Scientific Treatises, Almanacs, Statutes at Large; the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Soame Jenyns, and generally, all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without;' the Histories of Flavius Josephus (that learned Jew), and Paley's Moral Philosophy. With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding. I confess that it moves my spleen to see these *things in books' clothing* perched upon the shelves, like false

saints, usurpers of true shrines, intruders into the sanctuary, thrusting out the legitimate occupants. To reach down a well bound semblance of a volume, and hope it some kind-hearted play-book, then opening what 'seem its leaves,' to come bolt upon a withering Population Essay. To expect a Steele, or a Farquhar, and find — Adam Smith. To view a well arranged assortment of blockhead Encyclopedias (Anglicanas or Metropolitanas) set out in an array of Russia, or Morocco, when a tithe of that good leather would comfortably re-clothe my shivering folios; would renovate Paracelsus himself, and enable old Raymund Lully to look like himself again in the world. I never see these impostors but I long to strip them to warm my ragged veterans in their spoils.

"To be strong-backed and neat-bound is the desideratum of a volume. Magnificence comes after. This, when it can be afforded, is not to be lavished on all kinds of books indiscriminately. I would not dress a set of magazines, for instance, in full suit. The *deshabille* or half-binding (with Russia backs ever) is *our* costume. A Shakespeare, or a Milton (unless the first editions) it were mere foppery to trick out in gay apparel. The possession of them confers no distinction. The exterior of them (the things themselves being so common) strange to say, raises no sweet emotions, no tickling sense of property in the owner. But where a book is at once both good and rare — where the individual is almost the species, and when *that* perishes,

> We know not where is that Promethean torch
> That can its light relume —

Such a book, for instance, as the Life of the Duke of Newcastle, by his Duchess — no casket is rich enough, no casing sufficiently durable, to honor and keep safe such a jewel."

AN ANCIENT PRICE LIST.

The following list of prices was adopted July 25, 1857, by the Pressmen's Association of Philadelphia :

Medium and royal sheet, 20 by 25 inches, 25 cents.

Super royal sheet, 22 by 29, 27 cents.

Medium and half sheet, 24 by 29, 29 cents.

Imperial sheet, 23 by 33, 31 cents.

Double medium sheet, 24 by 38, 33½ cents.

Double royal sheet, 26 by 40, 35 cents.

Double super royal, 27 by 42, 37 cents.

All bookwork under 4 tokens to be charged 3 cents extra per token. No allowance for boy or self-inking machine.

Fine work to receive an extra price, to be determined by the employer and pressman, according to its quality.

Jobwork, 30 cents per token. Checks, bills of lading, promissory notes, or any other description of notes, to be charged 35 cents per token, if under 4 tokens.

Cards in black ink, 10 packs or over, 10 cents per pack; from 5 to 9 packs, 15 cents per pack; from 1 to 4 packs, 20 cents per pack.

Parchments, 30 copies or less (provided there is over 12 copies), 5 cents per copy; if less than 12 copies, 60 cents the lot; from 30 to 60 copies, 3 cents per copy; all over 60 copies, 2 cents per copy.

Broadsides to be charged double, to be regulated by the scale above for size. To constitute a broadside the matter to extend across the sheet without a break.

Work done in colors to be charged a price and a half.

Pressmen working by the piece, who are required to cut their paper, to be paid 3 cents extra per token.

When there are but 4 tokens on a form, the pressman shall receive the price of one token extra for every form he is necessitated to lift. After a form shall have been put to press, the pressman shall receive 15 cents for the first half hour and 25 cents for every subsequent hour that he is delayed by corrections or alterations, or any other cause. This will be optional with the pressman.

Hand pressmen working by the week to charge not less than $11 per week, ten hours to constitute a day's work. When employed by the job or hour, to charge 25 cents per hour for the regular working hours; extra hours, 35 cents.

Pressmen running Adams and cylinder presses of all descriptions to be styled power pressmen, who will charge not less than $12 per week; when working extra hours, to charge not less than 30 cents per hour; ten hours to constitute a day's work. Pressmen running Yankee, Gordon or Ruggles presses to be considered as hand pressmen.

Any man employed about a pressroom as an assistant, whose time is occupied in part in making ready forms or attending to presses, although not having actual charge thereof, to be considered a power pressman.

EXTRAORDINARY TYPESETTING.

Recently Joseph McCann, of the New York *Herald*, and William C. Barnes, of the *World*, had a typesetting match for a purse of $1,000. Before beginning, the referee, William White, read the articles of agreement, which provided that the match should be of four hours' duration, solid minion, twenty-five ems wide, without a break, each man to empty his own sticks and to correct his own proof, quality of workmanship to count.

At precisely 11:05 Mr. White asked, "Are you ready?" Then, "Go!" A sudden hush fell on the assembled crowd of printers, and "click-click" could be heard. Barnes turned his first line a few seconds before McCann, which his backers took for a good omen. He emptied his first stickful in 14¾m., McCann following in 15m. It was plain that the men were evenly matched. At the end of the four hours it was found that the *Herald* man had set 8,062½ ems, while the *World* man was 111½ ems behind, or 7,951. The race was not yet over, however. There were the proofs. For every minute consumed on corrections one line was to be deducted. McCann corrected his proof in fourteen minutes and Barnes in twenty-three minutes. Then there was applause, and the referee decided that McCann had fairly won the match.—*Exchange.*

THE INVENTION OF INK.

When ink was first introduced does not seem to have been decided; but given the paper and the pen, a colored medium which would show on a light surface was so obvious a want, and one so readily found, that there is no extraordinary credit due to the unknown inventor. It appears to be only of comparatively late years that black ink has been almost universal. Roman ink was red, purple and gold; the inks of blue, green, violet and other shades were not uncommon. It is said that, simple as is the composition of ink, "we possess none equal in beauty and color to that used by the ancients; the Saxon manuscripts written in England exceed in color anything of the kind." Modern ink-makers will deny the superiority of the ancients; but who shall say whether words written in the ink manufactured today will stand as vividly centuries hence as those Saxon manuscripts have stood? It is difficult to see how the writing materials of the present day can be improved upon, for convenience at least, setting aside question of lasting inks, which the generation that uses them cannot settle. Paper, rough and smooth, fluent inks of any color that the writer may believe suitable to his eyes, pens as fine as a needle or as blunt as a spade, are all to be bought in every street. The great lack of the age seems to be ideas at once more novel and sensible in the record of which these serviceable materials may be employed.—*London Standard.*

Frederick Wicks, of England, it is said, has made a machine which will cast type at the rate of one hundred letters a second, each different, there being one hundred molds arranged around the metal-pot, and all are filled at the same moment.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

25% Discount.

TYPE.

FOR some time past it has been well known that various manufacturers of type on irregular bodies—and what may now be termed in printers' parlance as bastard sizes—have been flooding the country with offers to furnish the printing fraternity with their productions at discounts varying from ten to twenty-five per cent from list prices. These offers, by circular and otherwise, while apparently honest, were disingenuous, and were really made because the parties referred to realized that the tide of popular favor was setting in so strongly toward our American system of interchangeable type bodies that they must do something to turn the current into another channel, and therefore took this method to work off their virtually unsalable and undesirable productions.

The beginning of the new year being recognized as a favorable point for new departures and good resolutions, we have determined that, from January 1, 1886, and until further notice, we will allow a discount of twenty-five per cent from our list prices of type and material manufactured on the American system of interchangeable type bodies, to all cash buyers, and to customers who have established with us a line of credit, providing settlement be made between the first and tenth of each month. This discount, it will be noticed, is only offered for cash settlements, and old type and other material offered in exchange to us will be paid for in type and material of our manufacture at list prices. It will also be noticed that our price list contains various articles made by other manufacturers, some of which are patented, and these are not included in our offer of discount, as made above, but will be furnished at the lowest market rates. Our offer is based upon complete fonts and the supply of deficiencies in sorts that may appear therein. Our fonts are schemed with great care, and we have been frequently highly complimented in regard thereto, yet it is possible that the font when used for a special purpose may prove deficient in some respect as to sorts required, and these deficiencies we are always happy to fill within a reasonable time, at the same rate as charged for the regular font; but orders for sorts must hereafter be considered as strictly net since the extra time and expense of filling these orders is such that if our foundry should devote itself entirely to filling orders for sorts the business would be conducted at an absolute loss, as the manufacture and shipment of small items frequently requires as much time and expense as would be needed to fill an order of considerable amount, while the return is simply nominal. It sometimes happens that letters are broken in shipment by careless handling, and in such cases we will cheerfully replace them without charge, on being acquainted with the fact.

In connection with the statement that this discount of twenty-five per cent is made from our list prices, it should be stated that a uniform price per pound is charged by all foundries throughout the United States for Display and Fancy Type, as well as for Roman faces, except as to reduced rates given by us on large fonts. Any apparent discrepancy in the prices as quoted by ourselves and other foundries can be accounted for in one of two ways. The schemes upon which the fonts are made up may differ, so that while the number of a's in both fonts is the same, or nearly the same, the fact will not hold good regarding the other letters and characters of the fonts. Spaces and quads are put up with all the fonts manufactured by the Chicago Type Foundry, except those on Nonpareil and Pica bodies, of which we suppose nearly every printing-office to have a supply in stock. Some foundries do not put up any spaces and quads with their fonts, and thus their price would be apparently lower. Our customers can rest assured that, taking into account the weight of our fonts, our prices are as low as the lowest, and our customers have the additional advantage of obtaining fonts well schemed and cast upon a standard system of type bodies.

It is a well known fact that type and other printing material can always be bought better from the manufacturers than by forwarding orders through second parties, and if our customers will lend us their aid, we will promptly fill all orders from any section of the country, however remote. To expedite matters cash should accompany the order, except when a line of credit with our house has already been established, as when references are inclosed it requires considerable time to write for the same and obtain replies. Prices are given in our list for all articles furnished by us, so that our customers can readily estimate the cost of their orders, and should any change in your estimate be required it will be our aim to make everything perfectly satisfactory in settlement. We are sometimes requested by those with whom we have no business acquaintance, to forward an order at once, and references are at the same time inclosed. Should we take time to write to these references, from five to ten days' delay would be occasioned and sometimes even longer, while all trouble and annoyance could be obviated by remitting cash in advance, either by Bank Draft, Express or Postoffice Order; and should the amount so remitted be more than the value of the material desired, we will at once return the overplus, if so requested.

We hope, after reading the above announcement, all that contemplate purchasing and who have hitherto felt themselves unable to meet the additional expense incurred at the outset in discarding their outfit of irregular bodies for one symmetrically based on the American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies, will now feel encouraged to make the reformation. Our offer is made in good faith, and should we be led at any future time to withdraw the same, due notice will be given.

ELECTROTYPING.

A varying scale of discount on Electrotyping has been in use for some time past, and much dissatisfaction and annoyance has been created thereby. Recently the Electrotypers of this city met and arranged a new scale of prices, a copy of which we will send on application. We think that this scale will soon become universal throughout other cities. We therefore announce that, in common with other Electrotypers of this city, we will, until further notice, allow a discount of twenty-five per cent from scale prices on all cash orders, as well as to customers who have a line of credit on our books, providing settlements are made between the first and tenth of each month. In connection with this announcement we beg to say that our Electrotype Establishment is one of the largest and most perfect in the country, and our facilities for turning out first-class work are unexcelled. Possessing the most improved machinery the market affords and employing the most skilled workmen, we are prepared to execute with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons all orders committed to our trust.

CASES, STANDS, ETC.

Until further notice a discount of twenty-five per cent from list prices will be allowed on all cash orders for cases, stands, cabinets, chases, galleys, brass rules and dashes, wood and metal furniture and reglet, lead, slugs and ink, as well as to customers who have a line of credit with us, providing settlements are made between the first and tenth of each month. Address

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
TYPE FOUNDERS,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS,
CHICAGO, ILL.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

ROMAN EXTENDED.
IMPROVED SERIES.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

32A, 64a, PEARL (ON NONP., 6 Points Standard Measure.) $4.15

RARE BILLS OF FARE EXCELLING

For Utility this Series tells a Beautiful Story Modestly

Agitators of the Public Stomach 234

32A, 64a, AGATE (ON NONP., 6 Points Standard Measure.) $3.55

SPLENDID LODGING ROOMS TO LET

Elegant and Airy Apartments Rich of Ornamentation

Fancy Tobacco Juice Sketches. 0987

The above are also cast on Pearl and Agate bodies when so desired.

18A, 36a, NONPAREIL. (6 Points Standard Measure.) $2.65

FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS

Slaves Chained to the Chariot of Triumphal Art

Riders in the Black Maria 567

18A, 36a, BREVIER. (8 Points Standard Measure.) $3.80

TRUST TO PROVIDENCE

Money to Loan at Twenty Per Cent

Confidence Operator 65

16A, 32a, BOURGEOIS. (9 Points Standard Measure.) $3.75

NATIONAL GRATITUDE

A Pair of Wooden Legs to Hop with

Graceful Movement 34

12A, 24a, LONG PRIMER. (10 Points Standard Measure.) $3.15

PERT QUESTIONS

Ghosts do Die Natural Deaths

Climbing Miners 4

12A, 24a, PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.) $4.35

UNEXAMPLED GENEROSITY

Home for Friendless Canines and Strayed Felines

Weird Chorus of Gratitude 79

8A, 16a, GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.) $5.65

BULLS OF BASHAN

Relation to Our Irish Bovines 58

6A, 12a, DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.) $7.40

WATERFALL PATH

Hungry and Thirsty Souls 7

5A, 10a, DOUBLE ENGLISH. (28 Points Standard Measure.) $7.35

WILD TIGERS

Searching for Oysters 4

4A, 8a, DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.) $10.85

SILKEN Thread

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES EXCEPT NONPAREIL AND PICA.

10A. Eighteen Points (or Three-Line Nonp.) Lining Light Face Gothic. $1.85
Quads and Spaces, 38c.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
QUIETLY STEALING ON
$23567890?

8A. Twenty-four Points (or Double Pica) Lining Light Face Gothic. $2.50

DEMOCRATIC
TRUTHFUL JAMES
23567890

6A. Thirty Points (or Five-Line Nonpareil) Lining Light Face Gothic. $2.95
Quads and Spaces, 45c.

REPUBLIC
COME IN HERE
$2356?

IN COMBINATION.

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Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN Point System.

Six Points (or Nonp.) Lining Light Face Gothic, No. 1.
30A. $1.75

COMMANDING THE ROAD TO RICHMOND
CAN ANYTHING BE MORE EASY AND YET TEDIOUS THAN EATING RATS AND MICE EATING CHEESE

Six Points (or Nonp.) Lining Light Face Gothic, No. 2.
30A. $1.50

FASHIONABLE FANS ARE QUEER
TORTOISE SHELLS, WE WONDER WHAT'S NEXT
$12345 RAVEN 67890?

Six Points (or Nonp.) Lining Light Face Gothic, No. 3.
24A. $1.00

CHAUTAUQUA GIRLS AT TEA
THE FARM IS HEAVILY MORTGAGED
$1234567890?

Eight Points (or Brevier) Lining Light Face Gothic.
24A. $1.50

NEVER WORN OUT
THE FINE ART EXCHANGE
234567890

24A. Nine Points (or Three-Line Excelsior) Lining Light Face Gothic. $1.50
Quads and Spaces, 30c.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF RATS
THOSE LOVELY TIMES IN OLD CONNECTICUT
$2356 WOMEN 7890£

18A. Ten Points (or New Long Primer) Lining Light Face Gothic. $1.40
Quads and Spaces, 35c.

GET UP, BREAKFAST IS WAITING
THEY HAVE ABOLISHED OUR SLAVERY
$235 BEAUTIFUL 6780£

12A. Twelve Points (or Pica) Lining Light Face Gothic. $1.30

AGREEABLY SURPRISED
HER LITTLE MOTHER HUBBARDS
$23567890?

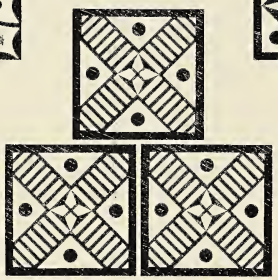
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60 cts. per foot.

No. 94.
85 cts. per foot.





No. 93.
60 cts. per foot.

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MANUFACTURED BY

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Successors to HAMILTON & KATZ,

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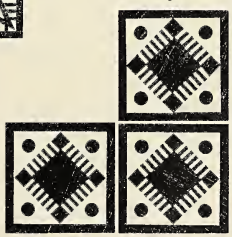
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85 cts. per foot.

No. 90.
60 cts. per foot.



No. 91.—50 cts. per foot.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169–171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

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HARK TO THE BELLS!

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, January 1, 1886.

Several of the labor unions in the city are discussing the question of the eight-hour movement, but the first union to get the matter into practical shape is the cigarmakers', which has inserted in its new constitution "that after the 1st of May next eight hours shall constitute a day's work."

Mr. W. E. Meredith, who had been for about fourteen years employed in the printing establishment of Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison, left their employ to take a position in the Custom House. On the occasion of his leaving, his fellow-employés presented him with an address and a gold-headed cane. On the head of the cane was the following inscription: "Presented to W. E. Meredith by his late fellow-employés of Rowsell & Hutchison. Toronto, December, 1885." After the reading of the address and presentation Mr. Meredith made a suitable reply. 91.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—A copy of your interesting and valuable monthly for December was handed me by a friend, in which I perceive allusion is made to me in the "Personal Recollections," etc., of Mr. M. C. Carroll.

Although Mr. C. is perfectly correct in regard to the consolidation in 1858—(no; May, 1859)—of the *Democratic Press* and the Chicago *Tribune*, he seems not to have known that so far as the joboffice was concerned, it was a consolidation of *three* equally important joboffices. The *third* and leading factor in this combination, from the very start, was the joboffice of Mr. Wm. H. Rand, who was a partner in common with the five other gentlemen named by your correspondent, and was also *superintendent* of the combined joboffices.

Mr. C. further states that Mr. Holt was *superseded* by Glendour Medairy. This is incorrect. Mr. John C. Holt was never foreman, even for a moment, of the combined offices. I say this with emphasis, because I would not have gone into the new establishment if I had afterward to supersede any one, and this was well understood at the time.

The *Tribune* building underwent large alterations preparatory to receiving the $80,000 worth of material of the three joboffices, and I would not have been taken, as I was, to inspect these alterations and approve them, if I had not been the foreman. To explain yet more minutely, I had been for an entire year Mr. Rand's foreman at 148 Lake street, and if I had gone into the new office under another foreman and then, after a brief period, had *superseded* him, it would have laid me liable to the imputation of having undermined his interests or in some manner wronged him, and this I could not and would not afford to do, and hence had no predecessor in the foremanship of the combined offices. As to Mr. Holt, I only knew that he was the foreman of the *Democratic Press* jobroom down to the time and ending with the consolidation.

Mr. Carroll refers to me finally as having been reported "dead," a very natural inference in respect to one long absent and far removed; although, after all, for a period of twenty-eight years my name as a living person has been annually reprinted on the permanent roll of the International Union. Mention of this fact, Mr. Editor, recalls the most pleasant recollections of my life—forcibly reminds me at this moment of what I have not forgotten and can never forget, the gracious manner in which I was ever treated by the members of the subordinate union of Chicago. During the seven years of my labors among them, they gave me, unsolicited, every honor within their gift. No. 16 sent me upon the floor of the seventh annual session, and approved the duties I performed there, kept me in positions of trust for years, and elected me to the office of president with scarcely a dissenting voice. A more intelligent and learned body of men were never united in the craft, and their indorsement of me under all essential and important circumstances while I served them, was the highest compliment which could have been bestowed, and which I shall ever gratefully cherish. Whilst I have been for more than twenty years pursuing the even tenor of my way in a large and influential organization, I have never been unmindful of that union to which I was once bound by so many pleasant ties of interest and affection, and my greatest happiness has always been to know that her progress has been one of great success.

Respectfully, GLENDOUR MEDAIRY.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: December 28, 1885.

During the last month business has been quite brisk, and still continues fairly so. The holiday season has been an unusually brilliant one, and shopkeepers here and parts adjacent report their sales to have been unprecedentedly large. Wanamaker, who is reputed to have the largest store in the world, and who sells most everything, reports his sales to have averaged $100,000 a day. In keeping with the season of the year, we are shortly to have two social reunions. The pressmen will have theirs January 16, 1886, and while it is intended to be purely social in character it will also commemorate the anniversary of the birthday of Franklin. The other event will be the celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of the Typographical Society (beneficial). The members of this society are endeavoring to infuse new life into their organization, and will take possession of large and commodious rooms on Chestnut street, next to the New Temple Theater (formerly known as the old Masonic Temple), on January 2, 1886. Both of the above events promise well.

Chas. Gamewell, Esq., Chief Organizer of Pressmen, has lately been in New York city trying to straighten things out there. He was successful in being able to meet committees from the several pressmen's associations, and after a very harmonious session it was unanimously resolved to report to their different bodies a resolution favoring amalgamation. If the recommendations of the different committees are adopted it will result in making New York Pressmen's Union No. 9 about six hundred strong, and will also give to that body a new and very desirable element, and of course infuse new life and intelligence into its ranks.

I see that my contribution relative to the merits of the Adams press somewhat riled my very able friend, Stephen McNamara; in fact, judging from the tone of his communication, he "got on his ear." I am surprised at this, as I have received numerous marks of approval for the very fair way I endeavored to put it, but I do not feel at all intimidated, particularly as there are several hundred miles between us. Mac throws aside everything else that I wrote, and hangs his whole argument on a *string* as it were; attached to this string he makes the (to me) astonishing statement "that the necessities of former times were greater than those of the present." Now, as the subject under discussion was the Adams press, permit me to say that in this city, where so many of these presses are in use, and where there are, of course, a good many old stagers working on them, I have had a good opportunity to judge of the merits of the older and younger workmen, and I can conscientiously say that the young element is far superior in mastering difficulties connected therewith. Then, again, my learned brother insinuates that I do not know what a folio newspaper is, and also states that the *Public Ledger* is a nine-column folio newspaper, 29 by 43. In answer to the first, permit me to say that a folio is a book of two leaves to a sheet, and it may be, as an old and experienced friend of mine says, "as big as a barn door or as small as a tract," so I will even go further than I went before, and say that we can print a folio newspaper on a dry sheet, 29 by 43, *without any strings at all.* Then, again, as regards the *Public Ledger*, I am a regular subscriber to that journal, and I have taken the trouble to measure the sheet for several days, and I have not found one which comes up to Mr. McNamara's measurement by a good half inch each way; but even allowing such to be the case, granting that it is a folio 29 by 43, all must admit that that is not the size of the sheet from which

it is printed, for it is printed on the press four pages at a time, and consequently, in printing, a sheet double that size is used. I merely cite this as a sample to show that when I said we printed a folio newspaper on a sheet 29 by 43 I was correct, and that I was not speaking of a quarto. C. W. M.

TYPE MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, January 7, 1886.

Daniel Manering, of Brownsville, Texas, writes you in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER that he has discovered my method of measurement is a failure, because in the space allotted as the 1,000 measure, he finds by actual count that there are more than 1,000 pieces. This fact would be evident enough to the thoughtful investigator without counting, for the reason that while the 25 letters of the alphabet are considered equally in the basis or unit of measurement, in practice 12 or 15 letter i's are used to one x, q or k; the letter l is used oftener than the m, and the smaller e and s oftener than the larger u and b, etc. I did not claim, Mr. Editor, that my method counts the pieces; in fact, by reference to the October number, it will be seen that I distinctly state such a method is impossible. What I do claim is, that by this plan compositors are on an almost perfect equality in solid composition, which is the bulk of the work of the compositor. It will do away with the glaring and absurd inequality which at present causes so much contention and dissatisfaction. Printers would find their *earnings* about the same, whether employed upon large or small "fat" or "lean" type. In fact, under the method, "fat" and "lean" type would be abolished, so far as the compositor is concerned, or, rather the inequality would be inappreciable in solid composition. In this particular Mr. Manering discovered a mare's nest. I agree with the gentlemen, however, when he says an *unerring* standard can never be arrived at. But this would not justify the compositors and employers of the country in refusing to entertain a vast improvement over the old em-method because the new method was not absolute perfection.

The Didot method hinted at will certainly not find favor, as compositors, like other people, will not relinquish a large portion of their earnings without some consideration therefor, and it is evident that if we, in Chicago, were to relinquish all claim to cuts, advertisements, extra price matter, and all other descriptions of "fat," it is doubtful if the proprietors would be willing to accede to an advance of one cent per 1,000 in consideration for such concession on our part.

If Mr. Manering will give the matter a little study he will see that his objection is groundless, and that if my method is as fair for one as another, that is all that can be expected or desired by the craft.

Fraternally yours, SAMUEL RASTALL.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, December 10, 1885.

The proponents of the limitation of a day's work to eight hours may be divided into three classes: 1, those who favor eight hours' work for eight hours' pay; 2, those who want ten hours' pay for eight hours' work; and 3, those who will work but eight hours whether the pay is reduced in proportion or not.

It seems to me that the advocates of the short hour day, with the view of bringing unemployed labor into employment, will be disappointed in some degree with the result of the experiment. I mean that the amount of work furnished the unemployed when the short hour day has gone into effect will not be in proportion to the amount of time taken from the ten-hour day. For this reason, the first and last hours of the day are not so productive of results as are the other hours. A man gets up before daylight, eats his breakfast in a nervous haste, hustles off to work before his faculties are fairly awake, in the winter season reaching his work-place to find everything icy cold. The last hour of the day, in consequence of the too long spun-out working hours, is dragged through in a state of semi-exhaustion, with many an anxious glance at the clock.

With the short hour system fairly under way, the laborer's energies will not be so taxed, but, on the contrary, quitting work before exhaustion begins, his nervous forces will be conserved, he will begin the next day's work with a vim formerly unknown, and, as a consequence, he will do as much work in the eight hours as he used to do in nine hours of the old system. To this extent, therefore, will the advocates of the shorter day be disappointed as far as regards increased employment for those now left out in the cold. But I will pass on to more direct reasons for shortening the day's labor.

Increased machinery and improved mechanical appliances in general have greatly increased the measure of production in a stated time. Contrast the lightning speed of the perfecting newspaper press of today with the token per hour of the old Washington press, worked by many a printer who is still a hale and hearty workman. Think of the great lessening of the amount of composition required on account of the aids given by the processes of stereotyping and electrotyping. Many other instances of like nature will readily occur to the reflective mind, and it is needless to enumerate them. We really do not realize how much we have progressed, because the progression has been so slow and gradual as to be almost imperceptible to ourselves. The laborer has a right to share with the capitalist the advantages of these superior appliances, and the way in which he should receive that share should consist in shorter hours of labor. The fact is, the present long hours result in a species of over-production on the part of those steadily employed.

It is said by some that even ten hours is not sufficient time in which to do the work some firms in certain seasons have to do, necessitating a great amount of over-time, and that to shorten the hours would be impracticable in those offices. To this it may be replied that there is no law or necessity which requires one or two firms in a city or town to do, or to try to do, all the work that is to be done in that city or town; that to encourage such a condition is to foster monopoly and propagate hoggishness on the part of those thus seeking to monopolize things. There are plenty other offices wherein the work can be performed, and by compelling its division among those other offices, the fierce competition between rival firms, which is the primary cause of attempts at reduction of wages, will, in a large measure, be abated. The shorter day, therefore, will tend to produce a more equitable state of affairs between employers, and a more harmonious and satisfactory condition between employer and employé.

In its social aspect much more might be said of the advantages of the eight-hour system, but it is not necessary to enter upon this phase of the question, as those advantages are apparent to every thoughtful mind. S. K. P.

ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: LONDON, December 20, 1885.

Perhaps the most frequent cause of disputes and discord in printing-offices arises from the puerile system of fines, from two cents to fifty. When a chapel is formed, and the rules read, singular to say, the greater part of such generally consist of a statement of the members' small-money amenability for anything done against the orders of the companionship.

We read in Johnson's "Typographia" nearly two pages containing twenty-four "rules and regulations to be observed in a printing office," twenty-two of them having a penalty in their construction. This portion of the work is the silliest and most unbusiness-like part of it. Fines, even if ill-feeling were caused by their levying, should be carried strictly out if rules allowing such are made; but in most instances the payment of the money is the exception rather than the rule.

It's amusing to read how old Johnson inveighs, in his otherwise excellent book, against machinery, stereotyping, and even the rollers of today; yet he denounces as grossly ignorant and low those who years before had been against the implements he *then* used. We of the present time look upon him, to use Macaulay's language, as a fool, for his shortsightedness in not anticipating something still better. And will not our descendants look upon us in the same light if we're so blind as to depreciate the introduction and perfecting of type-setting machines, instead of, to quote THE INLAND PRINTER's words of a few months back, "adapting ourselves to circumstances"?

Worth noting—A doctor stood one evening in the printing department of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, when he observed a compositor lighting his pipe from the gas. "That is most unhealthy," were the

physician's words, "lighting your tobacco in such a manner. You draw the gas into your lungs, doing considerable harm to those respiratory organs." His advice has effect to this day.

I've no objection to the employment of females in our trade, if they are so extremely desirous of shortening their days by contracting consumption, or other diseases, in one of the unhealthiest businesses they could be put to, and provided they are paid the same price as their better halves; but I do object to the employment of *idiots* in the calling. Why, there's in London, engaged on a weekly trade journal, a young man, under the guardianship of his father, whose insanity is indubitable. He has been instructed in the game of lifting stamps, but it's doubtful if anything above that position will ever be gained by him.

There are plenty of doggerel terms used in typography; but one I came across lately puzzled me to understand for some time. In company with the foreman of a general office, we walked around the spacious composing-room, and I couldn't help remarking on the well-filled cases of the comps, who were standing idling about, though copy was plenty. Asking the reason, the reply was that they were *afraid of their cases*, the meaning of which is that, though every gentleman had plenty of the lower-case sorts in, all were either deficient in figures, caps, or other types not in frequent use, which they might any time require, and were therefore awaiting the arrival of such particular diss. as would supply their wants.

A few words about the sanitary arrangements of printing-offices. It's not an agreeable topic to bring up, but for the health of employer and employé alike—particularly the latter—it should be discussed. Employers fancy that workmen's urinals and water-closets can be placed anywhere about the premises, so they are generally to be found situated in the darkest and most loathsome part of the building. The folly of such a practice cannot be condemned too much. Users of these temporary retiring-places, finding themselves in a vile, evil-smelling hole, cannot be expected to improve it by any regard for cleanliness; so things get worse and worse, until fever and other ills are rampant, when people begin to wonder—such is their shortsightedness—the cause, and, mostly when too late, commence the remedy.

He who can *properly* call himself a printer journalist is a clever man indeed. By beginning as apprentices to the typographic art a knowledge of the very rudiments of journalism is obtained.

PRINTERIAN.

MR. RASTALL'S SYSTEM AGAIN.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, December 12, 1885.

In the October number of your magazine, there was an article by Samuel Rastall, on "Type Measurement," which, owing to the wide circulation of THE INLAND PRINTER, has no doubt been read by the majority of printers in the United States, and with interest. I must say that the proposed new scheme of measurement interested me very much, and I at once proceeded to test the accurate results claimed for it, by measurements of THE INLAND PRINTER and also of various daily papers in this city. Judge my astonishment when I found that not one of them was a true measurement. Upon further investigation, I found several obvious faults in the system—what I consider important ones. After carefully proving my points, I awaited the November number of THE INLAND PRINTER, hoping for the additional information Mr. Rastall promised, but as it was not forthcoming, I decided to call his attention and that of those persons who read his article, to several points.

After giving his "Unit," and demonstrating his process of making it (a process I claim to be very faulty), he explains it by letter-press underneath. In this he says: "546¾ squares is the exact space which 1,000 letters and 240 spaces would occupy"—1,240 *actual types*, letters and spaces. Further on he says: "546¾ squares gives 18⅓ as the space in lines which the *1,000 letters and spaces* would occupy, and the (this?) number of lines marked upon a rod would be the 1,000 measure," etc. Here this would-be mathematician is wrong, for 18⅓ lines of the type under consideration would give 1,240 letters and spaces. Here, at the very outset, the new measure would defraud the compositor out of 240 3-em spaces for every 1,000 letters he set up. Not only would it do away with "phat" and "lean" type, but it would do away with the use of spaces between words, or else compel the compositor to put them in at his own loss.

But, passing this aside as not the only important objection, let us look at another. According to Mr. Rastall's "measure," 18⅓ lines of similar type to that experimented with would give 1,000 letters and spaces. We will test his measure. On the opposite page to his signature (page 49) is an article headed "The New Campbell Sheet-Delivery." Commencing with the second line of the second paragraph of that article, I marked out 18⅓ lines, bringing me to the center of the word "cases" in the nineteenth line. That space should contain "1,000 letters and spaces." What does it contain? Just 1,303 letters and spaces (3-em spaces understood). Evidently there is a grand mistake either in my figuring or in Mr. Rastall's measure. Even taking my correction as a just one, and presuming that Mr. Rastall meant 1,000 letters and 240 spaces to be the amount contained in 18⅓ lines, see how far his measure falls short of the mark.

Now another point: Mr. Rastall founds his "measure" on the lower case alphabet. In setting up 1,000 letters in ordinary composition, he claims, by means of his unit, we should use just such a number of each type as would be found in forty alphabets of twenty-five letters each—either forty of each letter or their exact equivalents. Does Mr. Rastall suppose that this is done every time 1,000 letters are set up into ordinary reading matter? Let us investigate this point. The 18⅓ lines above counted off and measured contain just 942 letters, actual count. This does not include thirty punctuation points, mostly commas and hyphens. But as punctuation points occupy no place in Mr. Rastall's "unit," they should not be taken any account of in counting up—a fact I shall show presently. Even if they were counted as letters, the total would only be 972 letters, which is 28 less than the supposed thousand, with 331 spaces yet to be heard from. "A measure which does not represent a definite and unvarying amount is a misnomer; it is not a measure," says the article. Very well; the thousand letters of the test should contain forty alphabets (minus z's) or their equivalents. The fact is, if an article "runs" on certain "sorts," as is often the case in plain composition, and as is the case in the above piece selected, because it treats of some special object, just in so great as the "run" is, so great will be the variation from the standard laid down. To show this fully, I again have recourse to the 18⅓ lines above referred to. Lower case i's and t's are more than usually numerous, to the detriment of o's and a's. If 1,000 *letters* of *ordinary* matter should represent the space of forty bob-tail alphabets, in matter where i's and t's are more used than o's and a's, there should be more than 1,000 letters in the forty alphabets. Are there? My count says there are 942 letters, *less* than the required amount; consequently the large letters predominate and make the proportion greater than the alphabet for every 25 letters set, notwithstanding the run on small letters. I could quote numerous instances of how the "measure" could be made to vary, but I forbear. In closing on this head, I will give you a list of letters most used in the article in which the test is made, so that you may see at a glance how the large letters predominate. Of the letter "e" there are 138; t, 113; i, 77; o, 68; n, 67; r, 61; s, 59: h, 55; a, 54; d, 39; while the smaller (thinner) letters range from 13 to 19, with one or two lacking, and several with only one representative.

I had here intended making a lengthy examination of Mr. Rastall's "measure" or "unit" as he calls it, but as this paper has already reached bounds I fear too large for your magazine, I will refrain, and will simply state a few conclusions I have reached by careful experiment. These experiments were conducted in the office of the San Francisco Daily *Examiner;* type, nonpareil; measure, 11½ ems pica, (the standard for this coast). According to Mr. Rastall's "theory," 1,000 letters and spaces of the above type should occupy 25 lines and 19 squares (594 squares) of the paper; that space contained just 1,133 letters and spaces. Mr. Rastall drops one letter of the alphabet in his "unit," and coolly says, "it would simplify computation without operating against the efficacy of the plan." He is most decidedly mistaken. In making the above experiment in the *Examiner* office I used the *complete* alphabet, which, the type being "phat," occupied just 17 ems, and with the 6 3-em spaces, making 19 ems—32 letters and spaces to 19 ems. As Mr. Rastall has stated that the dropping of a letter made no difference, I concluded that the adding of a few could

make no difference, and I think there my assumption is as sound, logically, as his—and the results as accurate. As all the punctuation points are in composition used oftener than many letters of the alphabet, I made use of them in my unit, and added 3-em spaces in proportion, giving me a result of 41 letters and spaces to 22⅔ squares of the type. According to this I should have 24 lines and 18 ems as the space 1,000 letters and spaces would occupy. The real case is 1,050 letters and spaces in that space—a result far nearer accuracy than Mr. Rastall's, but yet not *accurate*. Another point not to be overlooked is this: Using the *complete* alphabet, 1,000 letters and spaces would occupy 25 lines, 19 ems; using the *bob-tail* alphabet of Mr. Rastall, the same number of letters and spaces should occupy nearly 26 lines (25 lines 21⅔ ems); using my *extended* alphabet, the letters should occupy only 24 lines 18 ems—three different results. If Mr. R.'s *theory* were right, these three calculations should give one and the same result. They do not; neither does either one give a correct result.

Respectfully yours, E. M. M. B.

FROM KANSAS.

To the Editor: TOPEKA, December 29, 1885.

Trade at this point cannot be reported as being brisk, neither can it be called very dull. Topeka, with a population of thirty thousand, has two morning and two evening papers, a half-dozen or more weeklies, several "occasionals," and quite a number of job shops, some of the latter doing considerable book publishing. The house of Geo. W. Crane, one of the largest, has nearly its full complement of workmen busy, while the Kansas Publishing House, which is the office of the state printer and the largest concern of the kind in the city, is running a large force, being just now engaged on state department reports, besides doing a fair amount of railroad and commercial work. Other shops in the city are doing a fair business. Traveling printers, however, are not in demand, as there are more than enough resident workmen to fill the places. An extra session of the legislature convenes January 19, but as it will be of only a few days' duration, the increased work for printers here will not be worth calling attention to.

The Knights of Labor have instituted a boycott against the *Commonwealth*, one of the morning papers in the city, and also an auxiliary house. The troubles originated last spring, when the union men quit the office, declaring it an unfair establishment and a harbor for "rats." The paper then commenced a warfare upon Typographical Union No. 121, and on all labor organizations in general.

The *Capital* is the other morning paper, half made up of plates, and also a notorious rats' nest; in fact it is worse than the *Commonwealth*, because its rats are of the rattiest kind from foreman down, as the general style of make-up and composition of the paper testifies. The shape in which they presented to their readers the late presidential message would make an amateur "novelty" printer blush. "PRINTERS WANTED.—No union men need apply," is a standing advertisement in the *Capital*, and yet the publishers occasionally try to tickle the laboring men by publishing "editorial" extracts affirming the honesty and dignity of labor.

The *Citizen* and the *Journal*, both issued in the evening, are the two other daily papers, both "fair" offices. The latter, for a long time a rat-hole, was closed up and sold by the sheriff some six weeks ago. Mr. Frank Maclennan, a young newspaper man, purchased it and reorganized the office throughout, giving the foremanship to his brother, Mr. Ed. Maclennan, a thorough printer. Under the new regime this paper bids fair to become quite popular. It controls the franchises for the afternoon dispatches.

Topeka Typographical Union No. 121 held an election of officers at their December meeting, with the following result: H. M. Ives, president; C. A. Henrie, vice-president; I. P. Groome, financial secretary; Geo. Northup, recording and corresponding secretary; Franklin Barnes, treasurer; Wm. Snyder, sergeant-at-arms. This union is now in a better condition in every respect than it has yet been. The newly elected officers are representative workmen, gentlemen of good social standing, and will, I think, work together with "a spirit that will move the boys along." One initiation and several applications were among the work at the last meeting. For a long time No. 121 has "played in bad luck;" her membership and finances became greatly reduced; she was beset by enemies without and within, and at one time came near being engulfed in the sea of oblivion, but she weathered the storm, and has, it is hoped, emerged upon the highway to success. It is not improbable that the International may hear from her at its next convention.

It is the opinion of your correspondent that all the unions throughout the country are getting on a better basis. The printer of today is a greater reader and more of a student than he of ten years ago, and there is yet room for much improvement in this direction. That there *has* been a great improvement is evidenced by the fact that the proceedings of the International, and of subordinate unions, are each year assuming the more deliberate and dignified methods of national legislative assemblies. The *personnel* of the union is also gradually assuming a higher order, and if still more rigid methods of discipline are incorporated into its principles it will be but a few years until a card from a typographical union will be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of a first-class workman, as well as of good standing in the order.

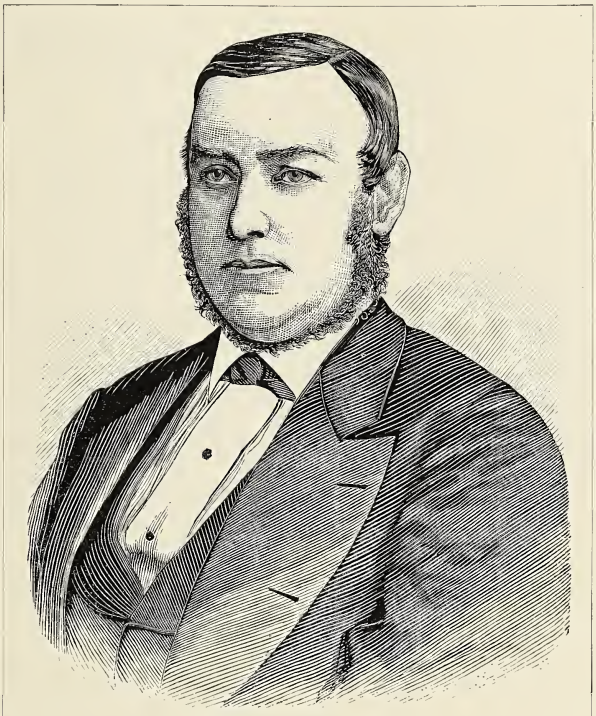
Right here I wish to make a suggestion to brother printers throughout the country. It will be remembered the International, at its last session, discussed the advisability of a thorough reorganization of the Typographical Union, and in order to get, more generally, the expression of printers upon the subject a committee of five gentlemen were appointed to canvass the question and report their findings to the next International, at Pittsburgh, in June, 1886. The committee are: S. Cummin, New York; J. F. Busche, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; S. McNamara, Chicago; R. F. Gray, New Orleans; Wm. Carroll, Providence, R. I. So far as I have been able to find out, this committee has not been heard of since its appointment, and yet its work is of the utmost importance to every union printer. It seems to me they should make an effort to obtain the individual views of printers, not only in their respective cities, but from every subordinate union. My suggestion to the boys is this: Don't wait for an invitation to "give your experience," but let us discuss the subject by a series of open letters to the International and its committee, through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, pointing out the defects in the present organization as we see them, and give our views as to how such defects can be remedied. Who will "open the ball?"

The printers of Topeka just now have the spelling mania. Some time ago Mr. Geo. W. Crane issued a challenge to Bishop Vail, who has charge of a large hospital in the city, for a spelling match, the conditions of which were that Mr. Crane would furnish fifteen "mechanics" who could spell down a like number of clergymen, doctors and lawyers (judges on the bench excepted), the spell to take place in some public hall, a small admission fee to be charged, and the proceeds to go to the benefit of the bishop's hospital. The challenge was promptly accepted, but with a proviso that proofreaders should not be run in as mechanics. The spell occurred the evening of December 14th. The mechanics were all printers, and the opposition about half lawyers, the balance being clergymen and doctors. Words in common usage only were given out, and tally was kept for one hour; then a ten-minute recess, followed by an old-fashioned spell-down. During the first hour the printers misspelled seventeen words and the opposite side thirty-eight. The amusement of the evening, however, was during the spell-down. Great, long, knotted and gnarled words would be carefully and properly disposed of, but when the speller caught an easy one over-confidence would prompt him to spell it quickly, the result generally being the careless omission of a letter, and he would suddenly "drop" to the encore of the audience. Apostasy, villain, eucharist and sibylline were some of the words that downed the printers. Snyder, of the State office, was the only gentleman who received a bouquet during the evening, but he spelled it b-o-q-u-e-t, and let it get away. Huling, of Crane's office (and, by the way, a brother of J. B. H., Chicago), "got rattled" on alpaca and insisted on getting double c in. The final result was a draw, one printer and one lawyer standing alone for some time, neither making a miss. This lawyer, however, served a term at the printing business before he studied law, so the printers claim the victory by a large majority. The door receipts amounted to about $100. Another one is on the tapis. G. P. CLARNENDON.

GEO. W. CHILDS, ESQ.

It gives us sincere pleasure to present to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER a correct likeness of one whose name among the printing fraternity of the United States is as familiar as a household word, whose record and characteristics as a citizen and employer have not only endeared him to the craft, but made him known and respected the world over—GEORGE W. CHILDS, ESQ., proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Essentially a self-made man, he has never even momentarily forgotten the rock whence he was hewn, and with rare nobility of character he takes exceeding care that no one else shall forget it. A born cosmopolitan humanitarian he does good as naturally and almost as unconsciously as the sparks fly upward.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1829, and at the age of thirteen entered the United States Navy, spending fifteen months in the service. He afterward came to Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a shop boy in a book store. Paying strict attention to business, working late and early for his employer, disdaining no honest service, he soon had an opportunity, young as he was, of showing that he possessed the rarest faculty of a business man—judgment. After serving in this capacity for four years, being then eighteen years of age, having saved a few hundred dollars capital, he hired a small slice of the *Ledger* building and set up in business for himself. Success crowned his efforts, and before he was twenty-one, became a member of the publishing firm of Childs & Peterson.



GEORGE W. CHILDS, ESQ.

On the 3d of December, 1864, he became the proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, whose publication had for a considerable period previous ceased to be remunerative, and was issued at a daily loss. But a pilot of consummate sagacity and skill now seized the helm, and under his master hand and management it soon became one of the most influential, successful and high toned journals in the United States, reaching a daily circulation of 90,000 copies and furnishing the princely income of $400,000 per annum.

In referring to his ability as a journalist and those characteristics which have enabled him to achieve such phenomenal success, the late Governor Hoffman, of New York, truthfully said: "As a true journalist, he appreciates and understands the difference between the liberty of the press and the license of the press. He deals boldly with public matters and with public men in connection with them; but he is always careful to recollect that private character is private property, owned by that most sacred of all circles, the family circle, and that the man who needlessly assails it is as much a criminal as if he robbed the household of its dearest treasures, or plucked from it, for his own base uses, its fairest flower. He understands, what I wish all editors in America understood, not only the power of the press, but its proper uses, and its great mission; and by his daily conduct and life declares his opinion, that the man who owns a printing-press, and can use a pen, has no more right to indite libels, and stamp private reputation, than the owner of a uniform and a sword has to cut and kill to please his fancies, or to gratify his malice."

As an employer he has always been generous and honorable, has taken pleasure in liberally compensating faithful services, and loves to see happiness and prosperity around him, though ostentation is entirely foreign to his nature. The elegant improved lot in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, the property of the Typographical Society, was his gift, while a score of other examples might be cited to practically illustrate his princely generosity and kindly feeling to the craft. Years ago he wrote: "*I believe a man can be liberal and successful at the same time*," and he has certainly lived up to his early convictions.

Mr. Jas. Parton, in referring to his many acts of benevolence, appropriately says: "How much nobler is this than to scrimp and screw for fifty years, blasting all the life within range by a cold, begrudging spirit, and then leave behind, as a heavy burden upon posterity, a huge mass of property, which the owner parts with only because he cannot carry it with him! * * * A man in the position of Mr. Childs can, if he will, render the lives of many of those who serve him bitter and shameful; he can discourage them by a hard, pitiless demeanor; he can corrupt them by a bad example; he can wound them by unjust reproaches; he can weaken them by excessive indulgence; he can keep them anxious by his caprice; he can foster ill-will, and relax honest effort by favoritism; or, he can simply hold aloof, and regard his assistants merely as part of the apparatus of his business. Mr. Childs, on the contrary, chooses to be the friend and benefactor of those who labor with him; and, as he has himself labored faithfully in every post, from errand boy to chief, he knows where and how to apply the balm that solaces the hearts of the toiling sons of men. It is for *this* that I honor him."

THE INLAND PRINTER sincerely trusts that his last days may be his best days; that he may be spared for many years to enjoy his well earned wealth and honors, and that other employers may strive to emulate his virtues, his conduct and his character.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. J. P., New York, under date of December 21, inquires: Is there any published book of prices charged for jobwork, and where can I buy it?

Answer.—Write to Mr. David Ramaley, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who has recently published a valuable little work under the title of "Employing Printers' Price List for Jobwork."

F. A. L., Indianapolis, asks: Can you inform me how to print on tin? Can it be done from ordinary type, or how is it done?

Answer.—This tin printing is exclusively lithographic. A business card, for example, is prepared upon the lithographic stone (or zinc plates), and from that printed upon sized paper, which is transferred to the japanned tin itself. Under the two distinct titles, "japanning" and "lithographing," the entire art is set forth in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, inclusive of all details up to the year 1886.

J. H. L., of Oil City, Pennsylvania, writes: "In your answers to correspondents can you inform me as to what is the best application for rebating offset on news and job cylinder press tympans, especially news ink, as it adheres so rapidly? Also inks on linen paper, such as ledger headings, when backing them.

Answer.—1. It is customary to oil the tympan, regular machine oil being used. Some have recommended glycerine, but it is not generally employed. 2. News ink, which causes the trouble spoken of, is evidently not a good ink. 3. As we understand the query, news ink is not suitable for ledger headings; book ink only should be used for this class of work, and sparingly.

A SUBSCRIBER in Topeka, Kansas, writes: Name several good foreign publications relative to the printing trade (printed in England); give also the rates of subscription and the addresses to which subscriptions therefor should be sent.

Answer.—Our correspondent will find his question partly answered in the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, in reply to a Newark, New Jersey, inquirer. In addition thereto we may mention *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, published weekly by John W. Stonehill, 26 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, England, 15s. per annum; the *Press News*, monthly, London, England, subscription, 75 cents per annum.

I. P. M., Milwaukee, asks: Will you have the kindness to give, in the next copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, a good recipe for roller composition, and how to prepare the glue, etc.

Answer.—We have replied to this question several times before. The following recipe, however, is considered by many a very good one: Glue, 10 pounds; sugar, 6 pounds; balsam of fir, 8 ounces; glycerine, 6 ounces. Soak the glue in water, as for glue and molasses composition; boil the sugar to a syrup, mix the balsam fir, syrup and glue together; add them to the glue and stir the whole thoroughly, and the composition is ready to pour into the mold. The best roller composition, however, that we are acquainted with is that manufactured by S. Bingham's Son, 151 Washington street, Chicago; Van Bibber, 40 Longworth street, Cincinnati, and D. J. Reilly & Co., 326 Pearl street, New York.

THE last census returns show that there are in Scotland 7,975 persons engaged in the manufacture of paper, 2,262 stationers, 612 envelope makers, 5 valentine makers, 97 card makers, 303 paper makers, 131 paper stainers, and 1,148 paper box and bag makers. Of letter-press printers there are 7,775; of lithographers and lithographic printers, 1,371; of copper and steelplate printers, 51; and of typefounders and cutters, 542. The number of publishers and booksellers is 2,111, and of music publishers, 219. In addition to these there are 360 newspaper agents, 4,020 bookbinders, 91 map and print colorers and dealers, and four bookbinders' and printers' purveyors. Connected with the above industries there are in Scotland 258 authors, editors and journalists, and 253 reporters, etc. These figures may be summarized thus: of every 100,000 inhabitants of Scotland 395 are engaged in the production of books (as printers, publishers, bookbinders, etc.), 41 in the production of prints and maps (including lithographers and plate printers), and 335 in the manufacture of paper.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 1, 1885.

331,372.—Printing Paper-Bag Tubes, Type-Form for. A. J. Boynton, Malden, Mass.

331,282.—Sheet-Delivery Apparatus.—Counting Mechanism for. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 8, 1885.

332,138.—Printing-Machine, Cylinder. J. L. Cox, La Fayette, Ind., assignor to Duplex Printing-Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

332,139.—Printing-Machine, Cylinder. J. L. Cox, La Fayette, Ind., assignor to Duplex Printing-Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 15, 1885.

332,516.—Printer's Chase. L. W. Hardwicke, East Saginaw, Mich.

332,686.—Printer's Galley. D. S. Watts, Montrose, Mo.

332,577.—Printing-Machine, Sliding-Bearer. S. Whitlock, Birmingham, Conn.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE Derby Printing Company, of Birmingham, Connecticut, prints a very creditable bill-head in lake and black, the presswork of which is specially commendable.

THE Burnell Printing Company, of Marshalltown, Iowa, sends a "New Year's Greeting" business card for 1886, in purple, lake, black and gold, which is alike effective and attractive.

FROM the Kellogg Printing Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, we have received a number of specimens in colors, none of which are loud, though all are effective and in good taste.

W. H. LEONARD, of Kamas, Utah, sends two business cards, one of which, the least pretentious, will pass muster; the second, worked in blue, brown, black and green, represents time needlessly thrown away.

THE bill-head of the Port Hope (Canada) *Times* steam printing house is a little *too bizarre*. The propriety of placing in one line seven four-line pica initial letters in a job of this size and character may well be called in question. The business card is a much more commendable specimen.

A. B. LAMBORN, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, furnishes a second installment, among which is the New Year's greeting of the carrier boys of the La Crosse *Evening Star*. The design is happily conceived, and the execution is very creditable. It is printed on a blue tint in carmine, black and gold.

HASTINGS, Nebraska, through the Gazette Journal Company, contributes an installment of plain and colored commercial printing, which would be a credit to a much more pretentious establishment, and which proves that the joboffice at least is under the control of a workman who knows his business.

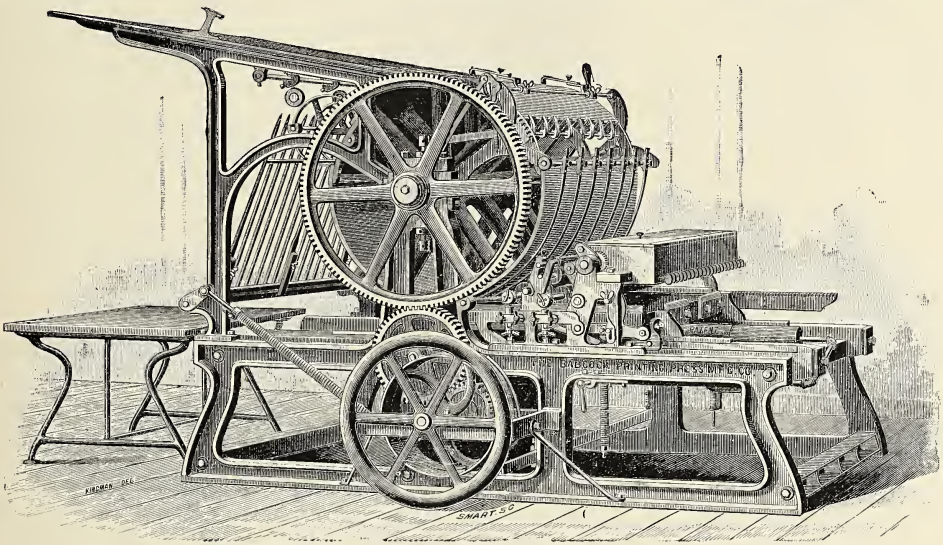
SPECIMENS have also been received from the following: The Bullard Print and Engraving Company, Wheeling, West Virginia, Christmas bill of fare of the new McLure House, a very meritorious job; the Union Printing Company, of Lewiston, Maine, business card; C. H. Brenan & Son, Chicago, a draft on the National Bank of Elysium, in colors, accompanied with a postscript, which jointly prove that our old friend "C. H." has neither lost his capacity as a workman, nor his ability as a writer; the Reed City, Michigan, *Clarion*, a very neatly printed four-page card containing the exercises of Reed City high school.

THE assortment of calendars received for 1886 is a large one. Among those worthy of special notice are the following:

Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie, a very beautiful and chaste design; Lewis & Johnston, Sacramento, design unique and original, but somewhat lacking in *distinctive* features; J. & A. McMillan, St. John, New Brunswick, one of the most finely executed and effective received, a credit to the Dominion; Geo. W. Baker, Tilton, New Hampshire, a passable job; Akerman Company, Providence, Rhode Island, a very effective specimen of rule and mitering work; H. Niedocken & Co., Milwaukee, workmanship and presswork could certainly be improved; Adkins Printing Co., New Britain, Conn; Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

BABCOCK

Patent Air Spring Country Presses.



BABCOCK PATENT AIR SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

OUR PATENT AIR SPRING gives the press a greater capacity for speed than can be found in any other make of Country, and is also so smooth in its operation that the press may be run in any place without giving the least annoyance to those using other parts of the building. This absence of jar is often a large saving to the building in cases where it is desired to put the press above the ground floor.

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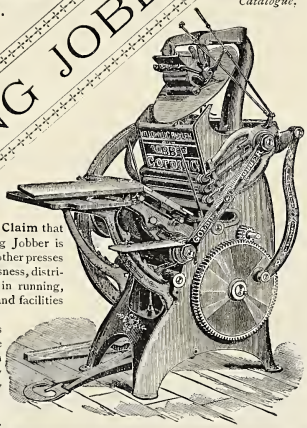
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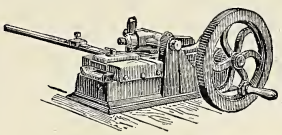
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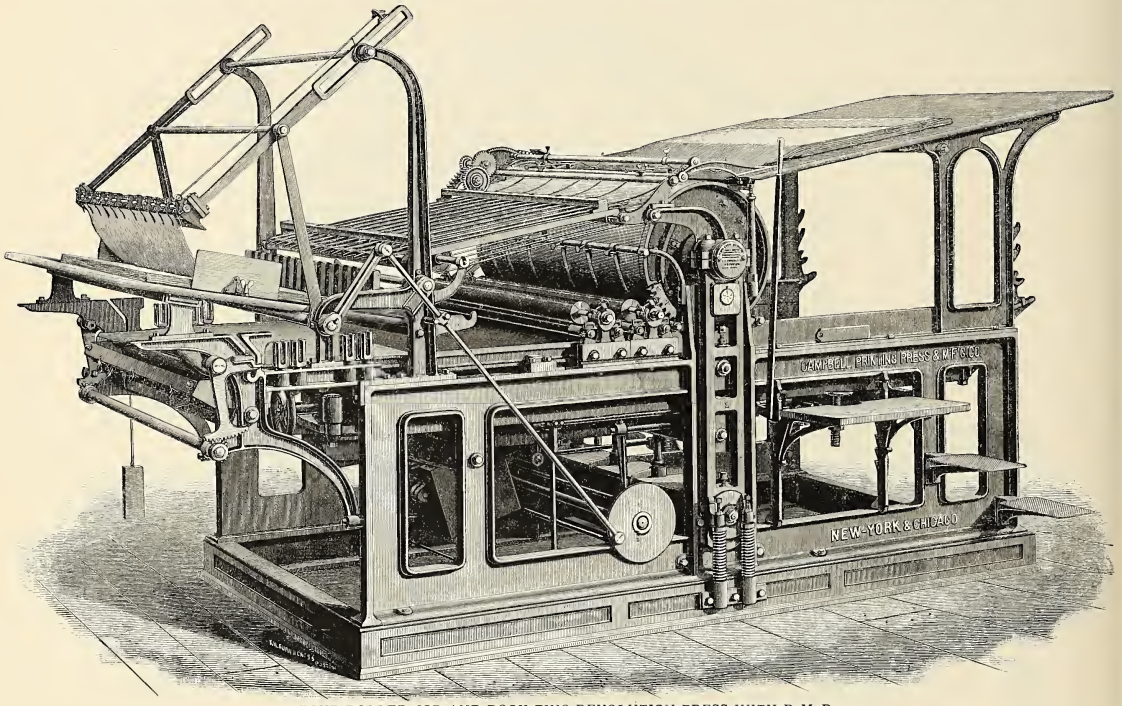
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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

IV.—BEFORE THE WAR.

THE progressive tendency of the American people, always one of their most noticeable traits, was at this time making itself manifest in various ways. The first Atlantic cable had just been laid, and was attended with a degree of success that warranted capitalists and scientists in making renewed investments and investigations. The horse railway had been put in successful operation, and as a means of transit through populous cities satisfied every requirement of the time. In the printing-office were also to be seen signs of progress. The hand press was everywhere giving place to improved power presses of every description, while metal furniture and other labor-saving devices were fast making their appearance. There was then as there is now frequent allusions to the invention and perfection of a mysterious type-setting machine, the unlimited capacity of which would speedily revolutionize the whole business, and consign typesetting by hand to the category of the lost arts. Who knows but that the near future may confirm the prophecy so frequently made in this respect. That the printer may ere long be compelled to adapt himself to this new order of things is of course among the possibilities; but that the alarm felt that large numbers of men will be permanently deprived of employment in this branch of industry is, I believe, wholly unfounded, and not in any way warranted by past experiences. The introduction of labor-saving machinery into the printing-office has had but one result in the past, and that has been to open up a wider field, cheapen the productive cost of printing, and in the end to give employment to a larger force of operators than before. I see no good grounds on which to base any different expectations as to the future, let the nature of the invention be what it may. If the imagination could conceive the clumsy old hand press still the only means of supplying the rapidly increasing wants of the people in this respect, would it necessarily follow that there would be anything like the amount of printing done that there is now. It would be preposterous to suppose there would. Printing would still be, in a measure, at least, a luxury, and beyond the reach of the masses of the people. The penny newspaper would be an impossibility; the cheap library out of the question, while the use of printer's ink would in every way be as limited as it would be expensive.

In 1857 the Typographical Union was still in its infancy, having been organized but five years previously, and numbered about 120 members. As a matter of record I herewith append the list of officers for that year, which was as follows: President, John M. Farquhar; vice-president, C. B. Langley; recording secretary, J. S. Thompson; financial secretary, Thos. Lester; corresponding secretary, J. I. C. Botsford; treasurer, A. M. Tally; guardian, Henry M. Rogers; delegate, M. C. Misener; board of directors, John R. Daley, Edward Irwin, Fred. Barnard, Albert Auer, and Charles Miller. The reader will readily admit that in point of efficiency the above will compare favorably with any board of officers that the union has had since. Of their number, Thos. Lester, J. I. C. Botsford, A. M. Tally, Henry M. Rogers and Charles Miller are dead. John M. Farquhar, who was some years later again elected president, and who has been president of the International Union for two terms, was a man of excellent ability and a very fluent speaker. He removed to Buffalo some twelve years ago, where he became connected with the *Courier* in a business capacity, and where he earned the reputation of being a zealous advocate of the rights of labor. At the last general election he was chosen to represent his district in congress, where his career will be watched with interest by his many old friends in this city. J. S. Thompson, whose name appears in the list as recording secretary, was afterward the principal proprietor of one of the finest and best conducted joboffices that Chicago has ever possessed. His reputation as an employer is so well known that it is unnecessary for me to refer to the matter here. M. C. Misener, the delegate of the year named, and who was president in 1855, has been for several years a reporter at the stock yards. In that mellifluous suburb "Mort" has the reputation of being able to drive a very fluent pen; and that he can describe the good points of a group of porkers in such poetic language as will invariably enhance their market value. Of the board of directors, John R. Daley is a live stock reporter on the *Evening Journal;* Ed. Irwin is still at the business; Fred. Barnard entered into partnership in the same year with Sam Beach, another well known Chicago printer, who recently died. Albert Auer is now superintendent of the press department of the government printing-office at Washington.

The scale of prices then in vogue was not so extravagantly high as to lead printers of the present day to wish for a return of "those good old times." Believing that a few excerpts from the scale of that day will be interesting to the readers of the present time, I append the following: The weekly scale was $12 a week of ten hours a day. Composition on all classes of morning and evening papers was 30 cents a thousand, with an additional 10 cents per hour for work done after ten o'clock at night, and 20 cents per hour after one o'clock. The following rules governed work done on hand presses, which were in use more or less in many of the offices of the city: "Medium size or under, per token, 30 cents; larger than medium, or any work requiring more than usual time or labor, to be charged by the hour; lifting form before completed, to be charged a token; after form is put to press, the pressman shall receive 25 cents per hour for all detention caused by alterations, corrections, etc.; on newspaper work 240 pulls shall count a token, and on book and job work 250 pulls shall count a token; such work as covering tympan, drawer, casting rollers, etc., shall be charged by the hour."

While the union, numerically considered, could not at all compare with the organization of today, it still possessed many elements of strength that are somewhat lacking now. Then the organization was more compact, and, as a consequence, more easily controlled. Its members were not only known to each other, but were also on familiar terms with the proprietor, publisher, and superintendent. As a result non-union offices were something of a rarity, and the best of feeling prevailed in all quarters.

The members of the union can look with considerable pride at the steady advance the organization has made, and the enviable position it has maintained during all the years that have elapsed since the time of which I am writing. This will be more fully appreciated by the older members; the men who have stood faithfully by its fortunes during the troublous times of the past—times when financial shipwrecks were strewn on every hand. That the growth of the organization has more than kept pace with the growth of the city will be admitted when we realize that the 120 members of 1857 have swelled to over 1,200 members in 1885; that it has outgrown the union of Philadelphia, the second city in the country in point of population, and the union of Washington, with its enormous government office, and that it now stands second only to New York in numbers. The employer who is not a practical printer, and who has therefore never had any personal experience as a member of the body, will readily understand why all fair-minded printers cling to the union, when they consider that it is the only bulwark between them and the exactions of unjust or unscrupulous employers; that it is where all differences between themselves, growing out of the many complications incident to this business, may be adjusted; and finally, that it is the only means of maintaining a fair and equitable rate of wages. Many employers of experience see these things as plainly as we do ourselves, and for that reason have always discountenanced any organized effort to disorganize the union that might have been hinted at.

Of the prominent members of the union at that time, and who I have not had occasion to refer to as yet, may be mentioned the following: James Barnett, John Buchanan, D. A. Cunningham, A. S. Fulton, Isaac George, Wm. S. Heggie, David Lalande, Peter B. Lee, A. McCutcheon, William McEvoy, H. F. March, P. J. J. O'Connor, James O'Hara, Oliver H. Perry, Joel A. Kinney, Sam'l Slawson, Owen Stuart, Charles Smith, Hiram Woodbury, John Woodlock, H. Chapin, William Shannon, William G. Hill, G. M. Kennedy, John Kearns, W. H. Lyon, Robert Patterson, B. W. Van Horn, and D. J. Vaughan.

The migratory propensity of the printer would render a detailed account of the present whereabouts of the above extremely difficult at this late day. Three of them at least paid the penalty of their patriotism with their lives, Dave Lalande and Jesse Leseur being killed at the battle of Shiloh, and William Shannon falling at Stone River. Barnett is now in business in this city. William S. Heggie, who was afterward in partnership with J. S. Thompson, died with consumption about five years ago. In many respects Heggie was the most competent foreman of a large jobroom that it has ever been my fortune to have come in contact with. A. S. Fulton, H. F. March and Charles Smith are also dead. P. J. J. O'Connor, a very able and genial gentleman, who for years took a leading part in every movement connected with the printing business, became engaged in business in St. Louis many years ago, and has been very successful. Sam. Slawson is also in St. Louis, being connected with the typefoundry there. Oliver H. Perry has been for a long time in the editorial rooms of the *Journal*, and Joel A. Kinney, who had been for some years treasurer of the union after its organization, is now one of the assistant fire marshals of this city. Owen Stuart was actively engaged in the business until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the 90th Illinois Regiment, eventually becoming its colonel. Stuart was so severely wounded at Mission Ridge that his name appeared for some time among the list of killed. He pulled through, however, and gained high fame as a soldier. He has been for years in the internal revenue service in this city. John Woodlock, one of our most prominent pressmen, is in charge of *The Times* pressroom, and John Buchanan, A. McCutcheon, William McEvoy, James O'Hara and Hiram Woodbury are, I believe, still at the business. If a perusal of the foregoing will answer no other purpose, it will serve to dispel the delusion so universally entertained, that a man who once enters a printing-office is doomed to remain at the business for life, there being little chance for advancement or opportunity to become engaged in business. When I look back over the list of men who have been connected with the business here during the past twenty-eight years, and consider the many high and responsible positions now held by them, I am forced to the conclusion that in no other calling is there anything like the same opportunity for advancement, and their success in life has not been confined to any one business, for, as a matter of fact, they have worked themselves into about every imaginable position, and include among their number the managing editor of a powerful metropolitan newspaper and the governor of a western territory.

Before closing this article I cannot resist the temptation to refer in a few words to a well known pressman of the city, who had been here previous to the war, and a recollection of whom has just occurred to me. His name was John McDonald, a good-natured, easy-going fellow, who was generally known to the craft as "Dirty Mack." This euphonious sobriquet was not applied to him, however, on account of any neglect on his part to properly care for his person or his dress, but was due entirely to a habit he had acquired of using an index finger to assist the distribution of the ink in the fountain. In an absent-minded, preoccupied manner he would then draw this finger in different directions across his face, which resulted in giving him a very mottled appearance before the expiration of many hours. I believe Mack could rightly claim whatever honor would be due him as being the original tattooed man. He went west years ago, and has been lost track of.

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONAL.

HENRY GIBSON, of the firm of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, Omaha, has just returned home after making several business purchases.

WALTER SCOTT, of Plainfield, N. J., left last Saturday for home, after a protracted visit to the West in the business interests of his firm. He expresses himself satisfied with the outlook for 1886.

MR. MATTHIAS EMERICH and Mr. Jas. Wright, of New York, paid the office of THE INLAND PRINTER a pleasant visit while passing through Chicago on their way to Australia. These gentlemen did the presswork on the well known publication, "Picturesque Canada," and have a contract with a Sydney house to print the forthcoming "Picturesque Atlas of Australia."

WE regret to learn that Mr. Cranston, of the firm of Cranston & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., who is now confined to his room in the Briggs House, in this city, through indisposition, has been compelled, owing thereto, to cancel his proposed western business tour.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Frank W. Woods, the popular agent of the Queen City Printing Ink Co., of Cincinnati, met with a serious accident a few days ago, which will confine him to the house for several weeks to come, having received the contents of an old blunderbuss that was loaded with powder and a cotton wad, in his leg, below the knee.

THE following well known paper manufacturers have recently been in our midst: H. E. Pratt, of the Pratt Paper Co., New York; H. J. Rogers, of the Appleton Paper and Pulp Co., Appleton, Wis.; J. C. Brown, of the Franklin Paper Co., Franklin, Ohio; W. M. Van Nortwick, of the Van Nortwick Paper Co., Batavia, Ill.; J. H. Whorton, of the Ravine Mills, Appleton, Wis.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & COMPANY.—Trade booming.

SNIDER & HOOLE.—Business, first-rate. No fault to find with the outlook.

W. O. TYLER PAPER CO.— Business splendid and prospects exceedingly bright.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.— Continued improvement in business, and the year opens auspiciously.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.—Business is opening up in a very encouraging manner for 1886, and the outlook is all that could rationally be expected.

BLOMGREN BROS.— Trade good, especially in photo-engraving department. Expect to do a largely increased business in 1886 over that of the previous year.

OSTRANDER & HUKE.— Business for December larger than for any month during the year. The volume of business for 1885 exceeded that of 1884 by 25 per cent.

UNION TYPEFOUNDRY.— Last year's business was materially better than that of the previous year, though the decline in prices did not offset the increase in trade.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY.—Trade is very good, and prospects are brighter than for some time. The material improvement in the printing business has contributed to this result.

CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.— Business during 1885 has been better than any year since the establishment of the Company. January opens favorably and promising.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.— Trade on the whole during the past year in the machine department and the manufacture of job presses has been excellent. The new year opens favorably.

R. HOE & CO.— Business during December as good as could rationally be expected, and expect it to increase as the new year grows. Have just sold perfecting presses to the Boston *Post* and Pittsburgh *Times*.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.—Business for December, 1885, was very good. The volume of trade for 1885 exceeded that of 1884 over twelve per cent, the principal gain being in the last half of 1885, and 1886 starts out very encouragingly.

ILLINOIS TYPEFOUNDING CO.— Business good and prospects pleasing. In order to keep up with the growing demands are compelled to materially add to their manufacturing facilities. The extra durable metal which they are now making is meeting with high favor wherever introduced.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.—The percentage of increase in sales of 1885 over 1884 is very satisfactory. The margin of profits has been diminished by overproduction and consequent increased competition. There has been a gradual decline in the price of paper during the past year of from five to twenty per cent; should say said decline would average

ten per cent during the year. Believe there will be a good trade in 1886, and hope for better prices.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Business good. The year just closed has been satisfactory on the whole. Look for spirited competition in the future, fair volume of trade, and close margins. Are now running to full capacity, and increasing their manufacturing facilities.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.—Quite pleased with last month's sales and trade generally. The new year opens up with considerable activity in their line of business, and favorable outlook. The volume of trade for 1885 exceeded that of 1884, but though more goods were handled the aggregate amount of sales was about the same, on account of depreciation in prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO. have just completed a $60,000 paper contract with the Kansas City *Times*.

BUSINESS in the printing trade continues to improve; most of the offices have all they can do, and a very encouraging feeling prevails.

MR. EDWIN T. GILLETTE, who represents the Butler Paper Company on the Missouri river, is recovering from a severe attack of lumbago.

THE communication from our old friend, Glendour Medairy, in the present issue, will no doubt be read with interest by all of his old-time friends in this city.

MR. D. B. MACKENZIE, formerly with Farmer, Little & Co., has accepted the agency for the Acme cutting machine. His present location is 158 Clark street. We wish him success in his new venture.

MESSRS. AULT & WIBORG, assisted by their Chicago representative, Mr. Theo. Paulmann, and T. T. Cohen, received their friends all day New Year's, at their office, 152 and 154 Monroe street.

WE acknowledge the receipt from the Lithographic Publishing Co. of Chicago, of a "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" card. Same to you, gentlemen, and many of them. We wish your publication all success, and it deserves it too.

FROM CHICAGO TO NAPLES.—This is the title of an interesting book of travels, from the pen of Mr. Robert Clark, of this city, recently issued from the press of Shepard & Johnston. It is one of the most entertaining volumes it has ever been our privilege to peruse, and reflects credit alike on the author and the firm which produced it.

PRESENTATION.—On New Year's Eve, Mr. John Allen, of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co., was presented by the employés of the ticket department with a handsome diamond ring. Mr. John Stewart, who acted as spokesman, made a very appropriate speech, which was responded to in a feeling manner by the recipient. Long may he live to wear it.

ON New Year's eve, the employés of Messrs. Shneidewend & Lee, to the number of ninety-two, assembled in the basement of their establishment to celebrate the manufacture by the firm of the two hundredth Challenge Press. A bounteous lunch was provided, which was supplemented by beer, wine, cigars, etc. After an hour's social enjoyment the company dispersed in the best of humor, wishing the firm and all connected with it a "Happy New Year and many returns of the season."

THE printing business in Chicago has improved greatly since our last issue. Secretary-Treasurer Rastall, of the typographical union, reports that the telephone in his office jingles frequently in response to calls for help from the various offices, and very few printers are idle at present. The following telegram was received January 2, which shows that the outlook is encouraging elsewhere:

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, January 2, 1886.

To Sam Rastall, 76 Fifth avenue, Room 9:

Send two or three printers this way. Not an available sub in town.

SENTINEL CHAPEL.

TYPESETTING CONTEST.—Messrs. Kohl & Middleton, of museum fame, have inaugurated a novel attraction for Chicago sightseers. Beginning January 11, and ending January 17, the South Side Museum will be devoted to the first national typesetting tournament as the special attraction. The champion, McCann, together with his dangerously close competitor, Barnes, represents New York City in the contest. White, of Buffalo; Duiguid, of Cincinnati, and Somers, of St. Louis, are expected to compete for the honor of their respective cities, while Chicago will meet the champion with De Jarnatt, of the *Tribune;* Creevy, of the *Inter Ocean;* Hudson, of the *Mail;* Levy, of the *Journal;* and Monheimer, of the *News*. If it is possible to give any of the result of the contest before going to press it will be found elsewhere in this issue. Three prizes are offered, as follows: First, a diamond medal; second, an elegant emblematical water-server; third, a handsome prize cup. The following are the rules governing the contest:

We, the undersigned, contestants for the prizes offered for fast composition by Messrs. Kohl & Middleton, hereby agree to place ourselves under the control and orders of Andrew H. McLaughlin, president of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, or such referee as he may appoint in case he is unable to act, and to abide by the following stipulations:

1. Membership in the Typographical Union is necessary to qualify printers for the national typesetting contest.

2. The contest to take place at Messrs Kohl & Middleton's South Side Museum, Chicago, beginning at 10 o'clock A.M., January 11, 1886, and ending at 10 o'clock P.M., January 17, 1886. The type used to be solid minion, without paragraphs, and the column width to be twenty-five ems of the type set.

3. The actual time devoted to the contest to be three hours daily for each contestant, and this time to be divided into periods of 1½ hours, the contestants rotating in racing periods of 1½ hours, and thus allowing the contestants to witness the performances of each other. The hours of contest for each contestant to be fixed by President McLaughlin or his appointed representative.

4. The copy, cases, stands, gas jets, type, etc., to be identical in character for each contestant, and the selection of the stands to be decided by lottery previous to the contest.

5. The proofreader to be appointed by President McLaughlin, and a revise taken to insure correction of all errors marked in first proof. One line (or twenty-five ems) shall be deducted from the total amount of work performed for every minute occupied in correcting proof, and corresponding fractions of a line for fractional parts of a minute.

6. The contestants are required to empty their sticks, and they shall receive no aid whatever from others. Contestants are at liberty to select sticks and composing-rules to suit themselves, but the sticks must be set and examined at the discretion of the referee.

7. All types—letters, spaces, quadrats—must be kept in their recognized boxes, and the following stipulation strictly observed: Three-em spaces shall be used in composition, and in spacing out the lines nothing thicker than two three-em spaces shall occur, unless necessary to use thicker spaces to fill the line tight. No word or syllable of a word shall be turned over that can be got into a line without the use of thin spaces. A line may be thin-spaced to get in a word if the contestants so choose. Not more than one-em spacing shall be allowed under any circumstances, except in correcting, and then not more than one and a half ems.

8. Justification is expected to be performed in a workmanlike manner, and the referee shall carefully examine all work in this particular, and be required to deduct such amount from the total of a contestant as in his judgment may appear proper in case he finds this portion of the work slighted.

9. Either Webster or Worcester shall be authority on dividing words, but no word of four letters only shall be divided, nor shall a syllable of a single letter be permitted at either end of a line.

10. Any contestant failing to respond to the referee when "time" is called, either to begin or end composition or correction, will be considered out of the race.

11. In case of questions arising not covered in the preceding, the decision of President McLaughlin or his representative shall be final, and from which there can be no appeal.

The following is the result of the first one-and-a-half hour's contest as given by President McLaughlin:

CONTESTANTS.	Ems Set.	Time correcting.	Net composition.
Barnes	2,860½	1½	2,823
McCann	2,867½	10½	2,605
Monheimer	2,389	2½	2,326½
Hudson	2,375	3	2,300
Creevy	2,350	3	2,275
De Jarnett	2,490	10	2,240
Levy	2,585	14½	2,222½

On Tuesday, Barnes gave an exhibition of typesetting with the lower case reversed, and in half an hour set 856 ems, with the cases in this puzzling position. Up to Tuesday night the contestants stood: Barnes, 8,289 ems; McCann, 7,836½; Hudson, 7,237½; Monheimer, 7,053; Creevy, 6,909½; Levy, 6,981½; De Jarnett, 6,808.



Engraved by the Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl St., New York.

"NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP."

A WORD FROM THE TREASURER.

Parties desirous of obtaining single copies of THE INLAND PRINTER are hereby informed that in future fifteen cents must accompany their requests, otherwise they will go unheeded. This course has been adopted owing to the enormous increase in the demand of dead-head applications, and to the wise a word is sufficient. For two years past the trade has been supplied with a very large number of copies gratuitously, in order to secure its introduction, and so effectually has this field been covered that an opportunity has been afforded to every printer in the land to become acquainted with it. As a result, its subscription list has assumed a magnitude which warrants its publishers in terminating its specimen circulation, so that from this time forward it will be sent only to subscribers and those whose names appear on its free list. All interested in printing and its various branches, however, are requested to enroll themselves on its subscription list, for which a *quid pro quo* in the quality of its literary and technical contents is guaranteed.

A CORRECTION.

The Cincinnati typefoundry takes exception to the statement, in the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, that its managers may be added to the list of result-waiters that are ready to adopt a recognized standard. They say: "The pica adopted now by the founders as standard for the uniform system is exactly the pica that has been made in our house as long as it has existed. Our house was the second in the United States to make a clean sweep of changing bodies, bringing all into the Didot, American or Interchangeable (or whatever else it may be called) system, and our Specimen Book, prepared and printed last year, was gotten up entirely on that system."

As we are pleased to report progress, we cheerfully give them the benefit of the above correction.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Richmond *Whig* is advertised for sale at public auction.

BUT three daily papers in the State of Missouri employ non-union printers.

THE Kansas City *Journal* has just been supplied with a Scott plate web press.

THERE are nine union joboffices in Kansas City. One year ago there were only three.

IT is estimated that there are 30,000 writers employed on the 1,500 daily newspapers in the United States.

SINCE the organization of 1630 K. of L. (newspaper printers) Pittsburgh, Pa., it has disbursed $5,000.

JOSEPH MCCANN, the champion typesetter of the world was born in Dublin, Ireland, and is thirty years old.

A NEWSPAPER under the caption of the *Prison Press* is published by the convicts in the penitentiary at Waupun, Wis.

THE *Amerikai Nemzetor*, of New York, is the name of the only paper in the Magyar language published in this country.

THERE are but two unions in Georgia—Atlanta and Augusta. Steps have been taken, however, to organize one in Savannah.

THE newspaper and job departments of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* have been divided, and are now run under separate management.

THE membership of the International Typographical Union is 16,183; admitted by initiation during the year, 2,423, and by card, 7,006.

TRADE in Galveston, both in news and job work, is brisk at present. "Subs" are in demand. The *News* recently put on a new minion and nonpareil dress.

SAM K. BANGS, the "Printer Poet" of Memphis, Tenn., will issue in a short time a volume of poems entitled, "Lights and Shadows in the Rounds of a Typo's Life."

WE learn we were misinformed as to the true facts relative to the decision rendered by Judge Beardsley, of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut, in the case of C. B. Cottrell *vs.* The Babcock Press Manufacturing Company, published in our December issue. We will endeavor to investigate the matter and publish a full statement of the case in our February number.

THE Typographical Union of St. Louis captured the *Post Dispatch* of that city, December 11. St. Louis is now a complete union town so far as the newspapers are concerned.

THE proprietor of the Muir *Times* offers to send that paper three months gratis to every newly married couple, and the Portland *Observer* cruelly observes that is one reason why marriages are so scarce in that vicinity.

THE printing office materials manufactured by the Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middleton, New York, such as paper cutters, proof presses, cases (all styles), reglet racks, wood type, etc., rank among the very best in the market.

JERRY KELLEY, of the *Whig* composing-room, at Quincy, Illinois, astonishes the ordinary compositor by setting all his type with the left hand, and holding his stick in the right hand. He is said to be a fast and excellent workman.

SAMUEL JENNINGS, the first printer to set type to the words of "The Star Spangled Banner," the oldest printer in Baltimore, and one of the oldest defenders of the city in the war of 1812–14, died lately at Baltimore, aged 88 years.

APROPOS of the "picture craze," the New York *Graphic* hauls the *World* over the coals for using the same picture in different issues as portraits of two very different persons—Stead, the London editor, and Beckwith, a New Jersey candidate for office.

THE Cincinnati *Morning Sun*, which has been issued for a month or two as a cheap paper, having the old *Gazette's* associated press franchise, has been sold to a syndicate of capitalists from Fostoria, Columbus and Cincinnati, and will be issued soon as a Republican paper.

THE editor of a newspaper in this state thus appeals to his delinquent subscribers: "To all those who are in arrears one year or more who will come forward and pay up arrearages and for one year in advance we will give a first-rate obituary notice gratis in case it kills them."—*Exchange.*

WILKESBARRE (PA.) TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 187, at their stated meeting, held January 3, elected and installed the following officers: President, Robt. A. R. Winder; vice-president, John J. Ackerman; recording and corresponding secretary, R. J. Murray; financial secretary, John S. Washburne; treasurer, Wm. How; guardian, Leonard Raeder.

H. L. PELOUZE & SON, typefounders, Washington, D. C., supply every variety of printing material, and in addition to their specialties, have for sale a valuable collection of second hand machinery. Parties contemplating the purchase of outfits should place themselves in correspondence with them. Messrs. Pelouze also receive subscriptions from printers in their vicinity for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CINCINNATI TYPEFOUNDRY, 201 Vine street, while adopting the Didot system of sizes, desires to acquaint its patrons with the fact that it has in stock large quantities of type cast on both systems, and that those who have preferences, or those buying to match fonts they already have, can be accommodated. Those ordering sorts, however, should be careful to send samples of type to be matched with their orders.

A HONOLULU correspondent of the *Craftsman*, under date of Oct. 30, writes as follows: When we applied for an I. T. U. charter and established a union our prospects were excellent, as we had 26 whites, several half-whites, and the most intelligent of the natives who would stand by us. We elected temporary officers, with instructions to the board of directors to call a meeting one week from date. Through the machinations of a few men with good situations, and others who did not want a society, no meeting was called, and so we have remained almost a dead letter till now. Another effort will be made next week to reëstablish a union. There are 14 whites, mostly Americans, and about 40 natives and half-whites working at the business. There are three papers printed here, one evening and two

morning. Only one morning paper pays 60 cents per 1,000, employing four men. The other papers employ natives and boys, from $3 per week up to 50 cents per thousand. As usual, the proprietors are in favor of cheap labor, and do not look favorably on the establishment of a society. Natives cannot leave the island without a deposit of $600 for their return. Whites cannot leave as long as they owe $1 —a very bad place for tramps to be caught in.

A MAN has been found whose manuscript is worse than that of Horace Greeley or "Old Bloss," of Cincinnati. The late Captain Burnaby, of the Guards, killed in Soudan, left the manuscript of a novel, which it was decided to publish, but no one has yet been able to read it, even a professional decipherer of hieroglyphics being unable to do anything with it. Burnaby was a great man. This manuscript proves it, according to the general idea.

AT a regular meeting of Pressman's Union, No. 17, of Indianapolis, held Thursday evening, December 3, 1885, the following officers were elected: Chas. Froschauer, president; Joseph Mandlin, vice-president; John Bodenmueller, recording secretary; E. P. Fulmer, financial secretary; Ambrose Matthews, treasurer; Eden Kingham, guardian; James Cahill, O. A. McCarty, H. Ford, executive committee; E. P. Fulmer, Gus. Schaub, Fred A. Lorenz, board of directors.

FOREIGN.

THE government printing-office at Melbourne, Australia, is to have another story added to it.

THE *Art of Printing*, the organ of the Typographical Center, has just made its appearance at Barcelona.

A NEW paper has been issued at Newcastle, South Africa, called the *Newcastle Herald and Boeren Vriend.*

AT Godhaab, on the western coast of Greenland, a printing-office was established in 1860, and is still flourishing. An illustrated paper of the name of *Atnagagli-uti* (the Literary Pastime) is published there by the Esquimaux, who themselves provide both literary matter and illustrations.

THE Australian Typographical Union appears to be growing in power and influence. Besides embracing the societies in Melbourne, Ballarat, Adelaide, and North and South Tasmania, the alliance will soon be strengthened by the admission of the New South Wales and Queensland Associations.

THE report of the *Federation Typographique Francaise* shows the total number of unions to be 81, whose membership is 6,103. The union in the capitol has 47 master printers, 2,431 compositors, 49 proof-readers, 146 typefounders, 14 bookbinders, and 70 stereotypers — a total membership of 2,757.

AT a recent exhibition of artistic printing held at Madrid an interesting and novel feature was introduced in the shape of a room fitted up as an editorial office, showing examples of the materials used in the getting up of a newspaper. The walls were decorated with copies of nearly all the periodicals issued in Spain.

THE proprietors of the Brisbane *Telegraph* have just received from Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., London and New York, through Messrs. F. T. Wimble & Co., one of their rotary printing machines, capable of delivering 8,500 per hour. The rapid increase in the circulation of the paper has necessitated this important addition to the plant.

ANOTHER journeymen's organ, the *Ralliement Typographique*, is published in Paris. It appears monthly, and has for its aim to destroy the germs of political disunion, and to confine the action of general meetings to simple deliberation, leaving the decision of all questions to the general vote. The new organ is directed chiefly against the party of the "Cercle des Etudes Sociales" and its organ, the *Reveil Typographique.*

A COMMITTEE of the working printers' union at Budapesth has published statistics concerning printing in Hungary. According to it, there are 380 printing-offices in that kingdom, but of only 287, statistics could be obtained. These gave employment to 111 overseers, 17 clerks, 39 readers, 1,393 compositors, 257 pressmen and machine-minders, and 806 case and 138 press apprentices. Of printing machines there are 378, hand-presses 171, and treadles 87.

A NEW publication, to be called the *Mauritius Mail*, will shortly appear at Port Louis. It will be published monthly in English and French in time to be sent by homeward-bound mail steamers. It is intended to give extracts from articles published in the colony concerning commercial, agricultural and manufacturing matters in Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar.

ON October 1st the Melbourne Typographical Society entered upon a new phase of its existence. Besides the establishment of the Mortality Fund, which has been in operation over twelve months, the society now undertakes to assist its unemployed members during times of slackness. Both benefits are, however, contingent on certain conditions, the chief of which is that members must be clear on the books.

BIBLE STATISTICS.

The books in the Old Testament, 29.
The chapters of the Old Testament, 929.
The verses in the Old Testament, 22,241.
The words in the Old Testament, 592,430.
The letters in the Old Testament, 2,723,700.
The books in the New Testament, 27.
The chapters in the New Testament, 260.
The verses in the New Testament, 7,956.
The words in the New Testament, 181,253.
The letters in the New Testament, 838,380.
The Apocrypha has chapters, 183.
The Apocrypha has verses, 7,081.
The Apocrypha has words, 152,185.
The middle chapter and least in the Bible is Psalm cxviii.
The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.
The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,586 times.
The word "and" occurs in the New Testament 19,604 times.
The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.
The middle chapter of the Old Testament is Job 29.
The middle verse of the Old Testament is II. Chronicles, 1st chapter, 25th verse.
The least verse of the Old Testament is I. Chronicles, 1st chapter, 25th verse.
The longest verse of the Old Testament is Esther, 8th chapter and 9th verse.
The middle book of the New Testament is Thessalonians.
The middle chapters of the New Testament are Romans 14 and 15.
The middle verse in the New Testament is Acts—18th verse.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A span is 10⅞ inches.
There are 2,750 languages.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
A barrel of rice weighs 600 pounds.
The average human life is 31 years.
The first steel pen was made in 1830.
A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds.
A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.
A hand (horse measure) is 4 inches.
Watches were first constructed in 1476.
A storm moves 36 miles per hour.
The first lucifer match was made in 1829.
The value of a ton of silver is $37,704.84.
A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour.
The first iron steamship was built in 1830.
Modern needles first came into use in 1545.
Coaches were first built in England in 1569.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826-27.
One million dollars of gold coin weighs 3,685 pounds avoirdupois.
Until 1776 cotton-spinning was performed by the hand-spinning wheel.
One million dollars of silver coin weighs 58,920.9 pounds avoirdupois.
Measure 209 feet on each side and you will have a square acre within an inch.

THE STANDARD JOB COMPOSING STICK.

This stick, which has just been invented and patented by Golding & Co., Boston, is one which printers cannot afford to be without. It cannot be set to an irregular measure, as it is only adjustable to picas and nonpareils of the standard adopted by the majority of the foundries for the new American system.

It can be set instantly, and once set, *it is impossible for it to slip*, the adjusting pin being positive in its action. Printers will recognize the immense saving this stick will lead to.

Every lead and rule cut for measures set in it will be standard, and no carelessness on the part of compositors in setting sticks can lead to the waste of material through cutting irregular measures.

The measures are stamped on the stick, *and no quads are needed in setting it.*

Compositors will find this stick invaluable for setting tables or making up designs from the new combination borders. In fact there is no end to the useful purposes to which it may be applied.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are 86 typefoundries in Germany, employing 825 journeymen and 178 apprentices.

"THE Natural History of the Women of Berlin," is printed in dark blue ink on pale green paper.

A BOOK-STITCHING machine has been invented in which is used a narrow and strong ribbon instead of wire thread.

A GOOD mastic for fixing stereotype plates on wood or metal is obtained by dissolving ordinary cobbler's wax until it is about the thickness of a syrup, and then stirring in a sufficient quantity of wood-ash to make it into a kind of varnish.

AN English paper gives the following receipts for making substances for sticking the edges of paper in making writing tablets: One is ordinary glue, with an addition of about five per cent of glycerine, and another is a solution of rubber in carbon bisulphide.

ACCORDING to the statistics furnished by the German Printers' Society, there are 18,000 journeymen, 15,000 belonging to the Workingmen's Syndicate and 4,000 to the Employés' Syndicate. There are 8,000 apprentices, which is the subject of much complaint. In fourteen years $100,000 has been expended in relief.

THE following method for testing paper made from ground wood is recommended: The paper should be wetted with a drop of sulphate of aniline in a dilute form, when the paper will take on a color more or less dark, according to the quantity of wood contained. The sulphate of aniline colors the wood pulp a yellow.

IT is curious to note, in spite of the steadily increasing exports of British paper, that the number of paper mills is decreasing. According to statistics given in the new edition of Kelly's Directory for Printers, Stationers and others, it appears that no fewer than fifty mills and one hundred and fifty paper-making machines have ceased working during the past year.

A PAPER mold for casting stereotype plates has been patented by Louis H. Allen, of New York city. The mold is formed by using side bars of a less thickness than the height of the type to receive the side parts of the matrix paper, and placing thin side bars over these parts, to make molds with square shoulders for producing stereotype plates with finished sides.

COLORING BRONZE.—In making colors for bronze, manufacturers have hitherto employed a concentrated solution of gum arabic for grinding the bronze, reducing it to powder by pounding. Dr. Lehner, of Diessen (Bavaria), has found a better and cheaper material by substituting for the gum arabic a liquid solution of five parts of dextrine and one part alum. The bronze is washed and polished as usual.

RECENT statistics show that in 1884 the number of boiler explosions in the United States was 152, being less than in the previous year. There were 254 persons killed and 261 injured in them, however, and the number is much larger than it should be. Fifty-six of the explosions took place in saw mills, where the so-called engineer finds a too facile fuel in shavings. Men chosen for such positions should have the gumption to perceive that such firing generates steam too rapidly for safety. These people can reduce the general death-rate if they wish, and can especially reduce the present high percentage of mortality among saw mill engineers.

A DURABLE and weighty-looking door is now made of paper. While it costs about the same as wood, it is much better, because there is no shrinking, swelling, cracking or warping. It is composed of two thick paper boards stamped and molded into panels and glued together with glue and potash and then rolled through heavy rollers. It is first coated with a water-proof coating and then with a fire-proof coating, and is painted and varnished, and hung in the ordinary way.

PAPER, it is said, is taking the place of cedar in the making of lead pencils. A novel use for paper has been found in the manufacture of gas pipes. In addition to being absolutely tight and smooth, and much cheaper than iron, these pipes are of great strength, for when the sides are scarcely three-fifths of an inch thick, they will stand a pressure of more than 15 atmospheres. If buried underground they will not be broken by settlement, nor when violently shaken or jarred. The material being a bad conductor of heat, the pipes do not readily freeze.—*Paper Making.*

AN ingeniously constructed and very compact apparatus for numbering simultaneously with printing has recently been patented. It is 1⅝ by 1 inch in size, is type-high, and can readily be locked up in a form along with the type. The apparatus contains the word "No." and five figures. The word "No." stands up higher than the figures and rests upon a spring, which is pressed down by the platen or cylinder of the printing machine, and in rising again changes the position of the figure wheel or wheels ready for the next impression.

IN order to meet the requirements of the new German law, which makes obligatory compensation to workmen in case of accident, the representatives of the printing, typefounding, engraving and paper industries have established a confederated mutual insurance fund, whose operations will extend over the whole of the German Empire. In addition to the central office at Leipsic, there will be nine branch offices in some of the leading cities of Germany. Dr. E. Brockhaus, of the famous Leipsic printing and publishing house, has been appointed president pro tem.—*London Press News.*

IT often happens that a printer, having a paper of a certain size and quality with a known weight per ream, wants to know what will be the weight of a ream of the same kind of paper in another size. The following rule will show the means of ascertaining this: Multiply the weight of the paper you have by the size (in square inches) of a sheet of the first-named paper. For instance, we have $14 \times 17 = 14$lb, and wish to know the weight of 19×24 the same quality; we multiply 14, the weight, by 456, the number of inches in 19×24, and divide by 238, the number of inches in 14×17; viz.: $14 \times 456 = 6384 \div 238 = 26.8$, the weight of the paper wanted.

According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce at Leipsic, for the year 1884, there were in that town at the close of the year 95 letter-press printing-offices, with 82 overseers, 43 readers, 1,299 compositors, 359 pressmen and machine-minders, 245 operatives in the typefoundries, and 532 apprentices. Of machines there were at work 528 cylinders and 4 rotary ones, 66 treadle presses, 84 hand presses, and 90 proof presses. The number of press readers, 43, appears very small, but may be explained by the system of out-of-door reading carried on to a large extent at Leipsic, where there are a great number of poor students at the university who are glad to earn a few pence by proofreading.—*Printers' Register, London.*

ELECTROTYPING HANDWRITING.—To produce electrotypes or stereotypes of letters, signatures, ordinary written matter, drawings, or sketches, coat a smooth surface of glass or metal with a smooth, thin layer of gelatine, and let it dry. Then write or draw upon it with an ink containing chrome alum; allow it to dry exposed to light, and immerse the plate in water. Those parts of the surface which have not been written upon will swell up and form a relief plate, while those parts which have been written upon with the chrome ink have become insoluble in water, after exposure to light. The relief may be transferred to plaster of Paris, and from this may be made a plate in type-metal.—*Printers' Register, London.*

WHY THE EDITOR SWORE.

With a terrific cold in his head,
And his eyelids heavy and sore,
The editor sat in a broken chair
And bitterly, earnestly swore.

A youth had dropped in with a poem,
A man was there with a dun,
And a chap had entered to tell him
How the paper ought to be run.

An irate subscriber had told him
That his sheet wasn't fit to be read,
While another had carefully promised
To punch the editor's head.

The foreman was yelling for copy,
And the wind whistled in at the door,
And this, with a few other reasons,
Is why the editor swore.

But the angel who took it to heaven
Recorded this verdict there:
"The jury find in the present case—
'Twas a justifiable swear."

PRINTING AT THE POLYTECHNIC.

At the class held last week, answers were received to the first six of the questions of the City & Guilds of London Technological Examinations. The following are examples of the replies.

1. Taking pica type as the standard, and calling it 8, what is the relative depth of the bodies of nonpareil, brevier and long primer?

Answer: Pica, 8; nonpareil, 4; brevier, 5⅓; long primer, 6⅔.

Proof: 4 pica = 5 long primer = 6 brevier = 8 nonpareil.

Pica ..... 8 by 4 = 32
Long primer ..... 6⅔ by 5 = 32
Brevier ..... 5⅓ by 6 = 32
Nonpareil ..... 4 by 8 = 32

2. Supposing a manuscript book to consist of 24,000 words, each word to average (say) five letters, about how many pages would it make in pica type, the page being 23 ems wide and 37 clear lines long?

Answer:

23 ems wide. 24,000 words.
2 5 letters in a word.
46 ems wide. 120,000 in all.
37 16,000 ens for spaces.
322 add 136,000 total cast-up.
138
1702 ens in 1 page.

1702) 136,000 (79=80 pp.
11,914
16,860 or 5 sheets 8vo.
15,318
1,542

This would, of course, depend on the width of face of the type, but the above is presuming that the five letters and necessary space for each word would occupy the space of 5 ens.

3. Draw a plan of imposition of a sheet of 16mo.

(The answer is unnecessary here.)

4. Name the various kinds of furniture used in dressing a form and their sizes in pica ems. Also describe the process of imposing.

Answer: Double broad = 8 pica ems; broad and narrow 7; double narrow 6; broad 4; narrow 3. In the following description, the expression—

Backs is used in the binders' sense; the gutters are each side of the long cross, and the tails are each side of the short cross. The matter being marked off into pages of the required length, and securely tied, is put on the imposing surface, and the pages placed in their proper order, the first page beginning on the left—all head to head and tail to tail.

After testing that they are correctly laid down—necessary on account of the difficulty of shifting when the cords are off—the chase is put on to the pages. Folding a sheet to the size of the work (8vo), measure from left side of last page, letting it extend over left side of the first page to allow for cutting as much as seems necessary. This process gives the width of backs.

For gutters, open the sheet one fold, and make it flush, from the left side of page 13 to the left side of first page.

For heads, fold sheet again to 8vo, then measure from head of page 8 letting it extend over the foot of page 1, same as for backs.

For tails open sheet contrary way to that for gutters, then measure from foot of page 1 to foot of page 5, exactly flush.

Push each page well up into its place and fasten up lightly with side and foot sticks and quoins, plane the form down, lock-up the quoins and lift the form an inch or so from the stone to make sure that no letters are loose, or wrong font spaces or letters dropping on account of a lead or rule binding; if all is quite right, the form may be sent to press.

5. Given the size of the page as 18 ems pica wide, and 31 ems pica long. What would be the cast-up, or labor value of composing a sheet of 16 pages in nonpareil type at the London scale price of 8d. per 1,000 ens.

Answer:

18 by 4=72. Number of nonpareil ens in a line.
31 by 2= 62. Number lines of nonpareil in a page.
144
432
4464 Number of nonpareil ens in a page.
16
26784
4464
71424 = 71½ thousand ens in a sheet.
8d.
12d.)572d.
47s. 8d.
£2 7s. 8d.

Or if the odd 424 is dropped—£2 7. 4. which in the bill would be £2 7. 6.

6. Give a list of mathematical, geometrical and medical signs, with their meanings. (The answer need not be here reprinted, as the information is contained in various books of reference.)

The specimens from Mr. Southward's collection that were exhibited last evening were: For modern printing, Hailing's Specimen Book, Vol. II.; for old style printing, two exquisite antique calendars by the late Mr. Faulkner, of Manchester; a specimen book showing printing in Egyptian, classic Moorish, Japanese, early French, early Italian, Renaissance, and Venetian styles; a Dutch-printed kalendar, with native types, paper and presswork; specimens of real Dutch hand-made paper; specimen book of the firm of Enschédé, of Haarlem, the oldest typefoundry in the world—some of the matrices are about three centuries old; specimens of the ancient Caslon printing types, engraved by William Caslon in 1716. It was stated amid applause that Mr. Southward was prepared to send a fresh lot of specimens of printing for exhibition at each meeting up to the end of next May. The samples already shown have excited considerable interest, and as they are very ably described and criticised by the lecturer, form a valuable and useful feature of this course of technical instruction.—*British and Colonial Printer, London.*

THE budget of the German state printing-office at Berlin for 1885–86 shows a gross income of 3,991,820 marks, and an anticipated net profit of 1,065,690. Private printers would be most happy if they were able to show an equal percentage.

A MODEL OFFICE.

Among the many model offices of the West few rank higher than that of Messrs. Tucker & Co., of La Crosse, Wisconsin. All the job type in their establishment is placed in cabinets of three tiers each, containing two-thirds cases, twenty-four cases to each tier, the special design of Mr. N. P. Tucker. The cap case is an ordinary two thirds lower case, which has an additional row of sixteen compartments, at the back, to contain all the ornaments, characters, etc., pertaining to the font, thus avoiding all doubling up.

The italic cases in use are the ordinary two-thirds lower case condensed, having three rows of compartments in front which also allow room for all extra characters, as well as placing the quads and spaces where they can do the most good. This is known as the "La Crosse Job Case." The old style case had but two rows of boxes for caps, rendering it necessary to double the $, £, Æ, Œ, æ, œ, etc. This improvement, however, provides a box for every character, and dispenses with old time difficulties. Four regular sized cases can also be placed on top of each cabinet, giving a total of seventy-six cases, which do not occupy more than the space of a double stand containing but twenty-eight cases, thus saving nearly two-thirds the room of an ordinary rack, besides providing all necessary room in the case for the font. Marder, Luse & Co., of this city are prepared to furnish all orders for the same entrusted to their care.

"THE TOURIST SEASON."

With the constantly increasing facilities and conveniences for travel, the so-called "tourist season" is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and travel for pleasure or health will soon cease to be generally confined to particular months in the year. Especially is this true since desirable winter resorts have been developed by the provision of necessary conveniences and accessories to localities whose natural attractions of climate and scenery are calculated to invigorate both the body and mind. Prominent among such are the resorts of Southern California and Mexico. They are reached by through trains over the Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., from Chicago or Peoria, to either Atchison or Kansas City, where connection is made with the southern routes for Mexico or California. If, however, business or pleasure dictates a visit to San Francisco en route to these resorts, the Burlington Route also runs through trains over its own track from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, either by the way of Kansas City, Pacific Junction, Council Bluffs or Omaha, direct to Denver, the great distributing point for all Colorado and Pacific Coast points. These through trains are elegantly equipped, and ride you over a track that is as smooth and safe as a perfect roadbed, steel rails, iron bridges, interlocking switches, and other devices for comfort and safety can make it. When ready to start, call on your home ticket agent, or address PERCEVAL LOWELL, General Passenger Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18.

Chicago.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Cleveland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $14. The boycott of the *Argus* still continues, but it obstinately refuses to yield. The union continues to publish its paper, and will probably make it permanent.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No. 57 has ordered a boycott on the *Democrat* for paying less than the scale, and compelling its employés to take one-quarter of their wages in store pay.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week $14. A prosperous year to THE INLAND PRINTER.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13.

Joliet.—State of trade, rather quiet; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents, job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. All employed.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, none; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18.

Mobile.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Newark.—State of trade, good; prospects, promising; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

New Haven.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better times ahead; composition on morning papers, 33 and 34 cents; evening, 30 and 31 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and upŵard.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, pretty good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $21.

San Francisco.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Sioux City.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and $16. Three or four more subs can find lots of work.

Springfield.—State of trade, dull; prospects, promising; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. A boycott is being conducted against the *Illinois State Journal*.

St. Louis.—State of trade, comparatively good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Have just settled a strike at office of West Publishing Company, caused by unjust discrimination against piece hands where both time and piece hands worked in same office.

Syracuse.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $18.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Both morning papers are controlled by non-union fraternity.

Toronto.—State of trade, slightly better; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. Boycott being pushed against the *Mail*.

Troy.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, so-so; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Wheeling.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. The regulars are about worked out; no subs, therefore this city would be a harvest field for a time.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, still very dull; prospects, no improvement looked for; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½ cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

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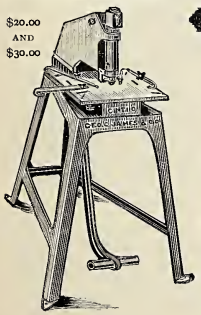
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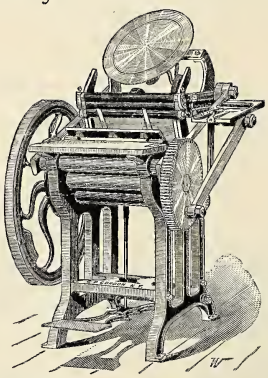
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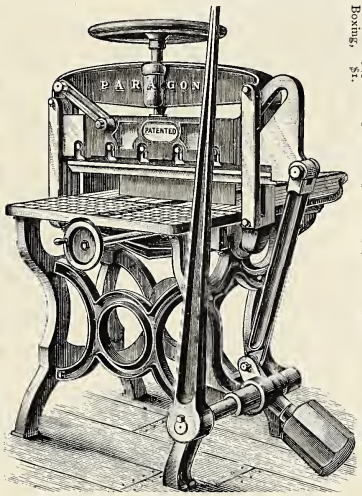
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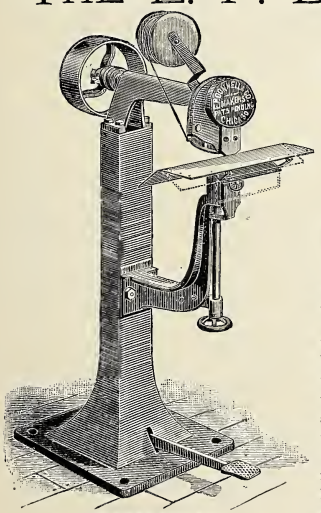
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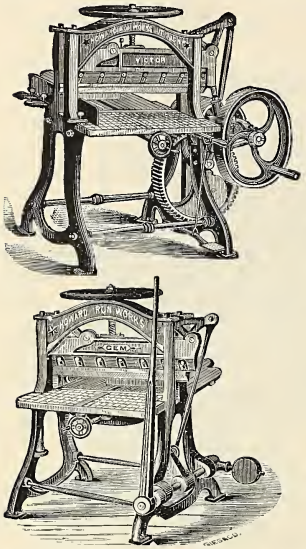
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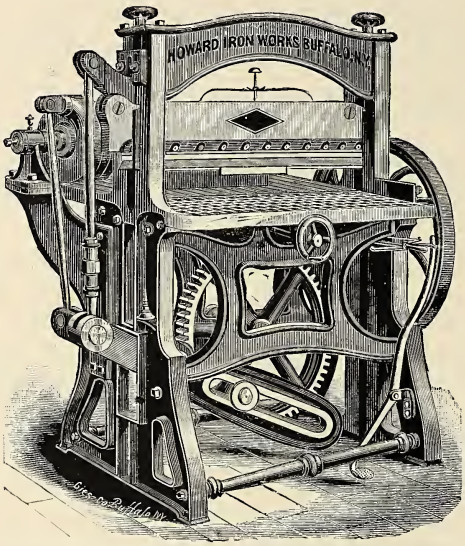
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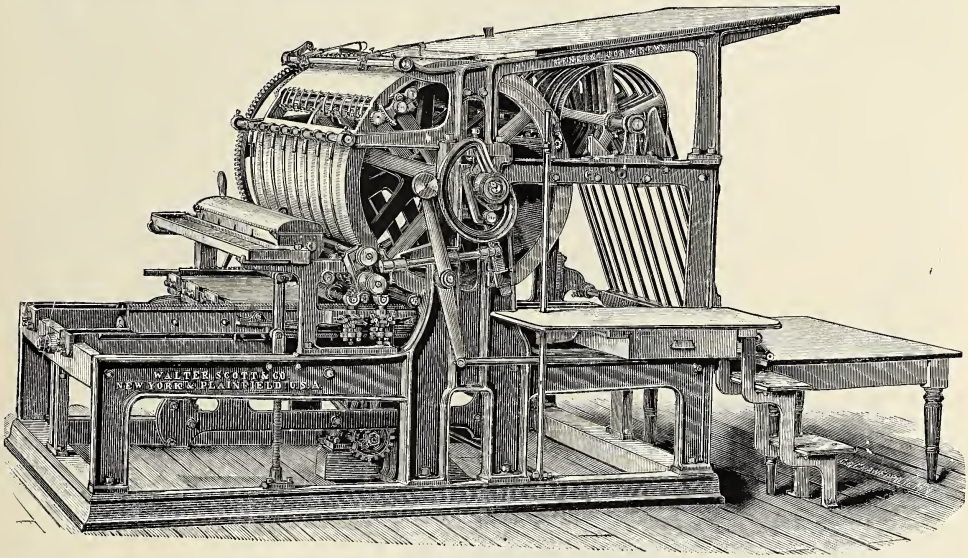
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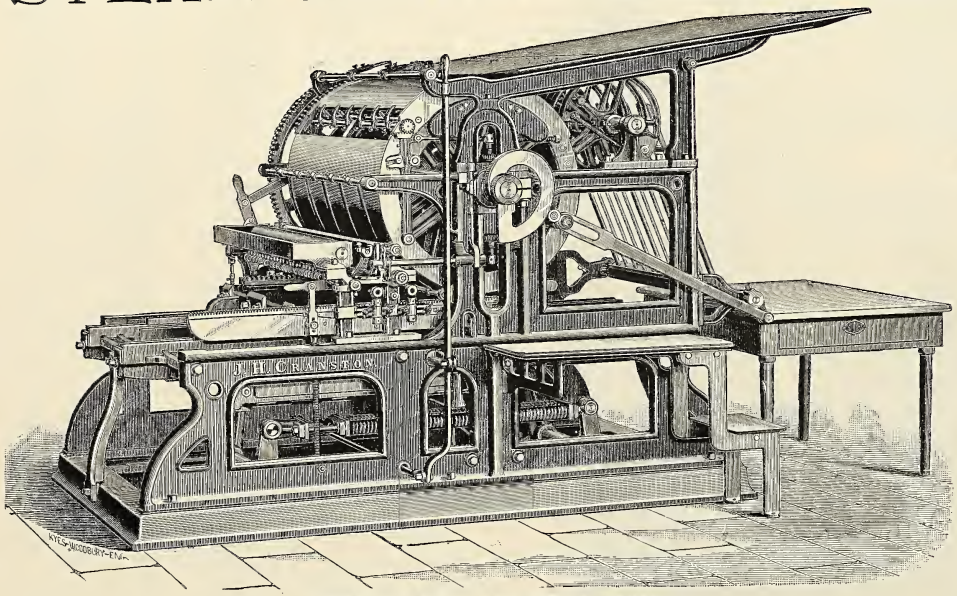
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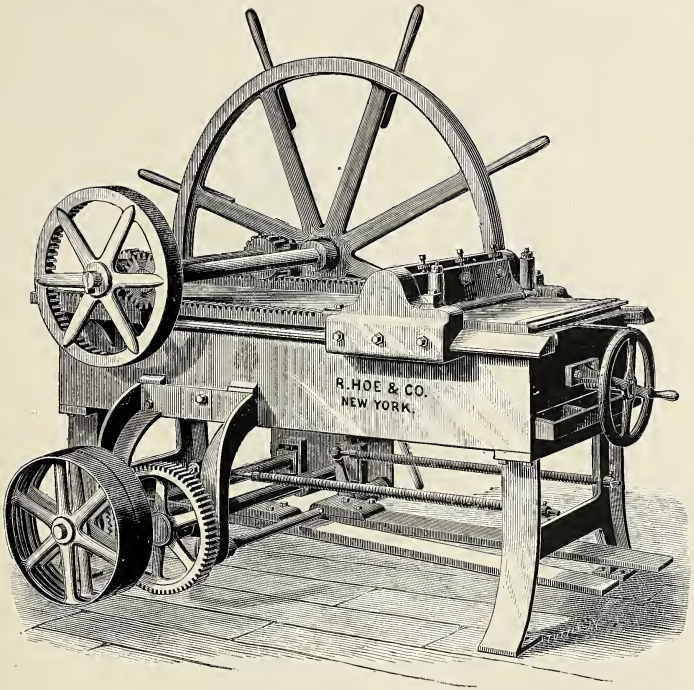
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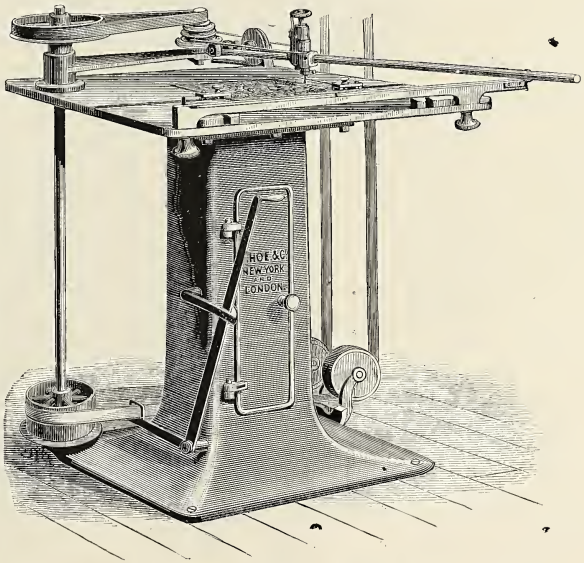
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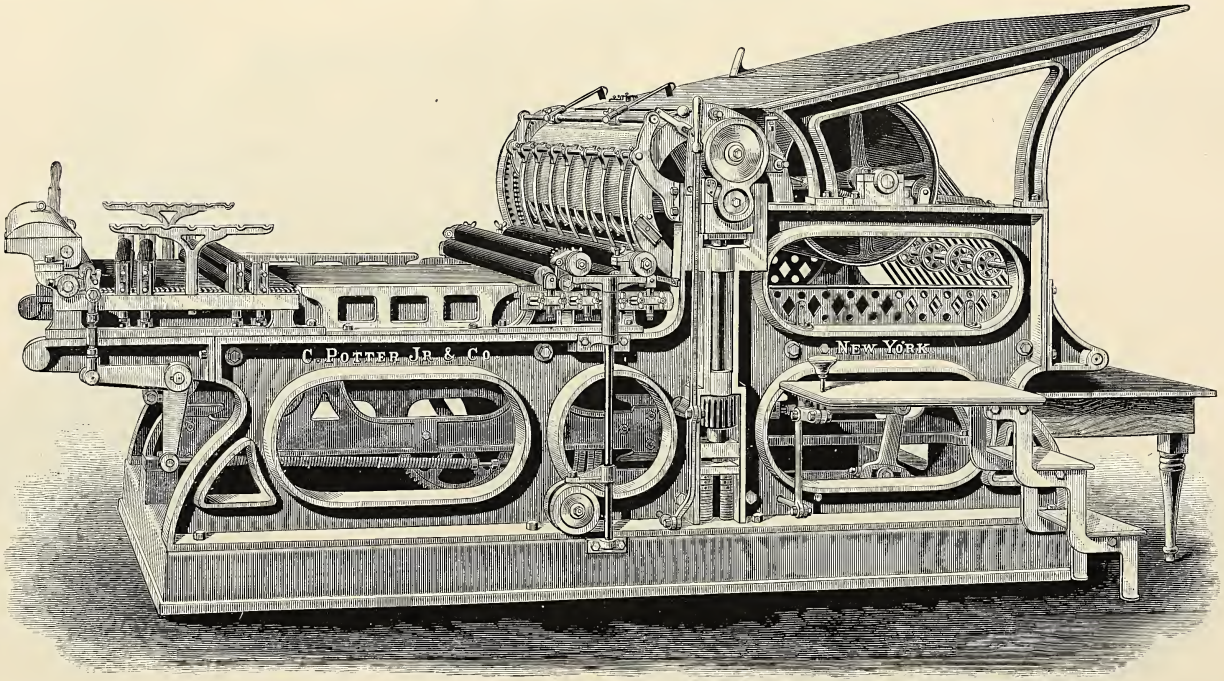
This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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THE INLAND PRINTER

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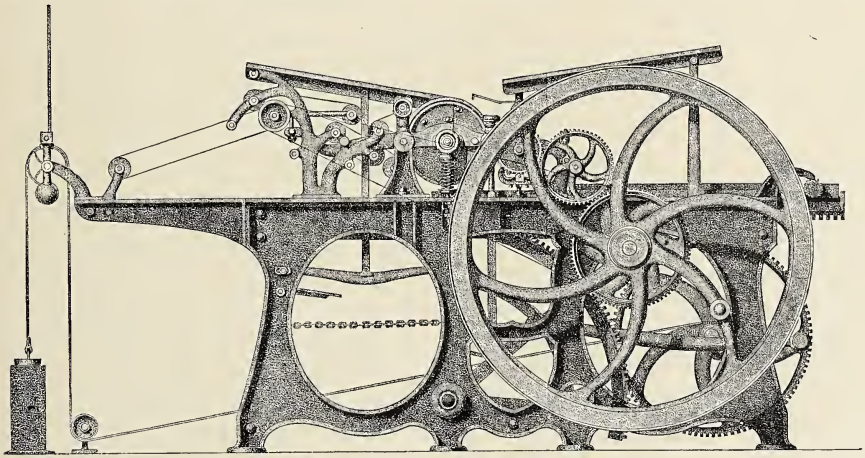
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

IN many important industrial centers between the seaboard and the Mississippi, printers whose slender resources prevented them from becoming the possessors of machine presses have sadly felt the need of something less expensive than the productions of Hoe, Taylor and Adams. Throughout the advertising age, from 1850 to the present, such printers were eager to patronize those whose efforts were directed toward building machinery to answer their growing wants, nor did they care whether it was built according to prevalent ideas so long as it came within their means.

Among the first to attempt this hazardous feat was L. T. Guernsey, a resident of Rutland, Vermont, to whom a patent was issued in 1852 for a cylinder press, differing in many respects from any then in use. The cut herewith presented is taken from a lithograph courteously furnished



GUERNSEY OSCILLATING CYLINDER PRESS, 1852.

enterprising business men, realizing that printers' zinc had the ring of pure metal, have availed themselves of its advantages and sought by every means to attract attention. The three "R's," that had so long been known to stand for Readin', 'Ritin', and 'Rithmetic, would indicate "Radway's Ready Relief" equally as well if worked on hand-bills, posters and circulars. The cabalistic sign "S. T. 1860 X," and "Spaulding's Prepared Glue" required tons of ink to advertise the excellence they represented.

In hopes of securing portions of the increasing work, by the inventor, and is the only memento left of his efforts in behalf of his brother printers in the past. Mr. Guernsey, who is still engaged in the printing business in Beloit, Wisconsin, states:

I was the first person, so far as I know, who attempted to construct a cheap machine that would serve the then wants (1846) of first-class country printers a better purpose than the hand press. I began on the traversing cylinder plan, i. e., cylinder rolling over stationary bed. I built a crude wooden thing, and became satisfied that it was useless. I had supposed I was original in it, but found afterward I was not, that many years before an English press built on this principle had been used in a Baltimore printing-house. Some time after this a man

in New Jersey struck into it, and later the Prouty Press has taken it up. I then constructed my crude affair with reciprocating bed driven by the crank motion, bed and cylinder belted together, thus giving the cylinder an oscillating motion as the bed moved in and out. This admitted of much cheaper construction. On this experimental machine I printed a small religious paper, having about 2,500 circulation, for about two years. Then the press had attracted general attention, until, finally, McKay & Hoadley, machinists, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, became interested in it, and made a press that proved to be the only one adapted for long service among the many attempts all over the country for a similar object, scores of them not worth mentioning. Northrup was the first decisive competitor. His press had a small cylinder, the bed being driven by a horizontal crank and long sweeping connecting rod or pitman. He afterward abandoned that style and substituted, substantially, the ordinary or common drum cylinder, using the endless chain in place of rack and pinion to drive the bed. This press also had a short life. The Guernsey was three times reconstructed and improved, and had a good sale until the older press makers commenced building a country press at a little higher price, but a much better one.

But the world by this time — so to speak — had been made all over again, and the great strife for superior excellency has been going on ever since, until now it has become well nigh marvelous. The Guernsey press, I suppose, is not now made. My patents were sold to Gordon McKay some twenty-eight years ago.

From a descriptive catalogue printed upon this press in Lynn, Massachusetts, 1856, we quote the following:

Motion is communicated to the machine from the balance wheel by means of a crank handle or belt running on the rim. Upon this same shaft is a spur pinion about six inches diameter which drives the large gear seen low down on the right of the picture. In the arm of this gear, near the rim, is inserted a crank pin, and a corresponding crank is keyed on the other end of the same shaft. Connecting rods extend from these crank pins toward the center of the press and are attached to wrist pins in the oscillating segments. The type bed rests upon the segments which sustain the whole force of the impression. The bed and segments are geared together, and the bed is guided by four rollers running on a double railway which guide the bed vertically, and also four rollers running upon the side of the railway guiding it horizontally, thus securing a rectilinear motion and allowing it to move with ease.

The impression cylinder receives from the bed a reciprocating rotary motion by means of straps attached, one on each side of the bed, at opposite corners, and wound in opposite directions upon rims provided for that purpose on the ends of the cylinder.

This peculiar arrangement secures perfect uniformity of motion between the type and cylinder by means of the straps. The cylinder is carried by the impression levers seen in the engraving, the fulcrum being near the left hand side of the cylinder, with spiral springs under the center of bearing. These springs are set by screws under them to exert any required power in lifting the cylinder above the form to admit the return of the bed after the impression.

The impression levers, and consequently the cylinder, are drawn down and held in position by two impression links, one of which is seen passing down to the shield-shaped opening in the frame. The links receive a pendulum motion from studs in the segments working the lower ends over an inclined plane in the frame, firmly holding the cylinder type high during the impression and allowing the springs to raise it for the bed to return. A pedal connecting with the impression links by chains is provided, by means of which the operator can suspend the impression at pleasure. The distributing roller stands in front of the cylinder and is driven by gears from the balance wheel shaft. The form rollers are supported under the distributer by arms extending from the impression levers and rise and fall with the cylinder; after inking the form they receive ink from the fountain which is attached to and carried by the bed. (NOTE.—This was subsequently altered by placing the fountain on the distributer standards.)

A registering apparatus is attached to the feed board, the points being down only while the sheet is passing over them, giving ample time for pointing.

The length of the frame is about eight feet, the fly extending three feet beyond; the width of the frame is about fifty-four inches. The height from the floor to the top of the type bed is thirty-seven and one-half inches. The size of the type bed (exclusive of bearers and coffins) is forty-three and three-quarters by thirty inches; it will work a solid mass of type, exclusive of chase room, twenty six by forty-one and one-half inches. The press is easily turned by one man at the fly-wheel, at the rate of seven hundred per hour, and may be run by steam, as fast as the operator can lay on the paper.

The advantages claimed are: Its cheapness, simplicity and freedom from liability to get out of order, facility of adjustment to any size sheet or amount of impression, the trip for suspending the impression at will, ease of working, convenience of making ready and access to the form, absolute harmony of motion between bed and cylinder preventing injury to type, rapidity of execution and quality of work, perfect distribution and register, easy, steady and silent run of the bed, requiring no reversing springs or air buntings as in Hoe or Taylor presses.

(To be Continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

BY J. B. HULING.

AN invention of comparatively recent years, which met a demand doubtless existing for centuries, is the type-writer. The use of language among human beings was followed by the creation of signs wherewith to record and preserve the expressed ideas. To spread written knowledge, copying by hand was resorted to, and, in the crudeness of characters and lack of system, it must have been infinitely more tedious than the same kind of work is today. To lighten the labor, and to hasten the completion thereof, became desirable. The earliest attempts in that direction are transmitted to us in the accounts of the ancient block books, one page being a single block, the characters engraved on one surface. The gain there was something, but appreciated less as the world progressed, and the craving for knowledge increased. The cutting of the blocks was both expensive and slow, and the genius of Gutenberg ultimately obviated the necessity for further pursuit of that art, when movable types were designed and employed. Thus was the birth of "the art preservative of all arts." We may conjecture that the need which the type-writer now fills was really what was first recognized; but, most fortunately, it was not gratified in such a limited way, and, in consequence, the human race forever has the inestimable benefits of the typographic art.

A practical type-writing machine seemed hardly possible before it was produced. It could not have come at any time without the invention of typography, for most of the necessary principles and devices are similar. Type-writing is actually a new system of printing, and the experiments of years in one field saved relatively the same efforts in the other. To accomplish the invention of a type-writer had not sufficient incentive to conquer the problems overcome in trying to perfect the art of printing. The close relation of one art to the other is illustrated by the fact that the first type-writer to be received with favor by the public was a variation of a machine designed by printers, and being made for the purposes of their craft. Before doing more than to refer to this fact, however, let us go back, and see how the noble invention of Gutenberg,

and the extension of its practice, obscured the old desire for rapid and legible occasional copies.

Inventive genius in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was not so active as it became afterward, but was steadily growing, under the stimulus given by the development of printing, and its liberalizing effects. The leading governments of that time were not so disposed to foster domestic inventions in the practical and useful arts as to encourage discovery and conquest in foreign lands. When there was less room for the latter, the former seemed to receive an impulse, and one of the earliest results was in the field of our subject. There are no known records of any type-writing device prior to 1714. The archives of the British patent-office show the issue of a paper on January 7, of that year, beginning as follows:

WHEREAS, our trusty and welbeloved subject, Henry Mill, hath, by his humble peticon, represented vnto vs, that he has, by his great study, paines, and expence, lately invented and brought to perfection "An Artificial Machine or Method for the Impressing or Transcribing of Letters Singly or Progressively one after another, as in Writing, whereby all Writings whatsoever may be Engrossed in Paper or Parchment so Neat and Exact as not to be distinguished from Print; that the said Machine or Method may be of great Vse in Settlements and Publick Recors, the Impression being deeper and more lasting than any other Writing, and not to be Erased or Counterfeited without Manifest Discovery," etc.

Henry Mill was born in London about 1680. He had a liberal education, and early developed great skill in mechanics. While quite young he was chosen chief engineer for the New River Company, one of the oldest and largest corporations supplying London with water, his selection before older men being a recognition of his great genius. He also designed the system of water supply for the town of Northampton. He was with the New River Company till his death, at the advanced age of ninety years. The British patent-office records a patent issued to Henry Mill in 1706, for a carriage-spring. Any biographical information we can obtain only mentions his engineering achievements, and we can but inferentially conclude that he was the worthy inventor of the first type-writing device. We cannot tell what was the particular form of his machine, for there was no drawing supplied, and the quotation contains the only description. There is every reason for believing that it was not thoroughly practical, and went the way of inventions of the same nature in the present day. The want of something to assist the blind to read was early felt, and, but for Mill's description, it might be imagined that his device was to that end, as were many afterward. In fact, the first instrument known to succeed Mill's anywhere was a French one, in 1784, to make embossed characters for the blind. It is not within the scope of this article, however, to more than mention anything but writing-machines proper. In Great Britain, Mill had no recorded imitator until 1841. Then a patent was obtained for printing in connection with telegraphy, but the device was of small utility. Of such, also, there have been a number designed, and some are in successful operation; but we place them out of the class of inventions to be treated here. Several years later there was another patent in the direction of our subject, and since then they have been comparatively frequent. Strange to say, not one of the hundred or more original British patents up to the present time has been for a practical working machine of marketable value. Mill's countrymen today have to take the product of foreign minds.

American inventive talent was not awakened to the demand for a type-writing machine, so far as any records show, before 1843. In that year Charles Thurber, then of Worcester, Massachusetts, secured a patent. Two years afterward he took out another. But his inventions did not possess the merits to recommend them to common adoption, and were put aside. They have been generally characterized as "slow and tedious, and good for nothing." Following this were other machines, a few years apart, but only to be treated in the same way. The first device of any sort in the way of positive improvement was the invention of A. Ely Beach, now one of the proprietors and editors of the *Scientific American*, of New York. He secured a patent in 1856 for a machine to print raised letters for the blind. It is worthy of special mention, because it covered a principle which was pursued to success in the regular type-writers, undoubtedly contributing more than any other feature to their early practicability and utilization. All the printing was designed to be at one point, the center of a circle, and the machine was planned with bars converging as the spokes of a wheel. In order to make the raised letters, there were to be two sets of bars, one coming up, and the other falling, grasping a strip of paper between a male and female die, meeting at the common center. However, the ideas were not carried out even to the completion of a model, for that sent to the patent-office had only three sets of dies. It has been doubted if an entire machine could have been constructed to successfully operate as planned.

Beach was followed by S. W. Francis, who was the first to really complete a type-writer. His invention as a whole was so much in advance of everything known, and was so similar to those which first became generally acceptable, that we have made careful inquiry, and describe more in detail. The principle of the pianoforte action seems to have been taken as a basis for experimenting, and that construction modified for the new purpose. In his reärrangement he hit on the idea of arraying hammers, each with the face of a letter, in a circle, and throwing them up, as piano-hammers act, but to print in a line at a common center. The mechanism, complete, in a fancy wooden case, stood within two feet square. The inking was by a silk ribbon, several feet long, impregnated, passing under the paper and the impression-point across and over the circle of hammers, which struck against the ribbon, pressing it upward, and leaving the impress of their faces in succession through on the paper. This ribbon was so adjusted as to move with each impression, and thus present a fresh inked spot to the next letter. There was a frame on the top of the printing apparatus to receive and hold paper, and it traveled from side to side over the type-circle. The common center was at a point in a circular platen, upheld by suitable supports from the sides of the machine, being removable when it was desired to insert new paper. The frame was propelled by the unwinding of a coiled spring in a drum, round which was a cord connected

with the frame. Another spring on the opposite side of the machine was connected by a cord, and had a device for releasing the frame to move but one space at a time, as an impression was struck. There was an alarm-bell attached to the frame to sound four spaces from the end of a line, indicating to the operator if a word should be divided or completed. At the finish of a line, the frame was drawn back, rewinding the spring, and the paper was moved forward from the operator, by another action, to present a clear space for the next line. A blank key made the spaces between words. Two copies were printed at

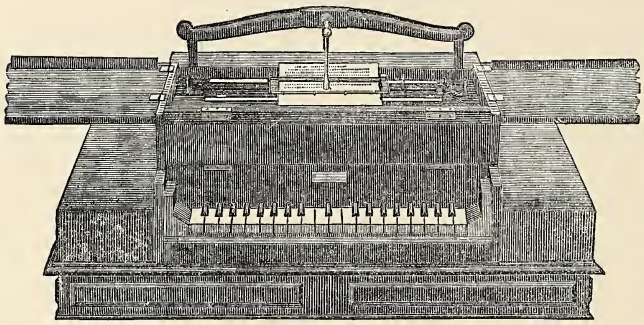


Fig. 1.

once by letting the inked ribbon run between a thick and a thin sheet of paper. There was a device to prevent several keys touched at once bringing up more than one hammer to the center, which was obviously necessary, as the interference of two bars with the incidental shock was injurious to the machine. There was but one instrument made under Francis' patent, and that printed clean and more rapidly than hand-writing; but it seemed too bulky,

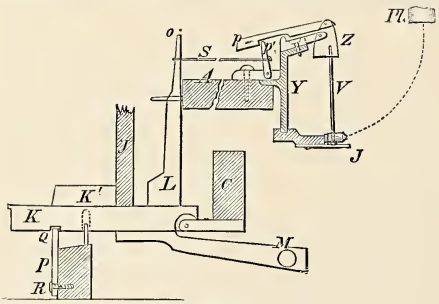


Fig. 2.

was intricate and delicate in some of its parts, and could hardly stand practical use, nor could it be made at a cost to let it be sold to advantage. Dr. Francis was an eminent medical man of New York, was wealthy, and only made his invention as a diversion. If any efforts whatever were made to construct his type-writer in quantities and sell them, we are not able to learn of them.

Fig. 1 shows the general appearance of the Francis type-writer standing with the keyboard exposed ready for use. The light frame above extending from side to side upholds in its center the platen-post. Fig. 2 is a plan of the printing action. *K* is a key connected with lever *L*, from the upper part of which proceeds a wire *S*, to the rocking-pin *p'*. Depressing the key actuates *p'* to draw away from the direction of the type-circle the bar *p*, which, it is easily seen, causes the type-hammer to follow the dotted line to the platen *Pl*. *M* is a counterweight to be raised by the depression of the key, falling when that is relaxed, and causing the key and type-hammer to return to their original stations. Touching the several keys in succession effected the printing.

Thomas Hall, now of New York, was an inventor who had been experimenting with a type-writing apparatus at the same time that Beach and Francis were working, but without any suspicion of them and their intentions. About 1859, with his ideas still not worked out, he heard of the prior patents, and their status, and decided to purchase the rights under them. A successful invention of Hall was a sewing-machine for manufacturing purposes, made by the proprietors of the widely and popularly known Florence. This was then in the market. Without means of his own to make progress with his type-writer, and being restricted in obtaining aid from others by the circumstances of the war period, he put that apparatus aside for the time being, and came west in the interest of sewing-machines. Occasionally he exhibited his drawings to intimate friends, but nothing was done with them. At the close of the war Hall returned to New York, and was successful in forming a partnership to put his type-writer on the market. Several machines were made, and were of a quite satisfactory nature, the most generally useful of anything yet achieved. A patent was taken out in June, 1867. One instrument, making large and small letters, with many miscellaneous characters, was sent to the Paris Exposition of that year. Another was shown by the inventor in the government departments at Washington, being greatly admired, and orders were given for duplicates. This machine was about eighteen inches square, and stood six inches high. It would print well about four hundred letters per minute. The paper was placed on a table, which was slid into the bottom of the machine on a frame working from side to side by an original device, and spacing for letters according to their thickness, giving the work a close appearance to letter-press printing—not a characteristic of every type-writer, as will be seen. On return of the table to begin a fresh line, it was drawn forward by pressing a knob on the top of the machine, and clear paper was shown in the common center. The type-faces were on hammers standing in a circle, and falling to the center as the corresponding keys were depressed in a keyboard on the top of the machine. Each hammer was on the end of an individual bar, the other end of which had a counterweight,

peculiarly adjusted to facilitate the general action of the impression and recoil. An important feature was a cushioned ring suspended in the type-circle, through which all the letters fell, and by which an even impression was preserved. A blank key made a space between words. The printing was through an inked ribbon. An attachment prevented two letters falling in conflict at the common center. It would successfully make manifold copies, by the insertion of either inked ribbon or carbon-faced sheets of paper between the leaves of paper to be printed on. This machine was apparently a perfect success, so far as regards the variety and character of its work, and the amount it would perform. It was of great interest to capitalists, and plans were laid for developing a trade in it, when a difference of opinion arose among the proprietors, and the machine was abandoned. Hall had exhausted his means, and contributed his best efforts. Although he could not utilize the ideas he had struggled so long and patiently to shape, he had seen their concentration, and had the benefit of many intelligent criticisms and expressions respecting the need of such an invention. He conceived that his machine as it then stood could be excelled in the variety of work it would execute, and the necessary expense of construction would require too high a retail price, confining the machine to limited circles. Something else only would become more popular, and he had already set himself to work to blend other ideas, or to find new ways to work out the established principles.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROCESS FOR PRINTING PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE STEAM PRESS.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

THE art of printing photographs or half-tone subjects on the type press has been brought to considerable perfection lately, and many of the best process artists both in Europe and the United States are now working in this field with more or less success. Strange as it seems, no process for printing half-tone subjects on the lithographic press has as yet been published. The photo-mechanical processes known as phototype, heliotype, artotype or lichdtruck have all produced comparatively good results; but as years of experience, as also a knowledge of chemistry and photography are required to do so, and as so many accidents occur in their manipulation, and the process of printing is so slow, in this country at least, it has not so far been made a paying business. In Germany, France and England these processes are more generally used, and many firms print heliotype on steam presses made expressly for the purpose.

The principle on which the photo-mechanical processes are based is the action of the light on chrome gelatine, which gives the gelatine film the same properties as that possessed by the lithographic stone. The great difficulty and drawback with the gelatine film is its softness, which makes it very liable to accidents. For example, after a number of impressions have been taken, the film is injured, looses its resistance, holes appear, and it comes off the glass or metal. In summer time it hardly sticks to the plates, the chemicals do not work in harmony, while accidents and failures too numerous to mention make the processes alike expensive and unreliable.

All efforts, however, to do away with the gelatine film entirely have thus far proved a failure, as the lithographic stone has not a grain fine enough to print half-tones directly from it, and it is done with line work by the process known as photo-lithography. The writer has made a number of experiments in this line of photo-mechanical printing, his principal object being to dispense with the gelatine film, and as he has succeeded in doing so, a description of the process employed is hereby given for the benefit of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

It was for a long time *supposed*, and afterward *proved* scientifically, that the process of photography is an electric one; the light having such action or effect upon the bromide and iodide of silver as to produce an electric current strong enough to decompose the silver salts, by which the metallic silver is precipitated as a black powder. The stronger the light the more positive the effect, which makes the glass more or less transparent. The salts are then washed off. Now the photographic nature of this process can be successfully used for half-tone printing in lithography.

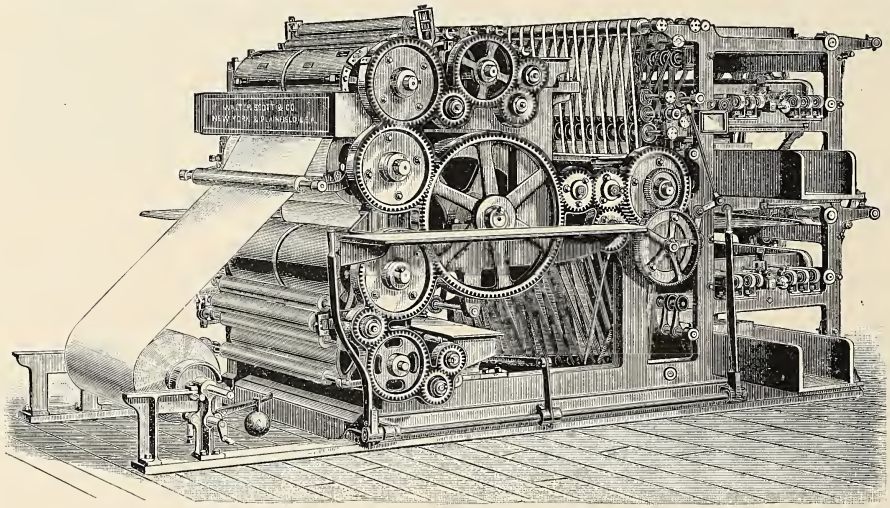
For this purpose a perfectly level zinc plate is polished with pumice-stone and water until no scratches are visible. This plate, which has to be kept free from grease, acids and alkalies, is then amalgamed with mercury, by dipping it into a pan containing the metal. To make the surface smooth and even, the plate should be polished only a short time before the amalgamation takes place, to prevent it from oxidizing. In order to prevent the quicksilver from dissolving, the back of the plate may be covered with asphaltum.

Next the plate is covered with chloride of silver or so-called positive collodion, in a dark room, and dried. Care must be taken, however, to rub off all the mercury which did not combine, and which remains on the surface in the form of little balls, with a soft camel-hair brush, so as to have the plate as even as a mirror. When the collodion is dry the plate is exposed under a negative, in diffused light, for a short time, according to its intensity, and then taken back to the dark room. The best medium to denote the exact time of exposure is a Vogel photometer. The picture is now developed, and is fixed in the same manner as a glass negative, and washed. Then it is put upon a metal plate, which is heated to about 150°. It will be readily understood that the metallic silver, precipitated by the action of the light, will form an amalgam with mercury, while at the other places the mercury-zinc amalgam will remain intact. A mixture of two parts of alcohol and one part of sulphuric ether will dissolve the collodion film, leaving the metals combined. Now the plates are put into a ten per cent solution of sulphuric acid in water for a moment, and dried, after which they are laid into an alcoholic solution of palmistic acid, which immediately brings about a saponification of the zinc-amalgam. This zinc soap has the property of taking up water, thus making the places repulsive to grease or fat—the ink. When this is done, and the plate has been allowed to take up a

certain amount of moisture, it can be successfully printed from. Should it show a tendency to blur, it can be again placed in a weak solution of the palmistic acid. If the right kind of ink is used the prints obtained from these plates will have the same appearance as a photograph, and the grain will be so fine as to hardly be seen with the naked eye. Any number of prints can be taken from one plate if the same care and precautions are taken as are necessary in lithographic printing. In the hands of a good lithographer, with a necessary knowledge of photographic chemistry, the process is sure to be a success.

THE WALTER SCOTT & CO. ROLL-FEEDING PERFECTING PRESS.

THIS machine, a likeness of which is herewith given, is of the class which feeds from a web of paper, prints both sides of the web, cuts it into sheets and folds them ready for mailing. A somewhat new arrangement of



cylinder is shown, which makes it very convenient to get at the plate and impression cylinders. The inking apparatus is complete, affording ample distribution for the finest book work. The fountains are down feed, and can be adjusted at once while the machine is running.

There are two folding machines connected with the machine, which enables it to run at a very high rate of speed, delivering the paper at two places, alike on four and eight pages. When printing eight pages the paper can be cut and parted, if desired. The whole machine occupies no more space than an ordinary press—being about twelve feet long, six feet wide, and six feet high. The workmanship is all that can be desired, the machine runs smoothly and is almost noiseless in its operation, and is driven by a belt which is only four inches in width.

One of these machines is now in successful operation in the pressroom of the Kansas City *Journal*, where it is giving the utmost satisfaction alike to its proprietors and the widely increasing circle of its readers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPEFOUNDING.

V.—BY ALFRED FYE.

FROM the setter the type goes to the dresser, who places each stickful of type in a dressing rod, screws it up tightly, turns the type on its face and clamps it tightly in a bench. Then with a plane he cuts a groove in the bottom of the type, giving it feet to stand upon. Unclamping the rod from the bench, he then smooths off the back and front of the letter, and with a powerful magnifying glass carefully examines the face and throws out all bad letters. Sometimes this portion of the work is done by another workman called a picker. The long stickfuls of type are then broken up into shorter lines, made up into pages, and sent to the dividing-room to be made up into fonts. Kerned letters such as *f*, *f*, *ff*, and italic letters have to be finished on the kerning machine. This is an apparatus constructed with swiftly revolving knives beneath a flat surface, with an opening for the kern of the letter to be placed in. By means of a treadle the knives are brought close up to each letter, and cut away as much metal as is desired.

In the dividing-room job type is laid out on long tables with galley tops, the letters being arranged in lines proportionate to the size of the fonts intended to be made up. These lines are gathered up into complete fonts on galleys, tied and wrapped up, labeled and passed to the warehouse for sale. Body type is divided into fonts without being laid out on tables. The pages as they come from the foundry are placed on galleys and the proportionate quantities of each letter, figure, space and quad are separated from the bulk and made up into fonts (usually) of 25 lbs., 50 lbs., or 100 lbs., properly wrapped up and labeled, ready for sale. Special orders, of course, have to be made up according to instructions.

In making up fonts of type, carefully prepared schemes are used, which vary somewhat in different foundries.

The following figures will give a general idea of the proportion the letters should bear to one another, without going into detail: *Lower case.—e*, 6 lbs.; *a, n, o*, 4¼ lbs. each; *h, r, s, t*, 3½ lbs. each; *m, d*, 3 lbs. each; *i*, 2½ lbs.; *u*, 2 lbs., and the other letters varying from 2 lbs. down to 2 oz. each. *Points*, etc., vary from 1¼ lbs. of *commas* down to 1 oz. each for *reference marks*. *Figures* average 5 oz. each, with 1 oz. each for the fractions. *Caps* average 6 oz. each, a greater proportion being allowed for A and E, while J, K, Q, U, etc., are in the minority. The *Small Caps* average about one-third the weight of the Caps, varying from 3 oz. down to ½ oz. *Braces*, *Dashes* and *Leaders* are put in small quantities, as they are seldom drawn upon for use, except on special work. About 18 lbs. of *Spaces* and *Quads* are needed in a 100-lb.-font, ranging from 5½ lbs. of "3-em" spaces down to 3 oz of "hair" spaces.

Any printer who cares to think for a few moments about the matter will see that it needs some nice calculation to so proportion a font of type that it will work out evenly in setting. There may be in some cases errors made in the dividing-room, which will give a greater or less quantity of some letter than ought to be, or sometimes omit a letter altogether, but such instances are not frequent, and printers can easily determine, by careful examination of a font of type upon opening the packages and before laying the type in case, whether he has a complete font, rightly proportioned, for *then* is the proper time to have mistakes rectified.

In job fonts the letters are proportioned by number to the letter "a," and the size of the font is designated as 12 A, 24 a, etc., a similar scheme being followed, as described above, in relation to Roman type.

A few words with regard to ordering sorts may not be out of place. Most printers, having purchased a font of body type, lay it in case, and straightway forget the number of the face, and sometimes, when they buy from two or three foundries, will forget from which foundry it was bought. Some sorts are needed, and one or two letters, it does not much matter which, are sent as a sample of the type to the foundry, with an order for a pound or two of certain letters. We have seen a colon sent as a sample, and on another occasion, a comma and a period. Such samples as this are not much of a guide to the typefounder in determining to which font they belong. A lower case "m" or a cap "H" of the letter needed should be sent as a sample. Another guide in ordering sorts, for quantities, is, that in an ordinary news or book case the large square boxes, for letters *a, c, d, m*, etc., hold about two pounds of type; the half-size boxes, for letters *b, f, g*, etc., hold about fourteen ounces, while the quarter-size boxes hold about six ounces each.

Leads, slugs, metal furniture and brass rule are necessary adjuncts to a printing-office, the manufacture of which forms part of the operations of a typefoundry. Leads and slugs are cast sometimes in hand molds, sometimes in machine molds, the number cast at one time varying from one to a dozen. On one end, where the metal enters the mold, is a clump, similar to the jet on type. This is cut away, and the leads are shaved singly, on both sides, by a hand planer, making them of even thickness throughout their entire length. Various kinds of power machines have been tried for the purpose of superseding the hand process, but none have yet been found to answer so satisfactorily.

Leads are cast in thicknesses of 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, and sometimes 3-to-pica. Above 3-to-pica thick they are called slugs, and are made in thicknesses of nonpareil, pica, great primer and double pica. These are shaved by a power machine, the slugs being forced between two sharp-edged knives, set apart exactly the distance the slug should be shaved down to.

Metal furniture is cast in hand molds in lengths of about fourteen inches, being cored to lessen its weight. It is shaved in the same manner as slugs, and is afterward sawed up into lengths of from four to fifty picas. The ends are smoothly planed off, making the lengths of accurate measurement. Metal furniture varies in width from two to ten picas. Another kind of metal furniture is made which is not cored, but cast similar to a section of railroad iron, and is called "railroad furniture." This is of greater strength than the ordinary furniture, there being no danger of its giving way at any point.

Brass rule is received from the brass manufacturers in strips of varying thickness from 12-to-pica up to great primer, and a little more than type high. The face is cut with a planer, the strip of rule being clamped tightly in a bench while it is being cut. Wave and fancy rules are made with special tools cut for the purpose of producing the various patterns. The rule is dressed and gauged to the height of the type made in the foundry, and is sold to the printer in strips of twenty-four inches length, or cut to measure as needed.

From the foregoing remarks printers can easily see that though a type may seem an insignificant piece of metal, which might be produced in a moment, the amount of skill and number of hands necessary to produce it and give it the necessary qualifications for serving its purpose are very great; and though it may sometimes be thought the price of type is high—higher, in fact, than it ought to be—when the various expenses incident to its production are taken into consideration, it will be readily understood that the profits on typefounding are not quite so enormous as many persons imagine.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XVII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

IN a large folio, with text in German and French, printed at Gotha between 1808 and 1816, from old wood cuts collected by Baron Von Derschau, the first part being printed in 1808, the second in 1810, and the third in 1816, the editor, Zacharias Becker, assigns to several of these cuts an earlier date than 1500. Jackson expresses his opinion that two or three may possibly have been done prior to that period, but thinks that bad drawing and rude engraving has been mistaken by Becker as evidence of antiquity. There are also two or three of these cuts that Jackson suspects of being modern forgeries. The authority of the Baron was of a questionable character as to the dates

on some of his collection of copper-plate engravings, and his dates on his collection of wood blocks were not at all reliable. The following Fig. 30 is a reduced fac-simile of one of these spurious blocks that the editor places at an earlier date than the St. Christopher cut of 1423 in the collection of Earl Spencer. Jackson opines that this cut is of a comparative modern manufacture.



Fig. 30.

The inscription on the bottom tablet is intended for old German, and translated reads:

"Beware the cat that licks before and scratches behind."

There is another cut in this work suspected by Jackson of being a forgery. It represents a woman sitting beside a young man, and while she appears to fondle him, she, at the same time, is picking his pocket. A hawk is represented behind the woman, and an ape behind the man. On one side is a lily, above which are the words "Ich Wart." At the top of the cut is the inscription, supposed to be old German similar to that in the cat cut, describing the man as a prey for hawks and a fool, and the woman as a flatterer who will fawn upon him until she has emptied



Fig. 31.

his pouch. The subjects of these two cuts, though not apparently are in reality connected. The first or cat cut, presents the warning, and the latter the example. Von Murr (suspected as having forged the French St. Christopher cut) describes in his journal impressions from these blocks as old wood cuts in the collection of Dr. Silberrad. It is, however, very strange that the identical blocks from which Dr. Silberrad's scarce old wood engravings were taken should have afterward happen to be discovered and come into the collection of the Baron von Derschau. Questionable practice in producing antiquarian relics surely is not a modern invention. Other cuts in this work are of equally questionable dates as the above. As an example of the credulity of some of the antiquarian collectors we herewith present Fig. 31, which, according to antiquarian ideas, belong to the time of Caxton, and should be published with a long commentary as a specimen of early English wood engraving, when the truth is, it is nothing more than an impression from a block engraved or cut with a penknife by a printer's apprentice between 1770 and 1780. It is one of the numerous similar cuts belonging to the late George Angus, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who used them as head-pieces to chap books, broadside histories and ballads.

Having familiarized the reader with a general though brief history of the rise and progress of wood engraving to the end of the fifteenth century, with the exception of due reference to the works of Albert Durer, who certainly did a great deal for the advancement and elevation of the art of wood engraving in the latter part of the fifteenth century, we will now turn our attention to a little preface and general biography of Albert Durer. His antecedents and family more clearly show his connection with wood engraving. The designs of this great promoter of the art mark an epoch in its history and progress that will be reverenced to the end of time, and too much praise cannot be given to Durer, the father of progressive wood engraving. *(To be continued.)*

PRINTING ON SHEET METALS.

The following interesting particulars are published concerning processes of printing on sheet metals: A roller of special construction and carried in suitable bearings is supplied with coating material, consisting of ink, varnish, lacquer, japan or other similar materials, either alone or mixed with suitable colors or stains. This is done by passing under the roller a flat surface charged with the coating material, and the latter is afterward transferred to the plate to be ornamented by passing the same under the roller in a manner entirely similar to that just indicated, and exerting sufficient pressure to produce intimate contact.

In order to produce a definite pattern upon a sheet of tin or other metal, instead of simply coating it over, a lithographic stone, zinc plate, or other suitable equivalent, carrying the pattern, acts as a surface for supplying the coating material to the roller. The coating is charged on to the stone in any suitable manner employed for lithographic or similar purposes, and as the stone or zinc plate is passed under the roller, the latter takes up the material lying upon the groundwork of the design, and deposits it very smoothly and uniformly upon the plate afterward passed under it.

According to another method, the roller takes up the material upon the pattern and deposits such material upon the plate, and as the pattern only, leaving a groundwork of metal; or the material may be deposited to form the pattern or the groundwork upon a plate previously coated, in which case the previous coating forms the groundwork only or the pattern only, as the case may be.

By another method a similar roller is employed, with the pattern or design produced upon its surface. The coating material, and for the groundwork only, is taken upon the roller from a flat surface, or is supplied from the rollers that are themselves charged from flat surfaces, or in some other way. Only those parts of the surface of the roller that are not engraved take up the coating material, and the roller consequently coats the groundwork of the design only, producing the appearance of a groundwork inlaid with metal.—*Exchange.*

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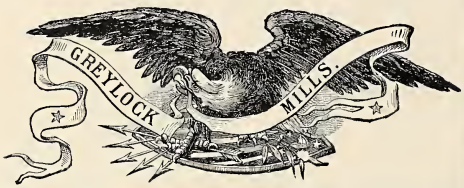
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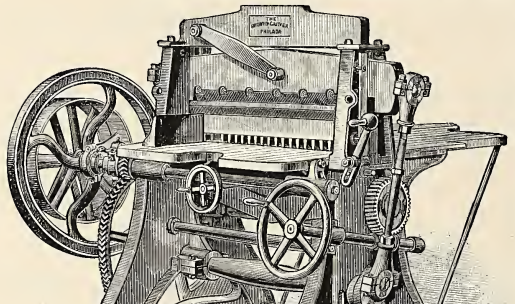
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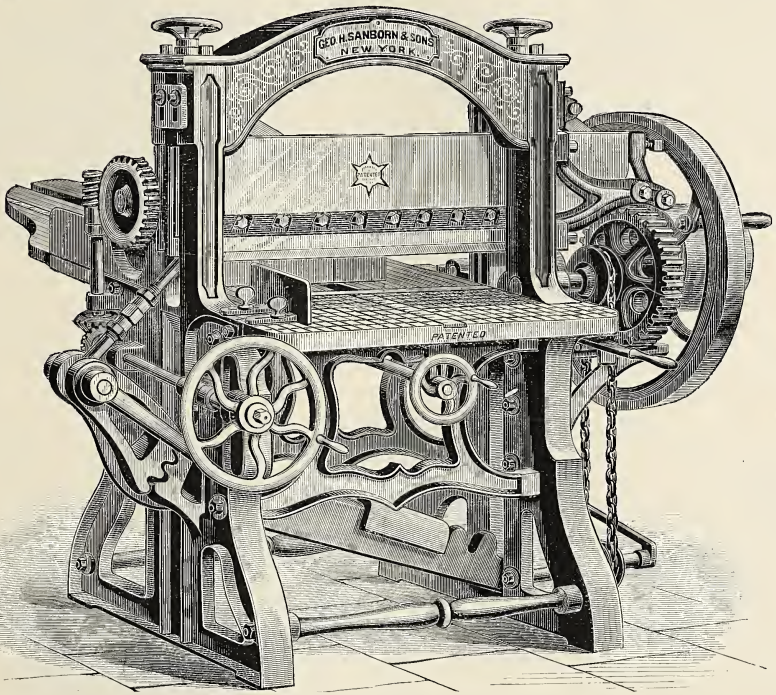
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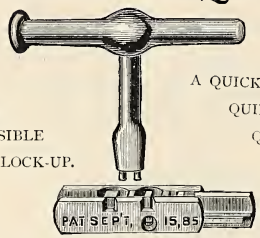
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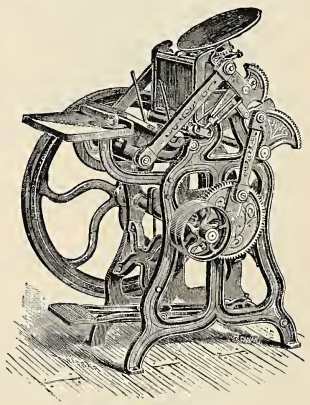
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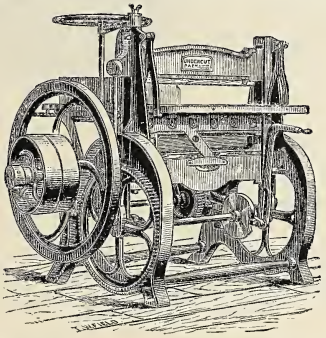
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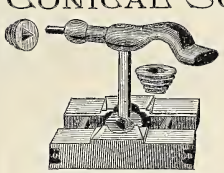
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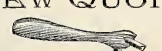
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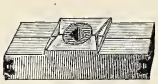
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Combination Key. Fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



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SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size 7/8	inch in width and	2 1/2	in length, per doz.....	$3 00
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Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

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Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

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Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

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GOLD MEDAL

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If you have not used our Compositions, send for samples and compare them with those of any other parties make. Liberal discounts on large orders. For sale by J. & F. B. GARRETT, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. L. PELOUZE & SON, Richmond, Va.; and all dealers in Printing Materials generally. Correspondence solicited.

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,

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NEW YORK.

The first house in America to engage in the Manufacture of Printers' Rollers and Compositions.

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Bookbinders' Materials

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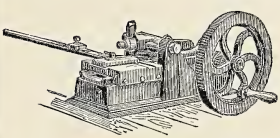
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MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing-Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

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—AND—

15 & 17 Frankfort Street,

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BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS' USE, BLOCKING, MORTISING, ETC.

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"WALKER & BRESNAN: "CHICAGO, June 2, 1884.

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"SHEPARD & JOHNSTON."

Paper.

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R

F. P. Elliott & Co.,

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

[From The Chicago Mail, Jan. 18, 1886.]

The National Championship Typesetting Tournament.

Barnes takes first prize, McCann second, and Levy third.

Hudson loses his place in the class.

The national typesetting tournament came to an end last evening, with W. C Barnes, of the New York *World*, 1,420 ems in the lead of his rival, McCann, o the New York *Herald*. On Saturday it was considered almost a sure thing that Joseph M. Hudson, of the *Mail*, would capture third prize, but by a wonderful burst of speed in the evening, Levy placed himself in the lead, and Hudson was unable to overcome the difference, though he made a heroic effort in last evening's work, and gained 225 ems on his opponent, leaving Levy only 101¾ ems as a winning margin. The net score for the entire week is: Barnes, 39,225⅝; McCann, 37,805⅞; Levy, 34,015; Hudson, 33,913¾; Monheimer, 33,346¾; Creevy, 33,273⅝; DeJarnett, 31,362¾. A banquet was given to the New York men at the National hotel after the finish last night. The company comprised the contestants and prominent printers.

At the close of the tournament the contestants sent to the *Mail* the following handsome acknowledgment for the type they had used, which is also a very handsome compliment to Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, by whom the type was manufactured:

Chicago, January 18, 1886.

TO THE HATTON-SNOWDEN CO., Publishers, Chicago Mail:

We take pleasure in making this acknowledgment for the use of the splendid type loaned by you for the national typographical championship contest, in which we have been participants and which has just closed. For rapid and satisfactory work perfect type is indispensable, and this furnished by you is as near perfection as any we have ever set. It is finely finished, adjusts with perfect accuracy, and is very easy to handle. With its clean and clear-cut face we can readily see why THE MAIL always presents such a handsome typographical appearance. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. BARNES, New York *World.*
JOSEPH W. McCANN, New York *Herald.*
THOMAS C. LEVY, *Evening Journal.*
J. M. HUDSON, *The Mail.*
WILLIAM J. CREEVY, *The Inter Ocean.*
LEO MONHEIMER, *Daily News.*
CLINTON W. DeJARNETT, *Tribune.*

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,

Manufacturers of Superior COPPER-MIXED Type.

W. O. TYLER PAPER CO.

Nos. 169 & 171 Adams Street,

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A New House, with a Fresh, Clean Stock of Goods.

NO SHELF WORN JOB LOTS.

All Goods in Stock bought at Panic Prices. The largest and most complete stock of all kinds of Paper in the country. Western Agents for

*** WHITING PAPER CO. ***

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Seymour Cover Papers, Crane's Bristol,
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ALL PRICES ROCK BOTTOM.

Bradner Smith & Co.

PAPER MAKERS,

CHICAGO.

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"Germanic" Ledger and Flats,
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Crane Bros. "Japanese" and "All Linen" Flats,

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE FOR 1886.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.

WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1886.

WE fear wood engraving will suffer still more from the development of the photographic processes. The achievements of these processes are surprising both in point of excellence and cost. We are no doubt on the eve of still further improvements in this direction. The demand for the work of reproduction processes keeps pace fully with the progress made.

THE PROGRESS OF PRINTING.

AT a recent meeting of the Manchester Association of employers, foremen and draughtsmen of the mechanical trades of Great Britain, Mr. Thomas Ashbury, C. E., read an interesting and exhaustive paper on the progress of printing, a synopsis of the salient features of which we believe will prove alike entertaining and instructive to our readers, even if some of the statements made conflict with their preconceived opinions.

The speaker commenced by referring to the fact that from the earliest times when men began to congregate together in society and form associations for mutual defense, the desire to perpetuate a record of their transactions could be traced. Thus, these longings after immortality originated the engravings on the rocks of Assyria and Nineveh, the writings on the bricks of Babylon, the heiroglyphics on the pillars and doorposts of the temples of Egypt, as well as the sarcophagi which contains the mummied remains of that ancient people. The antiquity of carving documents on stone is proven by the Bible, as the divine commands were first issued on stone tablets. Sir Robert Ker Porter, traveling in Persia in the beginning of the present century, claims he found engraved on the face of the rocks from Assyria to Persia, long inscriptions in cuneiform characters, such as have been found by Layard on the dried bricks of Nineveh. By the skill of the modern typefounder these arrow-headed inscriptions have been perpetuated after the cessation of the use of the characters for nearly 2,300 years. The discovery of the means of marking the dried skins of animals or other substitutes with the style or pen opened a channel by which the amount of information could be preserved in a more convenient form than the rock, pillar or brick. The subsequent discovery of manufacturing a portion of the cotton plant into paper, as well as the many substitutes which were used for public or private convenience, aided to accumulate and preserve knowledge, though paper of straw, cotton and of the papyrus failed from speedy wear; and if parchment skins had continued to be the only material, the rapid production of copies must have been almost an impossibility. Fortunately, however, the linen rag was discovered as a suitable material for making paper, and the true medium seemed to have been obtained to transmit the thoughts of mankind to posterity. The credit of the discovery may be given to the Spanish Arabs. In the Escurial in Spain, several manuscripts of cotton paper as early as A.D. 1009, and of the linen paper of the date of A.D. 1106, have been brought to light. Though it is probable the Chinese were in possession of the art of printing before the western nations, there is no evidence that any of the knowledge possessed by them was imparted to the latter, and to the Romans, the lecturer thought, must be accorded the honor of being the first people who took impressions from letters of metal on to a soft, flexible substance such as parchment, for in the British Museum is a sigellum found near Rome, evidently made of brass, which is thought to be of the time of the Higher Empire.

Although it is claimed that wood blocks were discovered in Europe A.D. 1285, it was toward the end of the

fourteenth century before evidence is presented that they were used for printing. In 1392 cards were made for Charles VI. of France, which had evidently been impressed from a wood block. In the fifteenth century block books were first made, the earliest of which bears the date of 1423, and is now in possession of Earl Spencer. This method of multiplying copies from carved blocks no doubt gave birth to the idea that any character throughout a work might be made capable of rearrangement, and thus form a succession of pages, dispensing with the interminable labor of cutting in solid wood every figure and character required to be printed. Then, by a natural gradation of human ingenuity, this system was followed by the improvement of cutting the letters separately on wood, the next step being to engrave them separately on metal; and this was followed by forming matrices and molds for casting each single letter. After the groundwork of the art of printing had been laid, its rise toward perfection was rapid, as little more than thirty years elapsed from the printing of the "Biblia Pauperum" (supposed to have been executed between 1420 and 1430) from wooden blocks, to the time when Gutenberg and Schoeffer had perfected their cast metallic types, According to the lecturer, *printing* from wooden blocks was invented about 1422; from letters cut separately on wood, 1438; on metal, 1450; and from letters cast from molds, 1456.

As might reasonably be expected, an art so beneficial to the human race has many claimants for the honor of being its inventor. The dispute, however, according to Archdeacon Coxe, has turned rather on words than on facts, and seems to have arisen from the different definitions of printing. If the discovery is estimated from the invention of the principle, the honor is due to Lawrence Coster, a native of Haarlem, who adopted the method of impressing characters on paper by means of carved blocks about 1822; but if movable types be considered the criterion, the merit of the discovery is due to John Gutenberg, of Mentz, about the year 1438, while Schoeffer, in conjunction with Faust, was the first who founded types of metal, about 1456. In 1450 Gutenberg, in company with Faust, printed in large cut-metal types their first work, the celebrated Latin Bible. Faust, who had dissolved partnership with Gutenberg, with the aid of Peter Scheffer, finished printing, on August 14, 1457, a beautiful edition of the Psalms. William Caxton, to whom Great Britain is indebted for the direct introduction of the art, produced in Cologne, in 1471, the first work known to have been printed in the English language, called *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, while the first production of his press in London, entitled the *Game of Chess*, was printed in 1474.

The number of books printed on the continent of Europe and in England in the fifteenth century was 8,595, of which only 152 were produced in England. In 1535 the first edition of the whole Bible ever presented in the English language, being the translation of Miles Coverdale, was printed either in Paris or Maisburg, by Richard Grafton and Edward Whitechurch.

The lecturer then referred to the establishment, growth and power of the newspaper, as also the history of the printing-press, tracing its progress from the link and lever hand press of Earl Stanhope—itself a revolution—with its 2,500 impressions per day, to the latest improved perfecting machine, which is able to print and fold 100,000 copies per hour! Verily, the world moves.

MAL-COMPETITION.

A SHORT time since, while conversing with a representative typefounder in St. Louis on the business outlook, he remarked: "I do not believe in the reckless, excessive competition which now prevails in our trade—the desire to make a sale no matter under what circumstances—and as an evidence that I do not, I refused, a few hours ago, to furnish material for a weekly paper proposed to be published in a town in the western part of this state. One-third cash and time on balance were the terms offered, but as there is one paper already published there, all I am satisfied the county can afford to support, upon whose material I already hold a mortgage, I did not think it sound policy to handicap the 'other fellow,' because, in all likelihood, had I done so I would ere long have been compelled to foreclose both mortgages, and second-hand printing material is not generally first-class property, so concluded it was better to depend on one safe customer than on two doubtful ones."

This, we believe, is the proper view to take, and were it put into practical operation, would eventually redound to the best interests of all concerned. A review of the situation, a thorough inquiry at the right time would save many a foundry from loss and many an investor from ruin. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The system of underbidding, of trusting to luck or the sheriff's hammer for payment, which is unfortunately too prevalent, bears its legitimate fruit in excessive, unhealthy, underhanded competition, ruinous prices, low wages and ultimate bankruptcy.

But this suicidal competition is not confined to typefounders. There are many printing firms which, to their discredit be it said, desire to be ranked in the honorable list, who make a practice of ascertaining the "lowest figures" furnished by responsible parties and then undercut these estimates, while there are others who will accept a job even at a positive loss sooner than let it go to a competitor, under one plea or another. We have known a firm, in its overweening anxiety to obtain work, to furnish 30,000 circulars below cost, under the specious plea, that they would "make it up" in *future contracts*, though in the instance referred to these future contracts were never secured. We are well aware that there is a class of leeches who make it a practice to go from one printing-office to another, obtaining estimates, and even a sample of the work desired—and then dishonorably make use of the knowledge thus obtained, but if employers remained true to their own and each others' interests these scalpers would soon be checkmated and have their labor for their pains. Again, the argument sometimes advanced by a class of chronic cutters, that if they did not take the work at such and such figures somebody else would, is no argument at all. Better leave it alone than take it at a sacrifice,

than rob the papermakers or workmen. *Dishonesty is not competition*, as all who pursue such a policy find, sooner or later, to their cost.

The remedies for these growing evils are worthy of consideration, and we propose in a future issue to refer to them at length.

MAKING BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

A SHORT time since an English publication, the *Effective Advertiser*, a journal devoted to the printing, stationery and kindred trades, offered a prize of a guinea for the best specimen of printing embellished by only such signs and letters as can be found in an ordinary case. The object in doing so, as stated, was to demonstrate that there is sufficient material in the average office for ornamenting any small job without having recourse to prepared or combination borders, rules, etc., and also to prove that there are workmen who can make bricks without straw. The result has been a surprise alike to the projector and the contestants. The prize, after due deliberation was awarded to the specimen furnished by Mr. Sidney H. Terry, with Messrs. Cond Brothers, of Birmingham. It is a dinner ticket, printed on a tinted card, in blue and gold, in two impressions, of which the following is a reproduction :



The block, of course, shows the workings. In the original the "ground" of the center is of dotted brass rule in gold, and the plain rules through the center are similarly treated. Altogether it is a work of art, and shows what may be accomplished by the aid of material placed within the reach of almost every compositor.

And yet from a profitable business standpoint the question *cui bono?* may well be asked; whether, as a rule, the cost incurred in producing these results could not be expended to better advantage in the purchase of the very material and appliances sought to be discarded? Whether, in fact, it would not be more profitable and expeditious—and the terms in this connection are virtually synonymous—to utilize the straw when it can be obtained, than dispense with its services. As samples of what skill and patience can accomplish, the specimens published are interesting studies; used as an argument *against* the use of modernized embellishments and material, which every progressive printer should secure, they possess little if any value.

A PARTING SHOT AT THE AMATEURS.

WE would be recreant to the best interests of the craft were we to dismiss, even for the time being, our recently illustrated references to the amateur humbugs, without a few practical admonitions to the journeymen job printers of the United States, at least those who desire or deserve recognition at our hands. The proportions to which this evil has grown, and threatens to grow; the injury it has inflicted and threatens to inflict, directly and indirectly, on the interests of legitimate trade, are certainly worth an effort on their part to help aid in its extinguishment. Many hands make light work. We believe as earnestly as they do that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but we also believe that God helps those who help themselves. The pertinent question for them to consider is who is going to be the judge of their worth from a financial outlook, if the amateur abortionists are permitted to ply their vocation unchallenged? Do they rationally expect that their employers can afford to pay $15, $18 or $21 per week, no matter what their qualifications may be, if they are brought into direct every-day competition with those who work for one-third of these results? The willingness and ability to do so must go together—from a practical standpoint, at least. Under these circumstances we insist it is alike to their interest and duty, in season and out of season, not only to oppose but help *wipe out* the fungi whose operations equally jeopardize their own welfare and the welfare of those who are willing to pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. They can at least help mold public opinion, and bring that opinion to a crucial test in a hundred different ways. If they have no inclination to put forth such efforts they have no just cause of complaint when they are sufferers through such negligence.

With employing printers the case is somewhat different, as they are in a position to substitute a more effective remedy. Competition with the element referred to is out of the question, and no honorable man or firm will attempt it. Let the typefounders, etc., who cater to this class of trade; who "ask no questions" when an order is given; who would just as soon sell to one party as to another, be given to understand that they cannot serve God and mammon at the same time; that if they prefer the patronage of the "dollar a thousand" adventurer to the patronage of the honorable "live and let live" employer, well and good, but that no manufacturer who does so will receive an order from them under any circumstances, and *amateur* printers and their abettors will soon become relics of the past.

THE March issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will contain the names of the successful contestants for premiums in our competitive pages. As heretofore the awarding committee will consist of first-class disinterested job printers, whose decisions must be accepted as final. We have adopted this course instead of making the awards personally, so as to remove all cause for jealousy or charge of favoritism. We shall also endeavor to secure for publication the "points of excellence" upon which such decision is based.

THE TYPOTHETÆ OF NEW YORK.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The annual dinner of the Typothetæ of New York was held in Delmonico's banquet hall on Monday evening, January 18, in commemoration of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, and was attended by nearly two hundred representatives of the leading publishers and printers of that city, together with a number of invited guests of national reputation.

The chair was occupied by the veteran president of the society, Wm. C. Martin. At his right sat the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton; Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, sat on his left. The other guests at the table of honor, S. L. Clemens, John M. Francis, Will Carleton, F. Satterthwaite, Isaac H. Bailey, E. C. Stedman, Stilson Hutchins, Theo. L. DeVinne and John F. Trow. Among those present were James Harper, Peter Hoe, Colonel Wm. L. Brown, Andrew Little, Howard Lockwood, J. Thorne Harper, Chas. Webster, Arthur B. Turnure, Wm. M. Laffan, H. O. Houghton, James R. Osgood, J. Bishop Putnam, L. H. Bigelow, John F. Baldwin, John Polhemus, Douglas Taylor, R. W. Gilder, Frank D. Harmon, H. L. Sanborn, Wm. C. Rogers, Wm. W. Farmer, Martin B. Brown, A. B. King, David W. Bruce, Geo. W. Dilks, D. A. Munro, W. D. Harper, E. T. Lanphær, C. C. Buel, E. H. Cottrell, H. O. Shepard, Jas. A. Rogers, D. Willis James, Chas. A. Appleton, Joseph B. Stilwell, Peter C. Baker, H. G. Polhemus, H. R. Harper, Theodore B. DeVinne, W. I. Martin, R. A. Anthony, F. H. Levey, J. B. Watkins, Sam'l W. Marvin, H. M. Gillis, Robert Rutter, etc.

Letters of regret were received from Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert C. Winthrop, W. D. Howells, Geo. W. Childs, Rev. H. Ward Beecher, Jas. Russell Lowell, President Cleveland, Chas. A. Dana, Senator Hawley, Carl Schurz and others.

After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, the president opened the formal exercises of the evening in the following remarks:

"*Gentlemen of the Typothetæ and Esteemed Guests,*—It is now some four hundred years since Gutenberg forged the key that opened every department of learning to succeeding generations. He commenced in a rude, crude way, but in fifty years after the introduction of the art such names as those of Jensen and Caxton arose, and even now, with all the fine specimens that the press is turning off, their works are looked upon as treasures of typographical art. Ours is the art preservative. The fine arts will always be more popular, Titian, Rembrandt and Raphael will ever take precedence of the professors of the art of printing. Still there is a significance in the fact that there is only a difference of one letter between the words printed and painted. As men we have come down to simpler fashions, but the fashions of the press have steadily advanced in delicacy and in the fineness of the finish of its work. Commencing with the Riverside Press, we have now *Harper's, The Century* and other works of the printer's art, of which the press has no reason to be ashamed. Printers are becoming artists as well as mechanics. Our association has had much encouragement during the last year. There is no jealousy or antagonism among our members. We have no other end in view than that of promoting the best interests of the trade. We have had large accessions to our membership since our last dinner. It is only a wonder that any member of the profession should hold himself aloof from our membership. We have here tonight, gentlemen who can address you in terms far beyond any at my command. We do not honor Franklin especially as a printer, but we honor him because, being a printer, he achieved so much in politics and philosophy. Having achieved greatness, he had further greatness thrust upon him, not only by his countrymen, but by foreign governments. Let me introduce Isaac H. Bailey, who can tell you more about Franklin than I.

Then Mr. Bailey graphically sketched the early life of Franklin, concluding with the following tribute:

Franklin grew with astonishing rapidity, and acquired knowledge in a way beyond the comprehension of us who have had experience in printing-offices. He tired of Boston. It is difficult to understand how any one could tire of Boston; but he did. He went to Philadelphia and immortalized himself as Poor Richard. Then he went a step further and became a great statesman; the greatest civilian of his age. The printers of the world have cause to be infinitely proud of this graduate of the printing office. Franklin was the first Abolitionist. He was president of the first society ever formed looking toward that object. This was only one instance of how far he was in advance of his age. We honor this great printer, and let us under all circumstances pay fitting respect to our great philanthropist, philosopher and printer.

The next toast was "The Compositor," which was responded to by Mr. S. L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," in the following humorous remarks, which kept the company in a constant roar of laughter:

I am staggered by the compliments so lavishly poured out upon me by my friend on the right (Mr. Bailey), and I am proud as well as staggered. It is the first time that anyone has stood up, in the presence of so large and respectable an audience, and confessed that I have told the truth once. If I could return the compliment I would do it. The historical reminiscences of the president have cast me into the reminiscent mood, for I also in my small way am an antiquity. It may be I am among strangers, and that the printer of today is not the printer of thirty-five years ago. I knew him. I lit his fires. I dusted his office and drew his water from the village pump. I picked the type from under his stand in the mornings, and if he was there to see I put the good types back in the case and the bad ones in the hell-box, and if he was not there to see I dumped the lot with the "pi." I wetted down the paper Saturdays, I turned it Sundays, for this was a country weekly; I rolled, I washed the rollers, I washed the forms, I folded the papers, I carried them round at dawn on Thursday mornings, and I was the enduring target of all the dogs in the village. If I had a nickel for every dog bite I have got on me I could keep Mr. Pasteur in business for a year. I enveloped the papers that were for the mail; we had a hundred town subscribers and three hundred and fifty country ones; the town subscribers paid in groceries, and the country ones in cabbages and cordwood, when they paid at all, which was merely sometimes, and then we always stated the fact in the paper, and gave them a puff, and if we forgot it they stopped the paper. Every man on the town list helped edit the thing; that is, he gave orders as to how it was to be edited; dictated its opinions, marked out its course for it, and every time the boss failed to connect he stopped his paper. We were just infested with critics, and we tried to satisfy them all over. We had one subscriber who paid cash, and he was more trouble to us than all the rest. He bought us, once a year, body and soul, for two dollars. He used to modify our politics every which way, and he made us change our religion four times in five years. If we ever tried to reason with him he would threaten to stop his paper, and, of course, that meant bankruptcy and destruction. That man used to write articles a column and a half long, leaded long primer, and sign them "Junius" or "Veritas" or "Vox Populi," or some other high-sounding rot; and then, after it was set up, he would come in and say he had changed his mind, which was a gilded figure of speech, because he hadn't any, and order it to be left out. We couldn't stand such a waste as that; we couldn't afford "bogus" in that office, so we always took the leads out, altered the signature, credited the article to the rival paper in the next village, and put it in. Well, we did have one or two kinds of "bogus." Whenever there was a barbecue, or a circus, or a baptizing, we knocked off for half a day; and then, to make up for short matter, we would "turn over ads"—turn over the whole page and duplicate it. The other bogus was deep, philosophical stuff, which, we judged, nobody ever read; so we kept a galley of it standing and kept on slapping the same old batches of it in, every now and then, till it got dangerous. Also, in the early days of the telegraph, we used to economize on the news. We picked out the items that were pointless and barren of information and stood them on a galley, and changed the dates and localities and used them over and over again till the public interest in them was worn to the bone. We marked the ads, but we seldom paid any attention to the marks afterward; so the life of a "td" ad and a "tf" ad was equally eternal. I have seen a "td" notice of a sheriff's sale still booming serenely along two years after the sale was over, the sheriff dead, and the whole circumstance become ancient history. Most of the yearly ads were patent medicine stereotypes, and we used to fence with them. Life was easy with us; if we pied a form we suspended till next week, and we always suspended every now and then when the fishing was good, and explained it by the illness of the editor, a paltry excuse, because that kind of a paper was just as well off with a sick editor as a well one, and better off with a dead one than either of them. He was full of blessed egotism and placid self-importance, but he didn't know as much as a three-em quad. He never set any type except in the rush of the last day, and then he would smouch all the poetry, and leave the rest to "jeff" for the solid takes. He wrote with impressive flatulence and soaring confidence upon the vastest subjects; but puffing alms, gifts of wedding cake, salty ice cream, abnormal watermelons, and sweet potatoes the size of your leg was his best hold. He was always a poet—a kind of poet of the carrier's address breed—and whenever his intellect suppurated, and he read the result to the printers and asked for their opinion, they were very frank and straightforward about it. They generally scraped their rules on the boxes all the time he was reading, and called it "hogwash" when he got through. All this was thirty-five years ago, when the man who could set seven hundred an hour could put on just as many airs as he wanted to; and if these New York men, who recently on a wager set two thousand an hour solid minion for four hours on a stretch had appeared in that office, they would have been received as accomplishers of the supremely impossible, and drenched with hospitable beer till the brewery was bankrupt. I can see that printing-office of prehistoric times yet, with its horse bills on the walls, its "d" boxes clogged with tallow, because we always stood the candle in the "k" box nights, its towel, which was not considered soiled until it could stand alone, and other signs and symbols that marked the establishment of that kind in the Mississippi valley; and I can see also the tramping "jour" who flitted by in the summer and tarried a day, with his wallet stuffed with one shirt and a hatful of handbills; for if he couldn't get any type to set he would do a temperance lecture. His way of life was simple, his needs not complex; all he wanted was plate and bed and money enough to get drunk on, and he was satisfied. But it may be, as I have said, that I am among strangers, and sing the glories of a forgotten age to unfamiliar ears, so I will "make even" and stop.

Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, felicitously responded to the toast to "Boston," in which he paid a handsome compliment to the characteristics of Franklin; and the Rev. Dr. Paxton replied to "The Instructor," in the speech bristling with points.

The chairman then called on the poet and critic, E. C. Stedman, to answer for "The Author," who spoke, in substance, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Fellow Master Printers,—Dr. Paxton's plea was "Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear," and that reminds me of another quotation from Shakespeare, that "the words of Mercury are harsh

after the songs of Apollo"; and so I fear mine may be after the eloquence of our friend, the clergyman. But we are all here at the guest table, being fattened, like Sindbad's comrades in the old Arabian Nights' tale, to be offered up at last each one in his turn. (Laughter.) Governor Rice's praise of Boston carried me back to my own reminiscences of that delightful solidarity, which is the pride of the home of all genuine New Englanders; for I myself am one of them. "Ah," said Mr. Osgood to me once, "as long as I live in Boston I have some place to go to, but if I move to New York, where shall I go?" He lives in New York now, and takes it out in going to England. (Applause.) There was one Boston dignity, however, which Franklin missed. If the gentleman who so plentifully punctuates our remarks will not call out "chestnut," I mean to say that his mother was not a Cabot or his father a Saltonstall.

I cannot quite agree to Dr. Paxton's dispraise of books. The three greatest generals in Europe have confessed that their best reading was in "Plutarch's Lives," and Franklin's autobiography opens with the sentence, "From my youth up I was a great reader of books." Authors have gotten up somewhat in the world now. In Johnson's time they used to have to hide behind screens at the dinners of publishers, but now they have seats at the table of honor, even if they do write what my friend on the left has called "hogwash." Yet the greatest books, the books that stamp themselves on eras, are not written by professional authors. Shakespeare wanted his plays at the Globe to succeed, and give him a decent competency as a country gentleman. That was all. Bunyan was too much wrapped up in his own salvation to think of art or reputation, and I fear Mother Goose wrote her melodious lays without an expectation of literary fame. We professional authors are looking for spoils, and we haven't yet gotten our fair share. The publisher takes sixty per cent of the proceeds, gives thirty to the printer, and generously leaves the author ten. The only safe plan for us is to turn publisher, like Mark Twain. The successful authors nowadays are the first ladies of the land, the anonymous writers of "Buntling Balls," or the hollow jesters we are pleased to call American humorists. I once thought our friend on my left belonged to this latter class. No public, certainly, was ever more despicably treated than by the canvassers of "Roughing It" and "Innocents Abroad," who used to sell those wretchedly printed and bound volumes for $3.50 apiece. But, after all the bad paper and type, we got our money's worth, as I found, and if anyone is to be mentioned in 1986 in the first century of American literature, it will be Mark Twain.

Mr. Carleton responded to the toast of "The Journeyman Printer," who said the world owes more than it thinks to the journeyman printer. It is he who gives the orator his trumpet tongue, the author his million-pointed pen. On the old farm in Michigan, where the speaker lived in his boyhood, the newspaper was the only ray of light which came into that dreary life. And there was an old journeyman printer out there under the snow, to whom he owed, next to God, mother and home, all that he held dear on earth.

The proceedings were interspersed with songs and choruses, and the wee sma' hours were well advanced before the company broke up, all present expressing themselves satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

PARCHMENTIZING PAPER.

In France an apparatus is being introduced for parchmentizing paper. The following are its chief features: "There is a tank through which the paper passes. It contains water acidulated to the extent of fifty-four and fifty-six per cent. The sheet is next passed through a sprinkler, where it is washed by a shower of water. The water is not allowed to run to waste, but pumped back into the sprinklers until it becomes too much charged with acid for further use, say till it contains eighteen to twenty per cent of acid. It is then concentrated for re-use. The second tank is jacketed and cooled by the circulation of water." This must be the parchment paper sold here for preserving meats, etc.

GIVE YOUR CUSTOMER A PRESS PROOF.

Some one has said, "Never show an unfinished job to a fool." Whoever made that remark must have been a level-headed printer, whose experience with the average non-technical client was large. We have often been disgusted with the appearance of a job which had been proved roughly. A good press proof, however, put a different face on it, and that which was simply odious before looked quite well under the more favorable auspices. And no doubt this is the experience of many printers. It stands to reason, then, that if a thing looks bad to the technical eye, which can make the necessary allowance for all the circumstances, how much worse it must look to the non-technical optic, which simply regards it as it is, and has not the necessary knowledge to know that many crudities will disappear in the finished product. The customer, displeased, not unfrequently departs with the rough proof, and shows it as a sample of the kind of work his printer wanted to give him. It may easily be imagined that the printer's reputation is not heightened, nor is he apt to increase his circle of patrons through the recommendation of his disappointed client. It is manifest, then, that even at the expense of a little time, it is wiser to pull press proofs for customers. Indeed, for that matter, it would be a clear economy if jobs were "press proved" before being shown to the foreman or reader, who would be certain to pass many things that would look tolerably well, where in the rough proof they may appear quite ugly; and on the general run of work a saving would be effected in unnecessary alterations that would more than compensate for the time spent in pulling press proofs.—*Pacific Printer.*

PAPERMILLS IN MEXICO.

The American consul mentions that there are but six papermills in this Republic—four in the city of Mexico, one in Vera Cruz, and one in Guadalajara in the State of Jalisco, which leaves Central, North and East Mexico without any. The mill at Guadalajara in one year manufactured 80,000 reams of writing and wrapping paper, in the manufacture of which it used 885,550 lbs. of material at a cost of $54,693.24. The price of labor ranges from 25 cents to $1.00 a day, according to the class and skill of the laborers. Mexican women could be very profitably employed in such a factory. They are intelligent, ingenious, and industrious. Material suitable for the manufacture of paper is very abundant in the country. Fibrous plants grow luxuriantly throughout the whole land. The wholesale price per ream of 25 lbs., 22 by 32 of paper for newspaper purposes is from $5.80 to $6.20 in Monterey, Writing paper ranges from $2.50 to $12.00 a ream. Envelopes sell at from 50 cents to $1.50 per 100, and manilla and manila paper 24 by 30, and thin at $12.00 a ream.

A WOODEN BOOK.

The process of restoring a characteristic old wooden church at Hopperstad, in the Hardes district of Sogne, in Norway, has brought to light an interesting Norwegian mediæval relic. In a closed niche a book, consisting of six wax tablets, was found, carefully inclosed in a casket of wood and leather. The tablets are of boxwood, covered with wax, each tablet having a thin border, so as to hinder the tablets from sticking together on closing the book; this precaution has helped to keep it in excellent preservation. The contents are chiefly drawings, made by a fine style representing scenes from village and rural life. At the end there is a large catalogue in Latin of various kinds of animals, with a translation into old Norwegian; and from this it has been conjectured that the greater portion of the book dates from the close of the thirteenth century, but there are indications that part of the book is of earlier date. The tablets are fastened together at the back, and the cover is carved and inlaid with various small pieces of differently colored woods. The book has been placed in the Museum of Antiquities in the University of Christiana, and it is intended to publish it shortly in fac-simile.—*London Times.*

MISTAKES IN COLOR PRINTING.

It is well-known that in all color work, especially theatrical, showcard, and label work, where but four or five printings are required, the colors are mostly printed in the following order: Yellow, red, black, blue, and if a fifth color is buff, this comes last. This order is invariably followed, except when it is desired to have in the four or five printings a brilliant green or a good purple. It is impossible to produce a warm brilliant green, if yellow is printed before the blue, and it is the same with purple. A blue over red never makes as fine a purple as if the blue were printed first and the red over it. A chrome yellow printed first and a milori blue upon it produces a cold dark green against a warm brilliant green, obtained by reversing the order. Milori blue over vermilion gives a dark dirty brown, over crimson forms a cold, dark bluish purple; dark blues, such as Prussian, bronze, and indigo blue, over vermilion, produce an intense black, against which a true black appears decidedly grey. Prussian blue and bronze blue printed over crimson lake appear as a very dark, almost black bluish purple, while the lake printed over blue gives a true purple. The best and brightest purple obtainable by printing red over blue is secured by cobalt blue and carmine lake. The brightest green is produced by milori blue first and light chrome yellow over it.—*Exchange.*

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY A. C. CAMERON, DELIVERED AT THE CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION BANQUET, JAN. 17, 1861.

On the 17th of January, 1706, in an obscure lane in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, the light of heaven first dawned upon the face of one, the anniversary of whose birth we have met to celebrate tonight—Benjamin Franklin, the printer, the patriot, the philosopher, and the statesman; and fitting it is that the Chicago Typographical Union should pay its tribute of homage and respect to the memory of one who, making the "art preservative of arts" his calling, has woven a chaplet of glory around his country's brow, so well exemplified the genius of our republican institutions, and left behind a character and name worthy the emulation of every young man who aspires to be truly great. England loves to honor her Caxton, Germany her Faust and Gutenberg, and why should not America pay homage to her own immortal Franklin—towering, giant-like, above them all—one whose aphorisms have become the axioms of the civilized world, who in life was his country's pride, whose death was the theme of a nation's lament, and whose grave was bedewed by a nation's tears? In a character in which there is so much to admire and so little to blame, it is a somewhat delicate task to discriminate or particularize in what virtues he shone preëminent. Of all our public men, few have left behind them so pure, so enduring, or so enviable a fame. Unlike others, he conferred an honor and luster *on* the positions he held — did not derive that honor *from* them. Few held office with more reluctance, and few filled it so worthily or so well. In whatever position he was placed, whether we regard him as the almost beggar boy of 1723, a homeless, friendless wanderer in the streets of Philadelphia, or as the representative of his country at the proudest court of Europe, we find him essentially the same. The greatest worldly honors—and few have attained higher—could not for a moment make him deviate from those principles with which he started in youth; and in no event of his life did his true character appear to better advantage than when encircled by the gaudy, gilded trappings of the court of France, he stood uncovered, in his homespun suit, the representative man of a representative principle and a representative race; a principle antagonistic in its origin and character to the one by which he was surrounded, and which recognized true merit alone as the test of true greatness.

> No meretricious graces to beguile,
> No lumbering ornaments to clog the pile;
> From weakness as from ostentation free,
> He stood, like the Cerulian arch we see,
> Majestic in his own simplicity.

It can truly be said of him that he never substituted policy for principle, or expediency for right. Like the Father of his Country, he did not possess that erratic, dazzling Napoleonic genius, whose Utopian ideality and headstrong egotism too often brings its possessor to the verge of ruin. In fact, taken at the standard now adopted, it may well be questioned whether he possessed it at all; but, sir, if an indomitable perseverance, tempered by a far-seeing sagacity and discretion—a well balanced judgment, a mind to create, plan and mature, an ability to execute, and a resolution which nothing could thwart, are the attributes of genius — then he possessed it in an eminent degree. Conspicuous among his traits was his integrity and genuine independence of character. Benjamin Franklin was no sycophant. The solidity of his character and the texture of his mind alike precluded the admixture of cant in his system. What he said he felt, and his indorsement of a measure or principle was a guarantee that it was the honest convictions of an honest man, and neither flattery nor cajolery could swerve him a hair's breadth from a position which his judgment and experience alike convinced him was correct.

* * * * * * * *

But while Benjamin Franklin is the brightest star of the profession, he is by no means the only one. The bench, the bar, the pulpit, and the halls of our national legislature, have been adorned by the intellect, and thrilled by the eloquence of those who spent the early days of their life in the dust and bustle of a printing-office. It may, however, be urged, and with truth, that the printer enjoys many opportunities for self-culture and improvement which are denied to others; yet it is equally true he has not the same opportunities to improve and cultivate them. In the nature of his calling and the relationship he bears to society, he differs essentially from every other class of the community. After a day of toil, others can betake themselves to places of amusement or recreation, or enjoy the quiet of the family circle. No such privilege is his; the shades of evening bring no relaxation to his already, it may be, overtaxed brain. From his hastily-swallowed meal he returns to breathe an impure, overheated atmosphere, and when nature demands repose and others retire to rest, he is hard at work, setting up the latest news from the old world, containing, perhaps, the details of the carnage of a Solferino; of a Garibaldi retiring to his island home amid the plaudits of those he has released from the yoke of oppression; from King Dahomey, on his ghastly pool of blood; of the deeds of daring of a Havelock and his Highlanders; the triumphal march of the allied troops to the gates of the palace of Pekin, or from our own national capital, containing the doings or misdoings of our legislators, and which are to form the themes of conversation at the morning's breakfast table; and ere he seeks his weary couch, others are preparing for the labors of the day, after a refreshing night's repose. This is no fancy sketch; it is the daily routine of a morning newspaper compositor's life. And you, sir, whose hairs have grown gray in the service of the profession, can bear corroborative testimony to the truth of my assertion. In conclusion, permit me to say, Mr. President, such annual reunions as the present accomplish a twofold object—that while paying tribute to the memory of our patron saint, they afford an opportunity to foster those feelings of mutual esteem, and fraternal regard, without which no society can prosper. Let us realize, however, that our future position and status in life, depends more upon our individual exertions than any influences or advantages by which we are surrounded. Let our motto, then, be "Excelsior." "Let us attempt great things, expect great things," remembering that many were the difficulties and disappointments which Franklin had to encounter, and doubtless many were the taunts of scorn with which he was greeted; but with his eye bent on the goal of his ambition, he never for a moment proved recreant to those impulses which formed the foundation of his future greatness. And, although, my fellow craftsmen, we may not be able to engrave our name high on the scroll of fame as he, or emblazon our characters in letters of such living light, we may, by following his example, by adopting his principles, by making those precepts which made him so truly great, our precepts, leave behind us the fragrance of a well spent life and a name to be respected and revered.

> Honor and shame from no condition rise,
> Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

PIONEERS OF THE PRESS.

The first newspapers published in this country were the following:

First newspaper—*Colonial Press*, Boston, 1690.
First political paper—*Journal*, New York, 1733.
First daily paper—*Advertiser*, Philadelphia. 1774.
First religious paper—*Recorder*, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1814.
First agricultural paper—*American Farmer*, Baltimore, 1818.
First commercial paper—*Prices Current*, New Orleans, 1822.
First penny paper—*Morning Post*, New York, 1833.
First independent paper—*Herald*, New York, 1835.
First illustrated paper—*News*, Boston, 1853.
First religious daily—*Witness*, New York, 1870.
First illustrated religious paper—*Weekly*, New York, 1871.
First paper west of the Mississippi—*Republican*, St. Louis, 1808.
First illustrated daily in the world—*Graphic*, New York, 1873.
First Woman's Rights paper—*Lily*, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1847.

The *Lily* was started by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, now an honored resident of Council Bluffs. The *Lily* flourished six years.—*Charlton Patriot.*

MASSACHUSETTS leads all of the states in daily product of cardboard, writing and book papers, while New York takes the lead in newspaper stock. In 1884 there were 1,082 papermills in all the states, with an estimated capacity of 8,000,000 lbs.—a daily increase of about 1,000,000 lbs. over 1883.

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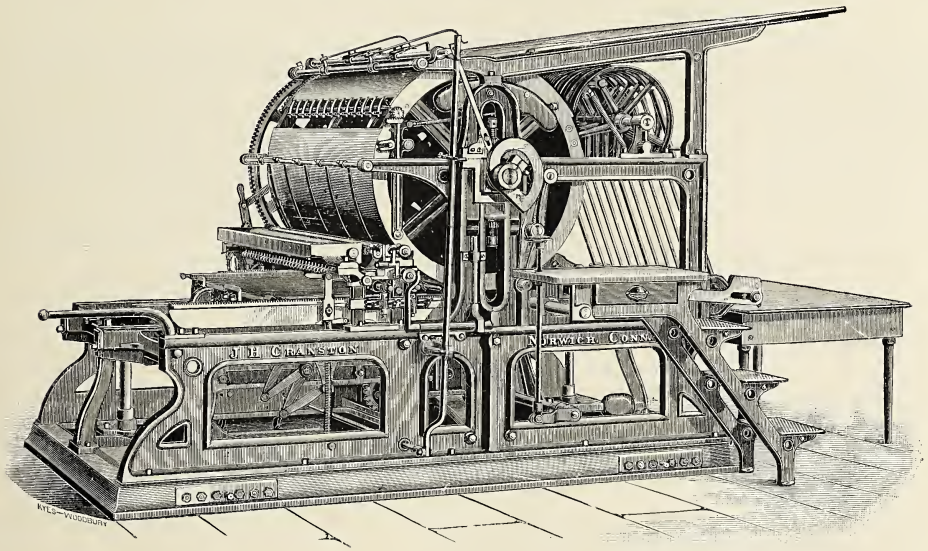
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Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169–171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London. E. C., England.

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A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 86–88 Dearborn street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 Rose St., New York; 56 Franklin St., Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

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PAPER CUTTERS.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

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Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

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Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

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Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

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F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

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S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

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L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

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A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

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TYPEFOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

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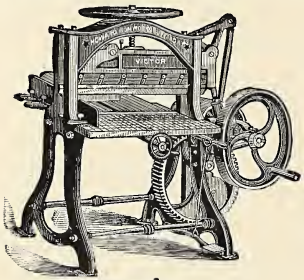
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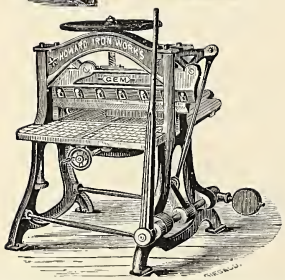
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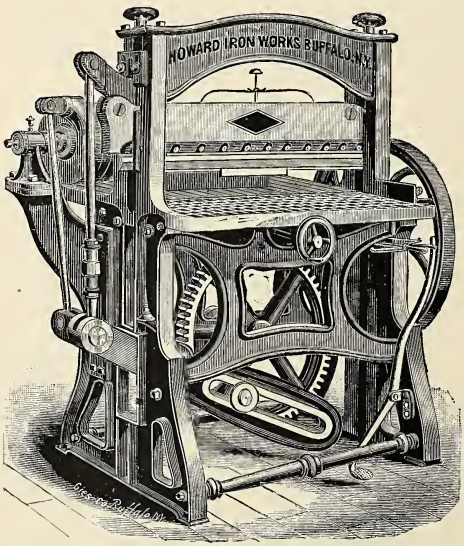


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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

"A CORRECTION" CORRECTED.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., January 20, 1886.

Mr. Glendour Medairy, referring to M. C. Carroll's remarks in regard to the consolidation of the *Democratic Press* and the Chicago *Tribune* forgets that this consolidation took place in 1858, a year previous to the connection of Mr. Wm. H. Rand with that establishment. John T. Holt was the foreman of the job department of the *Press and Tribune*, and held that position up to the time that Mr. Rand's job-office was consolidated with the other two, a year, more or less, afterward.

The material of the *Tribune* office was first removed to the premises occupied by the *Democratic Press*, No. 45 Clark street, and remained there until Mr. Rand's office was connected, and then the whole stock of the three offices was removed to what was called the "Tribune building," Nos. 51 and 53 Clark street.

Respectfully, J. A. VAN DUZER.

FROM THE DOMINION.

To the Editor: TORONTO, February 1, 1886.

The printing business in this city is a little better at present. The *Mail* boycott still continues. Previous to the municipal election in January, Toronto Typographical Union determined to boycott the *Mail* by opposing all candidates supported by that journal, more especially the candidate for mayor. All the unions in the city, with few exceptions joined it in the crusade, and the result was the obnoxious candidate was buried under a majority of 1780.

Mr. A. Johnson, at one time foreman of the *Globe* jobroom, and later with Miller & Richards, typefounders, has gone to New York to take charge of a similar concern. Mr. Herring, late of the Peterboro *Advertiser*, takes the position thus vacated.

The Grip Company has sold out its interest in the Ontario government printing, which has been handed over to Messrs. Wm. Warwick & Son. This firm had the contract for the government binding, and are also publishers of Ontario school books. 91.

FROM MISSOURI.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, Mo., January 16, 1886.

We are getting thawed out a little now, and the loose jobwork, which, for a week or two, has been frozen up tight has commenced to "run" quite freely.

The pressmen of this city have organized a pressman's union, to be governed by, and operate under, the charter of Typographical Union No. 40. The scale will be for day workmen, $18 per week, and $21 for night. We have plenty of men just now for all positions.

THE *Evening News* still continues to be run as an unfair office, but I understand its compositors will shortly apply for admission to the union. The *Interstate Farmer* is the title of a new and neat appearing monthly, published by Mr. S. F. Gregg, of this city.

I notice a correspondent of THE INLAND PRINTER suggests that yourself (or the committee) analyze each prize specimen, giving its points of merit, which plan I hope you will carry out. Another thing in connection with this splendid idea of exchanging specimens, has presented itself to me, and it is that more attention should be paid to the facilities which a workman who contributes has at his command. A printer in the "Far West," who toils with his three-cornered file and a thumb screw vice, and to whom such a thing as a mitering machine or a "curver" is unknown, should be encouraged, even though his job does not rank as high as the Chicago man's specimen, which appears side by side with his production.

Awaiting anxiously the arrival of the ever welcome, and handsome monthly visitor, I remain, Yours fraternally, C. W. F.

THE LACK OF MATERIAL.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, February 1, 1886.

"What is the use of trying to work when there is no type to do it with?" This and similar complaints are heard frequently from some who are called jobbers. Perhaps by some they are made thoughtlessly, but they are often used by the incompetent, especially in country offices, accompanied by the remark: "It is easy to work in a city office, as you can send to a typefoundry for anything wanted." If one of these growlers was placed in an office containing the productions of every typefounder (which no office has), unless he had a definite idea of what he wanted to do, he, probably, would be so confused that he wouldn't know which way to turn, and the result of his efforts might unpleasantly surprise him. It isn't the types, but "the spirit that moves them" that makes the job.

A printer, in a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, has achieved not only a national, but an international reputation by the excellence of his work, and says he has always labored under the disadvantage of working in a country office. In the fifth volume of "The Printers' International Specimen Exchange" one of the best jobs is composed almost entirely of characters from Roman fonts; and jobs that have taken the prizes in THE INLAND PRINTER competitions have been composed of the simplest materials, which show that in the compositor, and not in the the typefounder, lies the success.

Our advice to these "kickers" is: Try and see how well you can do with the material at hand; get interested in your work, and not merely put in time waiting for pay day; read up on the business and know what is going on outside, in which THE INLAND PRINTER will very materially aid you. F. R.

SATURDAY FOR PAY DAY.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, January 25, 1886.

Years ago nearly all the printing-offices in Chicago paid their employés on Saturday, and it was perfectly satisfactory to all parties, until some ingenious sophist started the idea that Saturday was not the proper day to put money into the hands of workingmen, because the following Sunday afforded them an opportunity to spend it for liquor, which left them in no condition to resume work Monday morning. A certain society took the matter up, and, with a zeal not according to knowledge, they went around among proprietors and labored to prevail upon them to change the pay day from Saturday to any other day in the week, it made no difference which, so that wage-workers might be deprived of the means of buying liquor on Sunday. To the discredit of the proprietors, be it said, they assented pretty generally to the scheme; not all of them, however, for there are still a few who are willing to pay a man his wages at a time when they will do him the most good. Since that time other printing-offices have started, and, evidently without considering the question, have fixed upon other days than Saturday to pay their men, presumably because it was the general custom.

Now, the whole theory is wrong, for it is based on a false hypothesis. Only a small proportion of the men regularly employed in book and job offices — not the majority, not half of them — drink liquor to the extent of impairing the value of their services. Therefore, even if it should be admitted that the change resulted in preventing such men from indulging in the habit, only a small proportion of the craft was favorably affected by it. But a very large proportion have been put to a great deal of inconvenience and loss by its operation. Saturday night is the dearest hour in the week to the heart of the workingman. On that night he goes home to his family, tired, perhaps, but with the pleasant thought that a whole day at his fireside, with his family, is before him. The children at home look forward to it with pleasure; his wife greets him with a happier face on Saturday night, and even the little toddlers climb on his knee, and make him promise them a trip tomorrow. But Saturday night is the time also for "sorting up" the larder, and, unless he carries quite a sum of money in the house, by the time he has made his purchases at the grocery and butcher's, he will not have a very large sum left for the family enjoyment on the morrow. "Let him save money for this emergency," someone says. That is not always possible, and seldom convenient. If he has a

savings bank account, he deposits all he can spare on pay day, and frequently runs short at the end of the week. If he lives up to his wages, as many reliable men do, he is nearly always short when Saturday night comes. Again, everyone knows there are bargains at the grocers' and on South Water street, on Saturday night, that cannot be found at any other time in the week. Therefore, the purchasing power of his money is greater then. The extra hour that day, when most workers quit at five o'clock, gives him an opportunity to visit the stores with his wife, and take advantage of these bargains. The best arguments are all in favor of Saturday for pay day. The money is earned. It is just as easy to pay on Saturday as any other day. It is worth more to the workman then than at any other time. It will furnish him the means to fully enjoy himself with his family on the only day in the week that he can call his own.

To say that the change has prevented the "lushers" from losing time or using liquor is simply nonsense. If a man is disposed to drink, he will do so when he gets his money, whether it is Saturday or any other day. Meantime, this "philanthropic" legislation which was enacted in his behalf does him no good, but results in the discomfort and inconvenience of worthy men. * *

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, January 24, 1886.

Thinking a few random items in regard to trade and the printing business generally, might be of interest to your many readers from this city, I jot down a few. Trade, generally, has been only fair during the fall and winter months, but the holiday trade was better than last year, especially in fine stationery and novelty goods. The printing trade, however, is only fair. The different print shops are running full time, but are not crowded to fill orders, though few printers are out of work at the present time. After about two years boycotting the *Journal* has become a union office as has also the *News*, a compromise having been effected between the proprietors of the *Journal* and Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1. This places all the offices except the German (Indiana) *Tribune*, of any importance, under the control of the union. A vigorous warfare is being waged on the German *Tribune* which will, in all probability, soon bring this paper into the fold. The *Evening Minute*, a small penny paper, started some time ago under peculiar circumstances, turned its toes to the daisies one day last week. It had a short but eventful existence, the main trouble, of course, being a lack of funds, and the up-hill business of trying to fill a field already full. One great trouble, however, was in getting it properly printed, it sometimes appearing as though it had passed through a cyclone of ink and column rules.

Pressmen's Union, No. 17, although not quite a year old, is getting along finely. With but few exceptions it has secured all the pressmen in the city, and it is creating a better feeling among the craft. While not expecting it to do anything startling, I believe it will accomplish much good and create an ambition to do better work. While it seems unnecessary, I cannot close these random notes without highly complimenting you on the appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER. While I am a great admirer of fine printing, I can say that I have never seen anything that comes up to it. It is undoubtedly the *ne plus ultra* of fine presswork, and fills a long felt want in the field of printer's publications. J. M.

THE MERITS OF THE ADAMS PRESS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 4, 1886.

In the controversy on the merits of the Adams press between Mr. Miller and myself, I had hoped to glean some information of value to the craft. Between defending the Adams press and attacking the "old stagers" operating them, he seems as lively as the Irishman's flea. Having laid down the proposition that a necessity exists for sustaining the sheet upon a number of strings, which must pass through the head rules on a folio newspaper, and being contradicted, of course I was, and still am, anxious to learn of any new method overcoming this objectionable feature.

In disputing my premises Mr. Miller asserts such work can be done by using one string, and cites the size of sheet as 29 by 43. Fearing an error, I quoted from the Babcock press catalogue, size of press required for such a sheet, and submitted the *Public Ledger* as a folio newspaper of *the size he states*, with the remark that such a paper would be done precisely as I said, or not at all. To this direct challenge my worthy friend replies, substantially, "he will go further, and say it can be done *without any strings at all!*" for which valuable information, no doubt, the owners of these presses will be thankful.

If such presses are capable "of any and every class of work except charts," as he states, then please tell us why one stands in this city today, as *good as new*, the cost of which was $100. It is said many of those who "run wid de masheen" still suffer the delusion that a red shirt and a trumpet can extinguish a fire, but that does not deter progressive communities from providing steamers.

On two occasions my friend has "kicked over the traces" toward the older members of our craft; at first in reference to the ink they used, next as to overcoming the inherent defects of the press in question by asserting the young men are far superior. Now, if Mr. Miller will admit anything, he will admit a patent is founded on that very fact, and if so, then Andrew Overend (who will pardon me for so classifying him) outranks as an "old stager" all the younger men in Philadelphia, having, as I think the records show, secured more patents on this press than all of them combined.

Finally, my friend does me the injustice to intimate I became "riled" and "got on my ear" because he saw fit to question me. Aside from the bad taste of this expression (which affords one an opportunity to reply in kind), I will say I had supposed the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER were to be devoted to the interests of our craft, and while seeking knowledge, I offered a single nut for my adversary to crack, and, like the poor domestic who was offered a basketful to prepare for company, gave up the job, saying she broke all her grinders on one. Since I have witnessed enough song and dance there are no more open dates.

STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

THE PRINTERS OF KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 10, 1886.

I have received the three last numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and have found therein many pleasing as well as interesting articles to the trade. I find pleasure in looking over its handsome pages, and am delighted and edified with the many suggestions of interest it contains, as well as the earnestness you manifest in advancing the welfare of the craft. I have noticed you have correspondence from other sections of the country, but so far have failed to note anything from Kansas City, so now pen you a few items which may, perhaps, prove of interest to those who intend coming this way. In our midst we have quite a number of printing establishments, the leading proprietors of which are as follows: Lawton & Havens, who are both enterprising young men, and have built up a very profitable business in printing and bindery work, and recently have added a department for stationery goods, etc. During the past year they have also added a new large size "Campbell" to their pressroom. The business occupies three floors; in the first is the pressroom, the second the stationery and printing department, and the third the bindery. A large force of workmen is employed.

The National Bank Note Company, successors to the Weinbush & Powell printing house, have, perhaps, the best equipped printing establishment in the city; in fact it was the large amount of money expended by W. & P. in "fixing" it up which caused their suspension and its passing out of their control.

Peter Tiernan's is an old establishment here, and does more railroad work than any other office in Kansas City.

Ramsey, Willett & Hudson run a large printing house, but are bitter enemies of unionism. Their scale of wages prices varies like a thermometer; in fact they have men from all prices up; their specialty is bookwork.

We have also a number of small offices. In truth, I might say the printing business is well, perhaps too well represented here. We have two morning papers, *Times* and *Journal*, as also two evening papers, *News* and *Star*. The *Times* is a union office, and the *Journal* non-union. The typographical union has been boycotting the latter

named journal for some time, with the result (as stated) that its circulation has dropped nearly eight thousand. The *News* is issued by union men, and the *Star* is on the outside.

To those who are desirous of coming this way, I will say, they can always get something to do. The joboffices are very busy, and good workmen have no trouble in securing situations. Subbing is also good, so there is little cause for complaint. The rate of wages paid is, composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; job hands, $15 to $18. The scale is $15. Bookwork is mostly done by the week. You will hear from me again. AGATE.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 8, 1886.

It is surprising what time and energy a man will spend in refuting what nobody denies, or something that nobody believes. Here is "E. M. M. B.," from San Francisco, who has been sitting up at night, burning the midnight oil, and torturing his mental capacity in proving that Rastall's typem-easurement plan does not do: first, what it was never intended to do, and second, what it does not matter whether it does it or not, i. e. count out with the exactness of a Babbage Calculator the number of pieces of metal in a number of lines, or, which is the same thing, measures the exact number and fraction of lines that will contain 1,000 pieces. He has been counting how many "e's" run with 113 "t's," and trying to answer problems like this: If 68 "o's" are equal to 67 "n's" how many "r's" are equal to 55 "h's." And then, having shown that Rastall forgot the cap case, and left out the punctuation marks (evidently forgetting that the same capitals and punctuations are used in all fonts), and suggesting all sorts of ways in which he could prove "this would-be mathematician is wrong," he submits the scheme to a practical test and finds that 594 squares of his paper contained just 1,133 pieces.

Now I would inform him that if he had caught on to the Rastall idea before going to this useless work, he would never have been so foolish as to try to trip Rastall up by proving him correct, as he does when he so naïvely remarks that "if Rastall leaves *off* one letter I don't see why I shouldn't add some more *on*." There is no objection raised if you always add on the same letters, on every alphabet you experiment on, any more than there is any objection to your adding zeros to the numerator of a fraction so long as you add the same number of zeros to the denominator.

Rastall's method is one which will measure all types by their own standard. If E. M. M. B. will take that same piece of copy that filled out 25 lines and 19 squares and set it up in all the fonts he has in his office, he will find that the same piece of copy will, by Rastall's scheme, measure 1,133 pieces, as near as possible, whether set up in long primer extended or agate condensed; and if he gets paid by the number of pieces, he will, under Rastall's plan, get the same money for the work. If he will try that plan, he will come to the conclusion that it is a just scheme, and that not one word can be said in defense of the present scheme, which is nearly as foolish as it would be to weigh our work—say forty cents a pound agate and pica, inclusive.

I would also suggest to Mr. Rastall, in view of the fact that so many inquirers get mixed up on the 1,000 letter, that he provide a new name. Instead of calling his 40 alphabets a thousand, let him call it something else—invent a Greco-Italian-China term that will be free from all ambiguity. Yours fraternally, A. H. S.

ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: LONDON, January 10, 1886.

"We on this side wish those on t'other a prosperous new year."

That the social condition and standing of the society hand in England, is considerably above that of the rat employé is unquestionable. It is especially noticeable with regard to tidiness in the printer's dress, cleanliness and good management in his work, and in good breeding. The foregoing remarks would be better explained by a visit to a fair and then to an unfair house.

I had occasion, in some past numbers of this monthly, to eulogize the English daily press on its healthy condition; but, apart from that portion of the fourth estate, it is to be regretted that a taint of the corrupting influence of the rotten British press of George IV. regimé still hangs about journalism this side of the Atlantic.

Servility and subsidization go very well together in a newspaper run on such unhealthy principles as "clinginess," and an endeavor to make the voice of a few the sentiment of thousands. Several journals now running in "Modern Babylon" could be named as wholly kept up for the propagation of doctrines suiting only the aristocracy. To fill up, advertisements are actually inserted gratuitously, in many instances.

A religious paper has been denouncing the hyphen when used to divide at end of lines "Chris-tian," "Christi-anity." "Why should the name and doctrine of our Savior be thus broken?" they indignantly ask. Well, I agree with them as to its impropriety in such and many other cases; but when they will not alter their measure (14 M's, and set in long primer), they must choose the alternative between unsightly divisions and pigeon-holes.

Occasionally a copy of the *Nacion*, of Buenos Ayres, is received by me. It is a monster sheet, as big, I should think, as the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, but paper very much inferior. And we read therein that "Earl Shuffledry has been buried in Westminster Abbey." This peculiar ridiculous name is intended for Earl Shaftesbury, whose long life has been devoted to the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, to the protection of the weak and suffering, and to the education of the people. In another place, a book on the high seas is named "Thigh Seas." By their printers' readers possessing no knowledge of English they are exposed to a good deal of ridicule.

The capital of Argentine is flourishing. With a population of 300,000, and between 3,000 and 4,000 emigrants entering every month, it promises to be the New York of South America. The place is teeming with native comps.; but there being plenty of English work in this city North Americans would do well to give the place a trial. Jobbing hands are in demand.

I do not hear of any union, other than a trade benefit society, existing there. Plenty of British printers have gone, and by steadiness get on well in that portion of the Western Hemisphere; but what is required is some fifty union-to-the-backbone United States compositors, to instill an idea of the advantages gainable by unity in the country of which I am speaking, and from whence emanate some half-dozen daily and weekly papers printed in the English language. PRINTERIAN.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1886.

Since last I wrote we have been having a big time here. As usual clouds and sunshine alternate. Observation has led me to believe that a majority of readers skip over the cloudy part of a subject, and endeavor to formulate their opinion by the sunshiny part; in deference to this generally recognized fact I shall give the bright side of the "big time" we have been having first, so here goes: As I notice in my last epistle the eighty-third anniversary of the Philadelphia Typographical Society occurred on the 2d inst. In this society are to be found the old veterans of the craft, many holding positions of great importance in the community. Prominent in the list of those connected with it who have become men of note among printers, and leading citizens, may be mentioned Matthew Carey, Col. Robt. Carr, James Ronaldson, Archibald Binney, John C. Clark, Isaac Ashmead, Conger Sherman, Chas. Johnson, Sr., Judge Bouvier, Col. Jas. Page, Wm. Stavely, Benjamin Mifflin, P. G. Collins, L. K. Collins and Thos. MacKellar. This society is the custodian of the printers burial ground donated by Mr. Childs. Since its organization the society has paid out for sick and funeral benefits about one hundred thousand dollars. At the entertainment given on the date mentioned, it would have done you good to have listened to the rich reminiscences told, the attempts of some of the veterans to sing the songs of bygone years. Mr. Clifford Comly, the president, presented to the organization a beautiful silver gavel, which was received in a very happy manner by Mr Robt. S. Menamin, editor of the *Printer's Circular*. After some very excellent singing and speaking by the younger members, and partaking of refreshments the exercises closed.

On the 16th inst. the pressmen celebrated the anniversary of Franklin's Birthday; The result was so gratifying that it is the intention

to make it a yearly affair. We were greatly surprised to discover the great amount of musical talent possessed by No. 4. The pianist of the occasion was a pressman, as were singers too numerous to mention. I must not omit however to speak of the Aldine Quartet, who furnished music which cannot be surpassed. Among the speakers were President Gamewell, Financial Secretary Scout, Mr. Wm. J. Adams, and Mr. Hector Orr. The latter needs no introduction to the printers of America. Old and feeble in body he has not lost any of his vitality as a speaker, and the words of wisdom he uttered were attentively listened to by all present. Mr. Adams, in the course of his remarks told us that the question of wages could be traced back to the time of the patriarchs, relating the circumstances connected with Jacob hiring himself to his uncle Laban, and stating that in 20 years he had his wages reduced ten times. Mr. Gamewell spoke of his labors as an organizer, and Mr. Scout spoke ably about union matters, both local and general. After partaking of a very excellent supper the meeting adjourned.

During the month the committee from Baltimore Typographical Union, appointed to present Mr. Childs with a certificate of honorary membership was here, and of course had a "big time."

While attending the International Typographical Union Convention, in New Orleans I remember the then president Mr. Mark Crawford, of Chicago, recommending that trades auxiliary to printing be admitted to membership. That his advice was not spoken in vain is witnessed by the formation of electrotypers into unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. I understand that we are to have one here shortly. Both of our local unions have adopted resolutions against Senator Hawley's proposed copyright law. Business I should say was comfortably good. *Cloudy side*: there has been an epidemic of very bad fires recently. Ferguson Bros. were slightly scorched the other day; but up in Kensington, the home of the carpet weavers there was a very disastrous fire; as a consequence thousands are out of work. Yesterday Monroe's shoe store on Arch street, along with the St. Cloud hotel were destroyed. Fortunately several large printing establishments in the immediate neighborhood escaped without much damage.

C. W. M.

NOT TO BE SNEERED AT.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, January 31, 1886.

Lack of time has prevented my giving earlier attention to an article in your December number, signed by the Cleveland Typefoundry. With your permission I'd like to reply, the article being one in connection with mine in the November issue.

The foundry named, in explaining its position concerning its "unit" bodies, takes occasion to cast a slur (an undignified one, in my estimation) upon your humble correspondent—a slur which might equally apply to all *practical* and go-ahead printers who seek to better their condition and ask for improvements in the material and tools with which they have to work.

I have do doubt that it is very "unfortunate" (for the founders) that "writers of the J. C. caliber feel called upon" to say anything upon a subject which is of so much importance to the printer. As the writer of the communication I allude to has failed to explain why he considers my, or any fellow-workmen's, consideration of the subject of type bodies as "unfortunate," I must needs surmise the reason. I therefore make the most plausible guess, to wit: Uniform type bodies will be quite an expensive bit of business for the founders, and they naturally hate to be forced to adopt them. But, my dear sirs, you have got to "get there, just the same."

The founders have been fighting very shy of this question, and it has been only by such pressure as the printers of the "J. C." caliber have brought to bear upon them that things have finally gotten pretty well near where we want them in the matter of type bodies. We have only the practical and intelligent printers to thank for the advancement which has lately been achieved. The founders have at last found out that they were not the only people who knew anything about what type should be in order to be of best possible use to the workman. They have been willing lately to take advice; even the Cleveland Typefoundry, notwithstanding its objections to my "brilliant scintillations," has taken my advice, and, seemingly suddenly discovering that there is a uniform system of bodies already in existence, has adopted the one based on twelfths-of-pica, or "points."

While the "unit" system may possess its advantages, it is somewhat late in the day to suggest its adoption. It should have been suggested ten years before the foundry now coming forward with it ever existed. I admired it, in theory; I also admired the Bruce theory; yet the "point" system is at present the only practical one. Six-to-pica leads being the ones chiefly used in the United States, a system of bodies justifying with eight-to-pica leads will not find favor. I must declare the "unit" suggestion an unfortunate one.

Your correspondent, in common with, perhaps, *all* printers, practical or otherwise, has always considered minion (or 4½ "unit," according to the Cleveland standard); agate (or 3½ "unit," C. standard—use a $\frac{1}{16}$ pica lead to justify with nonpareil); small-pica and English as bastard bodies. He therefore feels justified in again calling the 5, 7, and 9 lines "unit" bastard bodies. The 10, 14 and 18 lines "unit" are admissible, as they are equal to 15, 21 and 27 "points" respectively. Yet why adopt them, since they would only increase the number of bodies in the "point" system, and be of no practical advantage.

I have "gauged" a double small pica Johnson type, and do not find it to be equal to 21 points or 14 "units." Will the Cleveland foundry please tell me where the unique information was ever given to printers that Johnson's double small pica was equal to 14 eight-to-pica, or that Johnson's double English was equal to 18 eight-to-pica? I have been a close reader of all classes of typographical literature (specimen books included), yet I must confess that the antiquity of such facts is new to me. This is "light" which has been "kept under a bushel" quite successfully.

While I do not claim to be competent to say how a foundry should be conducted, yet I feel I have a right to tell the founder what I want, and to encourage my fellow printers to do the same. Founders are a little autocratic, to be sure, but they can be compelled to adopt reforms, if we printers will only demand them and insist upon them.

In conclusion, I congratulate the Cleveland foundry upon its joining the ranks of those already making the uniform ("point") bodies, and especially am I pleased to see it adopt the names denoting the number of "points" in the body. This letter is an innovation which I would like to see generally adopted. (I trust no other founder will take offense at my advising this). But I fear professional jealousy will tend to prevent the older founders from following in the footsteps of the Central (of St. Louis) and the Cleveland foundry in this matter.

Reserving some of my "unlimited advice" for the future, I close this, hoping that our friends, the typefounders, will pay more attention to the wants of practical printers, and make the type which will be more useful than that which they now have, at least, take advice and suggestion in a kind spirit. The printers know something, too, although founders may not think they do.

Yours for uniformity in many things,

A JOB COMPOSITOR.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF JANUARY 5, 1886.

333,879.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. C. B. Maxson, Westerly, Rhode Island.

333,668.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 12, 1886.

334,225.—Printing Machine. Plate. O. S. Harmon, Brooklyn, N. Y.

334,234.—Printing Plates. Producing. C. F. Josz, Frankford on the Main, Germany.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 19, 1886.

334,500.—Printers' Quoin. W. R. Whitmore, Newburyport, Mass.

334,697.—Printing Tickets, Apparatus for. J. P. Dunn, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 26, 1886.

335,066.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.

334,964.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. C. B. Maxson, Westerly, Rhode Island.



Engraved by the New York Photo-Engraving Company.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. P. S., of St. Louis, under date of January 16, writes: Please inform me what celluloid is composed of, and how electrotypes of celluloid are made.

Answer.—1. Celluloid is a vegetable fiber dissolved in acids. 2. Celluloid electrotypes are made by pressing thin plates of celluloid into contact with type dies with heat.

O. P. T., of Baltimore, Maryland, under date of January 28, writes as follows: I shall feel obliged if you will give me your opinion as to the respective merits of bronze inks and bronze powders. I have tried a "deep gold" bronze ink (of German manufacture) at $3 per lb., but find it does not look so bright as work done with bronze.

Answer.—Bronze ink should *only* be used on dark paper for *cheap* work; never on a first-class job.

W. H. P. of Winsted, Connecticut, asks: 1. How many years must a job compositor work at the case before he can be admitted into the union? 2. How much does it cost to join? 3. Do they *relieve* you in sickness or bury you at death? Or do they only just assist you to get employment at living wages?

Answer.—1. The minimum is four years. 2. Not to exceed $2. 3. The union proper does not, but there are insurance or beneficial branches in several cities. The primary object of a union is to secure and uphold a uniform scale of wages for qualified printers.

A correspondent in Syracuse, New York, asks: Where, in your opinion, is the best printing done?

Answer.—The best printing is done where the best material and the best workmen are employed. If a man is a number one printer he will take his ability with him wherever he goes, either as an employer or employé. There are Cheap John botch offices in every city, and many of the most deserving specimens received at this office have been sent from the smaller towns, but, as a rule, the printing done in Chicago is equal to any produced in the country.

C. & M. of Sterling, Nebraska, ask: What are the best means for getting ink and rollers in good condition in extreme cold weather; also to warm up the press bed?

Answer.—We know of no other method than to judiciously warm both the ink and rollers. In *excessively* cold weather this will require both time and patience. Sometimes a pan of lighted charcoal is placed under the bed of the press, but if the temperature of the office is not too cold for active operations, little trouble will be experienced with the press provided rollers and ink are brought to a workable condition.

N. S., of Burlington, asks: Whether it is safer to depend on an author's or proofreader's proof?

Answer.—That depends on circumstances. For typographical errors we should unhesitatingly say, depend on the proofreader, because, in spite of all precautions, the mind of the author will naturally run on the subject matter and construction of the article, besides, if a mistake in spelling occurs in the manuscript, it is more than likely it will escape his observation in the proof. If our correspondent, however, refers to construction or ideas, we should, as unhesitatingly say, as a rule, depend on the author, if he is worthy of the name. In a case of doubt, the proper method is for the proofreader to call the writer's attention to it by a query.

A CORRESPONDENT in Mitchell, Dakota, under date of January 25, asks.

1. Please let me know how those outline cuts are made that appear so often in the daily newspapers. I think they must be quickly and cheaply gotten up. 2. What is the process of making celluloid electros?

Answers. 1. They are generally done by the Kaolatype process; a sheet of iron is coated with plaster of paris and the lines scratched down to the base, and the scratch mold is then used as a matrix to make a stereotype plate; the better class of work, however, is done by ink etching. 2. The answer to the second query will be found in the present issue in reply to another correspondent.

"Z. & M." of Leipsic, Germany, under date of January 6, write as follows:

We would feel greatly obliged to you if you would answer the following questions:

1. Describe the process of taking a wax mold from a type page for electrotyping.

2. State the difficulties that may arise in the process of backing, and the method of overcoming them.

3. What is the cause of small holes sometimes appearing on the surface of an electro shell?

4. What is the composition of stereotype metal?

5. How can its quality be tested without analysis?

6. What is the method of constructing a Smee battery?

7. Give the composition of the solution for the depositing trough.

Answer.—1. In order to take an electrotype from a "type page," cut, or other matter, it is necessary that a *mold* or *matrix* should be obtained of the object to be electrotyped. Beeswax is found to be better adapted to the purpose than any other substance, it being universally used.

The formula employed in the preparation of the wax or molding material is as follows:

100 lb. pure commercial beeswax.
¼ lb. white turpentine in lump.
3 lb. plumbago or electrotype black lead.

The wax melted and the other ingredients thoroughly incorporated.

The molding wax wastes away by constant use, therefore it becomes necessary to add more beeswax from time to time. The black lead may be omitted, as the mass of wax is constantly becoming more impregnated with the substance, from black leading the molds, and the face of the type, to prevent "tacking."

Shallow pans of less than a quarter of an inch in depth, and of dimensions requisite to take the forms, are required. They are usually made of electrotype metal. These pans are filled with the melted wax and allowed to cool, and then are in readiness for use.

In order to take a *mold* from a form or cut, one of the wax-filled pans of the proper size is taken, the surface thoroughly brushed over with black lead, by means of a camel-hair brush, until the surface presents a smooth metallic luster. The pan is then submitted to a moderate heat until the wax becomes perceptibly warm to the touch, or at about blood heat, when it is transferred to the molding press for the impression.

The "type page," cut, or other form to be electrotyped being previously locked up, is quickly black leaded, to prevent the wax from adhering to the face of the type, and placed face downward upon the wax in the pan, and by means of screw pressure the face of the type is forced down to the proper depth in the wax, when the pressure is maintained for a few moments and then removed.

On removing the form the new mold is carefully inspected, and if no imperfection is discernable, and any remaining space in the pan is left, other impressions are similarly made, until the pan is filled, or the forms are used, care being taken to remove the pan occasionally and submit to heat, when the wax becomes too cold to work well. The forms usually adhere to the wax with considerable force, making it necessary to pry up on the corners of the chase to loosen it, using some old file or other device. Considerable care must be exercised in managing the molding wax. Excepting in taking molds of cuts, when fine lines are to be brought up, it is best and most expeditious to keep the wax as warm as possible, well up to ninety-nine or a hundred degrees Fahrenheit. When the wax is *too cold* the face of the type in the electrotype will become *concave*, and, as a matter of course, worthless.

The next step in the progress of the "mold" is its removal to the "trimmer," where its surface is evenly planed with a broad, thin, sharp knife. Every now and then the "blade" is warmed in an alcohol or other smokeless flame, as the operator deftly skims the surface, and removes the rugged excrescences produced by the press.

After the molds in the pan have been shaved or trimmed into proper form, they are carefully gone over, and the spaces between lines built up, that there may be no superfluous metal in the electrotype, and

that greater prominence may be given to the printing surface. The operation is effected by carefully melting "pencils" of molding wax over the intervening spaces. The mold is next submitted to a thorough black leading by means of a full made camel-hair brush, and an abundance of plumbago, until its entire surface and every indentation and impression has received a metallic coating of lead. All superfluous lead and dust is then removed by the bellows. The best of plumbago or black lead should be employed, as it is wholly due to a perfectly black leaded surface that the mold is rendered conductive.

After the pan of molds has become thoroughly black leaded it is removed to the alcohol bath, where it is washed with alcohol, diluted with one-third part of water, and allowed a few minutes to drain. Next it goes to the "coppering trough," in which it is placed, flat on the bottom, face of the mold up. Over its surface a solution, composed of sulphate of copper and water to a strength of eight degrees Fahrenheit, is poured over the mold, and iron filings sifted evenly on its surface, and brushed over with a camel-hair brush, until the surface of the mold is evenly coated with a film of copper. The mold is then removed and washed, by means of a jet of water from a hydrant, until all particles of foreign matter are cleaned from its surface. The mold is now complete and ready to hang in the "depositing cell." Different devices are employed as to manner of hanging the molds in the solution. Perhaps as convenient a method as any is to warm the hooks, embed them in the wax of the molds, and insulate, by means of a hot iron, all parts of the mold not required to receive a deposit.

2. The difficulties that may be experienced in the process of "backing" the electrotype shells might probably arise from the use of a poor quality of metal. The backing material may be *too hard* or *too soft*. The tin foil used in first "tinning" the "shells," previous to "backing," may be inferior. When the backing metal is *too hard* the tin on the shells becomes absorbed in the metal, and the contact with the backing, in consequence, weakened and destroyed. When *too soft*, portions of the plate become spongy, which makes it difficult to work. A poor grade of tin foil, with which the shells have been previously tinned, would become absorbed in the backing metal, destroying, in a great measure, the contact of the backing with the shell. Proper material is therefore of the first importance.

The tin foil should be made of *equal* parts of lead and tin, rolled "heavy," as distinguished from "medium."

A formula for making good backing or electrotype metal is:

100 lb. good clean lead.
7 lb. antimony.
6 lb. good block tin.

When it is discovered that there is a tendency of the "shell" to *peel*, the metal probably contains too much antimony. Adding lead would undoubtedly rectify the matter.

When portions of the plate appear porous, the indications are that there is too little antimony or too much tin. We do not believe, however, that any difficulties of this character will appear if the metals are employed in the above proportions.

3. The cause of small holes appearing in the shells is usually due to an excess of *acid* in the depositing solution. Sometimes, however, it is owing to the mold being imperfectly black leaded, or the employment of a poor grade of plumbago. The holes in the shells occur, however, almost invariably where there is an excess of acid. In such cases the solution must be weakened by the addition of water.

The proper solution is made up as follows: Water, impregnated with chrystals of sulphate of copper, to a strength of eight degrees; sulphuric acid added until the solution is of a strength indicating fifteen degrees (Hydrometer pr. acid, temperature sixty degrees, Fahrenheit.)

4. Stereotype metal is composed of:

100 lb. good lead.
16 lb. antimony.
4 lb. block tin.

5. The quality of stereotype metal may be tested in a manner by pouring melted metal on an iron surface. If, in cooling, it becomes a deep bright steel color, it may safely be inferred that the metal is good. Or, if, in cutting the surface with a graver, it seems grainy or gritty as the instrument is passing over it, it may as safely be adjudged sufficiently hard. It is absolutely essential that the metal should be of the proper consistency, because if too hard it is likely to break on the press, if too soft, to mash, and it is a difficult, if not an impossible, task to apply an absolute test except by analysis.

6. The construction of a Smee battery is a simple affair. It requires the employment of a pair or pairs of silver and zinc plates, of size sufficient for the amount of work to be done, the silver plates to be platinized and the zincs amalgamated with quicksilver; the fluid used to excite the current, water and sulphuric acid, mixed to a strength of ten degrees Fahrenheit, a lead-lined box being employed to hold the exciting fluid. Large earthen crocks answer a good purpose.

7. The composition of the solution for the depositing trough is given under answer to question 3.

AUSTRALIAN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.





The accompanying specimens of Australian Christmas and New Year's cards will probably interest the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. A number received, printed in from ten to fourteen colors, are very artistically executed. It seems odd, however, to see the many tinted butterfly on the wing, and the flowers in their glory, and then contrast them with the winter reminiscences at our own door, produced in our Christmas and New Year's offerings. The picture to the left is entitled, "What sort, Sally!" and represents kangaroos looking at a notice for their extermination. The other is "Watching for Pa," in which three baby kangaroos are waiting for the old man, who is to be seen in the distance hopping towards them, no doubt laden with many dainty things.

A DISCOVERY WORTH KNOWING.

A valuable discovery has been made, whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines in writing a brush, which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremburg, ten years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again; but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

PARCHMENT can be dyed green, blue or red. To dye it blue, use the following process: Dissolve verdigris in vinegar; heat the solution, and apply it by means of a brush on the parchment, till it takes a nice green color. The blue color is then obtained by applying on the parchment thus prepared a solution of carbonate of potash. Use two ounces for one gallon of water. Another method is to cover it by means of a brush with aquafortis, in which copper dust has been dissolved. The potash solution is then applied as before, till the required shade is obtained. Another method is by using the following solution: Indigo, 5 oz.; white wood, 10 oz.; alum, 1 oz.; water, 50 oz. Red: The parchment is dyed red by applying with a brush a cold logwood solution, and then using a 3 per cent potash solution.

SONG OF THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

I am silent tonight in the basement dim,
And the shadows around me are vague and grim;
But my nerves they reach out where the home-groups are,
Where the home-lights are flickering near and far;
And I feel a glad thrill in my iron heart
For the gladness and cheer that I there impart;
For although I am only a dumb machine,
I can move with a wonderful power, I ween!

There are beautiful stories that I can tell,
And that fall on the ear like a magic spell;
And I whisper them sweetly to one and to all—
So sweetly that even the teardrops fall—
To the maiden who sits in the cottage low,
To the lover who longeth her heart to know,
To the poet who dreams, and the child who waits
For the Princess to open the fairy gates.

I am King, and my subjects are scattered wide,
But wherever they be, they are leal and tried;
And though other Kings fall and their kingdoms wane,
For ever and aye must my own remain.
It is one to grow greater with lapse of time,
And to tower through ages to heights sublime;
While the cry of my subjects for aye shall be:
"*Vive la* PRESS! for our King is he!"

"*Vive la* PRESS!" a prophetic cry,
For it tells that the glorious By and By
Shall be nearer each other by the rule it owns;
And that all of mankind, on the earth's broad zones,
Shall the Gospel of Liberty plainly hear;
And that darkness and error shall disappear
That the poor and the lowly, the weak, oppressed,
Uplifted shall be, and supremely blest!

Though I'm silent and lone in my basement dim,
I am singing a sweeter and grander hymn
Than was ever breathed forth by an earthly choir,
And it thrills like the thrill of a living fire!
Aye, it rings up the vales, and across the plains,
And it bears a bright hope on its sweet refrains;
For the beautiful theme of my thrilling song
Is that Right shall be victor at last o'er Wrong!

There are monarchs who quake at the power I hold,
And who fear that the years of their reign are told,
Who would hamper me down as with iron bands,
And would make me a slave to their base commands;
There are vices that hide from my sight away,
As they shrink from your gaze in the glare of day;
There are follies that render a people weak,
And tremble with fear at the words I speak;

There are sorrows that ever unwept shall sleep,
Till the story I tell shall a world make weep;
There are crimes that forever unknown shall rest,
Till arraigned before me they may stand confessed;
And the mightiest truths that a world shall own
Shall be only as myths till I make them known;
And the good that is coming shall wait its prime,
While I make for the nations a grander time!

I have quickened the pace of the waning years,
And the far-away Future at hand appears—
The far-away Future the ancients saw.
When the earth should smile under a nobler law,
When the light that all over the world should stream,
Should be "full of His glory" who reigns supreme;
When the tumult of battle and strife should cease,
And the march of the years should be crowned with peace.

Oh, I day after day at my labor sing,
For I know of the gladness I widely fling
With my fingers of iron across the earth—
At the grate of the rich, and the cottage hearth—
And I feel that the living of all who live
Will be richer by far for the gifts I give;
And that millions of hearts shall look up and bless,
With the truest of blessings, the PRINTING-PRESS.

THE MEXICAN MARKET.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* from the City of Mexico writes: "I again call the attention of New England papermakers to this market. A leading Holyoke papermaker is now here looking over the situation. American paper is coming in in larger and larger quantities. There is a good field here for fancy stationery, such as, if I remember rightly, is neatly put up at Springfield. Here is a market right at the doors of the manufacturing sections of the United States, with direct telegraph and railway connections, and while it is well to push for South American trade, it is also wise to make a strong push into the Mexican market. American printing-ink is extensively sold here to the best printers, and American presses are in high favor.

DEATHS OF JOURNALISTS.

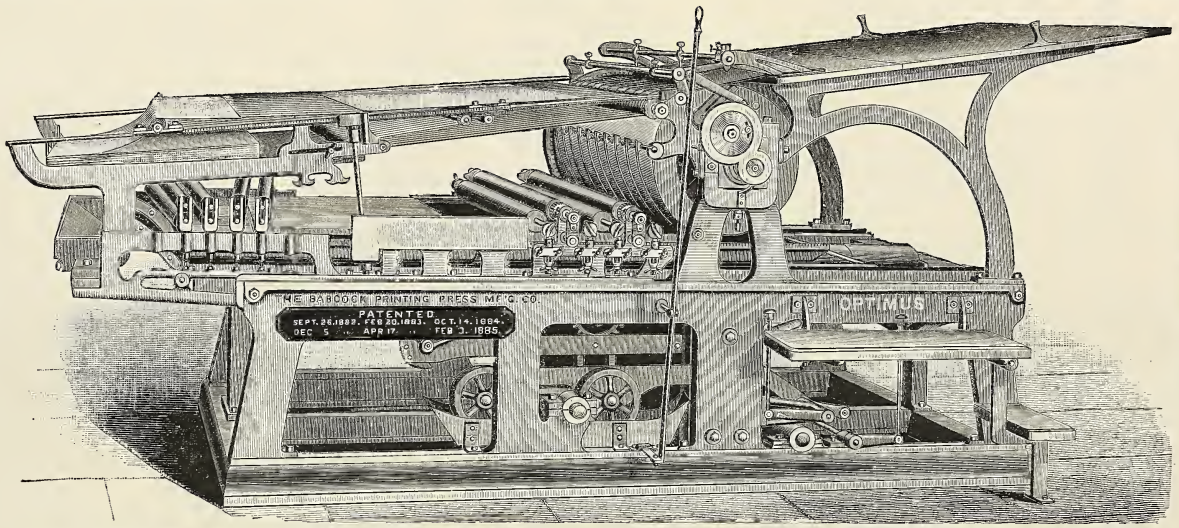
The following newspaper men died during the year 1885:

George A. Tuttle, founder of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald;* Charles H. Chandler, Boston (Mass.) *Herald;* Dr. E. N. Gibb's *Hall's Journal of Health*, New York; Colonel W. W. Shore, New York *Tribune;* Moses D. Naar, *True American*, Trenton, N. J.; William M. Connelly, Baltimore (Md.) *Times;* D. O. Collins, Knoxville (Iowa) *Journal;* Rev. George W. Harris, Battle Creek (Mich.) *Journal;* David R. Dickson, Evansville (Ind.) *Courier;* Henry F. Hobart, Beloit (Wis.) *Free Press;* Thomas E. Kern, Bradford (Pa.) *Era;* Frederick Held, Buffalo (N. Y.) *Demokrat;* David Martin, *Potter's Gazette*, Liverpool, Ohio; Charles W. McCune, Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier;* Audubon Davis, *News*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marselevon Haxthausen, *Texas Deutsche Zeitung;* Hugo Willig, *Anzeiger*, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles W. Slack, editor *Commonwealth*, Boston, Mass.; Isaac W. England, publisher New York *Sun;* Oscar B. Knickerbocker, Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon;* John W. Potter, Freeport (Ill.) *Bulletin;* Francis M. McDonagh, Nebraska *Watchman*, Plattsmouth, (Neb.); G. F. Sechchi di Casali, *L'Echo d'Italia*, New York; James D. Hill, Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner;* John Rittig, *Staats Zeitung*, New York; William E. Woodruff, founder *Arkansas Gazette;* Henry Heiss, Nashville (Tenn.) *Union;* Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, *Observer*, New York; Stanley Huntley, Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle;* Joseph A. Quintese, New Orleans *Picayune;* Frank I. Jervis, Chicago; George Wilkes, *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, New York; Frederick Hassaurek, *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"); Caspar Butz, Des Moines, Iowa; Samuel I. Bradbury, Waukegan (Ill.) *Patriot;* Edward Dufour, New Orleans *Bee;* William F. Smythe, *Herald*, New York City; Charles D. Wright, St. Louis; Ward B. Surface, Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette;* Theophile Geroult, *Courier de l'Illinois*, Kankakee, Ill.; Patrick O'Rourke, New York *Tribune;* Henry McKee, St. Louis, *Globe-Democrat;* Dennis E. McCarthy, Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle;* Albert H. Bodman, A. N. Kellogg, Newspaper Company, Chicago.

THE booksellers say that they are very well satisfied with their sales for the past year, and that they have done a bigger holiday business than for several years. It is a saying among booksellers that it only pays to sell during two weeks in the year, and that those are the two weeks before Christmas. A New York bookseller says that he made his rent out of his holiday sales; and as his rent cannot be much less than $10,000, this shows what an important part Christmas plays in the publishing business.—*Lounger, in The Critic.*

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.



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General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

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The sheet delivery is the most perfect yet invented.

1st. The bed is as EASY OF ACCESS FROM THE BACK AS AN ORDINARY IMPOSING-STONE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.

2d. The sheet is delivered PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE FEEDER (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "OPTIMUS."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

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2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.

3d. The SHIELD, which effectually protects the PISTONS and AIR-CHAMBERS from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

4th. The PISTON, which can be ADJUSTED to the EXACT SIZE OF the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.

5th. ROLLER OR JOURNAL BEARINGS, securing the following advantages: (*a*) ANY single roller may be REMOVED WITHOUT DISTURBING the others. (*b*) ALL the rollers may be REMOVED and REPLACED without altering their "set." (*c*) When desired, the FORM ROLLS MAY BE RELEASED from contact with the distributor and type WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.

6th. OUR REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. OUR POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. OUR IMPRESSION TRIP, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. OUR CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

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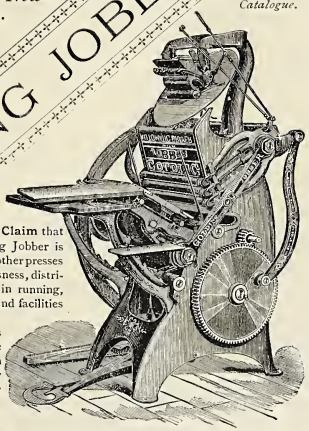
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1 7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145
1 8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,	200
1 7 x 10 Ruggles Press,	75
1 6-column Hand Press,	150
1 8 x 12 Columbian Press, Lever,	45
1 6-column Army Press,	55
1 7-column Army Press,	65
1 5-column Hand Press,	140
1 6-Column Hand Press,	140
1 7-column Washington Hand Press,	175
1 8-column Washington Hand Press,	200
1 9-column Washington Hand Press,	215
1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,	230
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1 14½ x 20½ Star Press,	250
1 10 x 15 Standard,	150
1 6 x 10 Prouty, with Steam,	110
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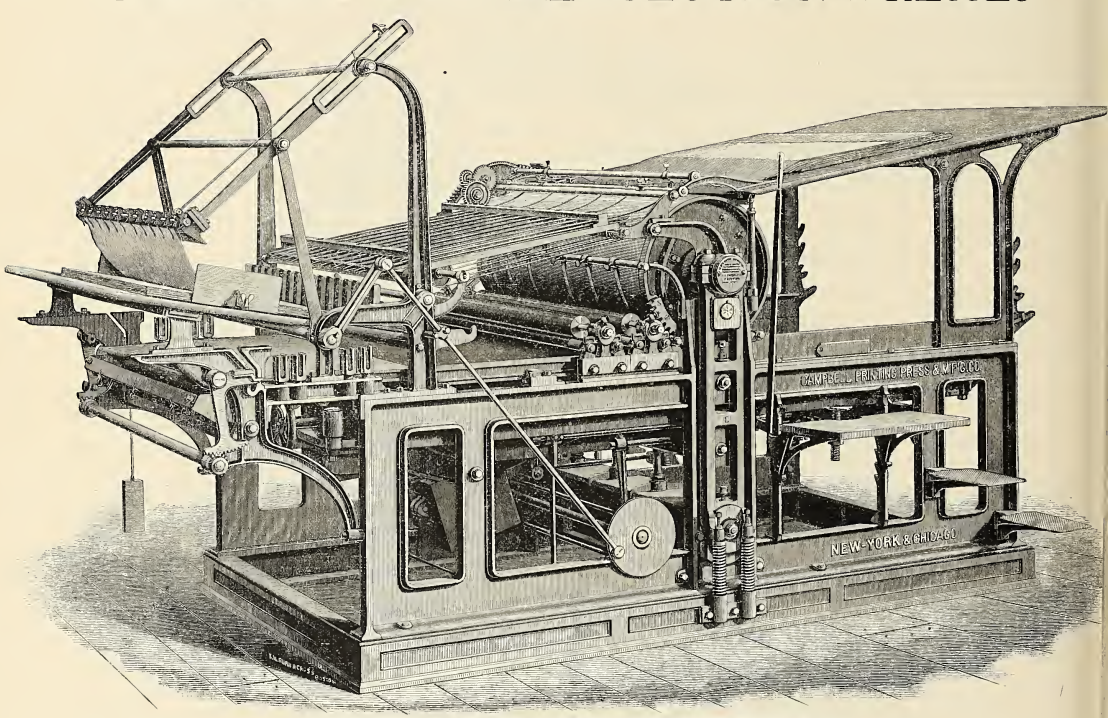
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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

V.—DURING THE WAR.

A MORE complete transformation from the peaceful pursuits of a mercantile community, to the bustle and excitement incident to a universal state of preparation for war, could scarce be imagined than that which took place in Chicago in the course of a few months' time following the first call for troops. At the north and south limits of the city large camps were established, to which recruits were sent as soon as procured, and where they were initiated in the art of destruction they were about to enter upon. Recruiting tents were pitched in the Court House Square, while empty stores and offices throughout the city were utilized for the same purpose. Numerous squads of half uniformed men, each one bearing whatever weapon he could lay hands on, preceded by a fife and drum, and bearing aloft a banner informing the anxious citizen where a few more recruits would be received, could be seen parading the streets at nearly all hours of the day and night. Everybody became infected with the war fever, and the only wonder was that that the whole male population did not fall into line and march to the defense of their common country. As it was you would daily hear of the departure of some valued friend for the scene of hostilities, perhaps never to return. Men possessing some knowledge of military tactics suddenly found themselves in demand, the opportunity having arrived when they could put to some practical use the training they had received as holiday soldiers. Previous to the war, Chicago, like most other cities of any size, had its quota of militia companies, from whose ranks the newly enrolled regiments received many of their officers. Of the men who commanded companies here before the war, there were many who obtained rank and reputation in the struggle then being inaugurated. Perhaps the most noticeable of these were General G. B. McClellan, who had been captain of the Chicago Light Guards; Colonel James A. Mulligan, captain of the Montgomery Guards; and Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, who had, a year previously, made a tour of the country with the famous Chicago Zouaves.

As may be supposed the printers of the city became as thoroughly carried away by the prevailing excitement as were the craftsmen of other trades, numbers of them laying down the peaceful implements of their craft, and promptly enrolling themselves in some of the many regiments or batteries then being organized. Inasmuch as such a list has never been printed, so far as I know, and believing that the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will agree with me that their patriotism deserves this slight recognition, I herewith append a roll of the Chicago printers who enlisted, in so far as I have been able to ascertain the names: John M. Farquhar, Wm. E. Quinton, John K. Conklin, A. H. Brown, John J. Carroll, Chas. A. Stevenson, Trumbull Griffin, Owen Stuart, C. H. Blakely, G. W. McDonald, E. S. Davis, W. H. Waters, Wm. H. Medill, Sam'l J. Medill, John Camberg, Geo. K. Hazlitt, D. J. Hynes, Thos. Sewell, Seth L. Ford, Myron Matthews, L. B. Young, R. Worrell, Peter B. Lee, Eph. Quay, Jesse B. Lesuer, Sam'l Lyon, John Cooper, D. A. Cunningham, Thomas Tracy, Wm. A. Sands, John Fitzgibbon, T. O'Donnahue, J. C. Ketcheson, O. P. Martin, Chalmers Ingersoll, S. W. Tyler, W. D. Williams, Wm. Shannon, David Lalande, Charles Frink, Aug. Carver, Charles Danenhower, H. S. Pickard, John C. Reid, Pitt Drake, H. T. Stien, John T. Russell, C. M. Judd, J. L. Bancroft, Joel A. Kinney, Ash Rielly, T. N. Francis, C. B. Stone, E. S. Comstock, Charles Beach, John Gleason, Judson Graves, Henry Hill, T. C. S. Brown, Martin Quinn, C. F. Sheldon, Geo. H. Kennedy, Samson Kennedy, Theodore Kennedy (three brothers), J. A. Vibbert, Hugh Adams, M. J. Lynch, Geo. H. Fergus, John Knox, Jeremiah Hanley, Dennis J. Buckley, M. C. Misener, Sam'l Davenport, Richard Moore, James McGowan, M. G. Mason, Chas. Duffy, Owen Mann R. M. Winans, J. J. Spaulding, Thos. F. Fitzwilliams, Loyal A. Stevens, Chas. Ross, Colman Brown, C. M. Ross and Henry Grossman, E. M. Kerrott, David Hager, William Williford and Peter Price.

Though some of these did not enlist from Chicago, still they were all so fully recognized as Chicago printers, either before or since the war, that I came to the conclusion that I would be doing them an injustice by omitting their names from the list.

I have never been able to learn definitely how many of the above lost their lives in the army, although I am certain that a large majority of them escaped fatal consequences, and returned here at the expiration of their term of enlistment. It is well known that Dave Lalande was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, Jesse Lesuer at Shiloh, Wm. Shannon at the second Bull Run battle, and August Carver at Stone River. The two Medills, whose names appear in the list, were the younger brothers of Joseph Medill of the *Tribune*, and are both now dead. Wm. H. died during the war, where he gave every indication of distinguishing himself. He entered the service as a member of Barker's Dragoons, but shortly afterward raised a company for the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and was elected captain, from which position he was promoted to the rank of major. He was shot in a skirmish after the battle of Antietam, the wound he received terminating fatally. Sam'l J. Medill died a couple of years ago, after serving for years as managing editor of the *Tribune*, in which position he earned the good will and esteem of every printer who ever worked on that paper during his connection with it. Both of these gentlemen were at that time journeymen printers, and members of the typographical union. W. E. Quinton must have proved himself a thorough soldier, as he was transferred to the regular army after the war. He now holds a captain's commission in the 7th United States Infantry, and is in command of the recruiting service in this city. Owen Stuart and D. J. Hynes attained the highest rank of all the printers who left here; Stuart becoming colonel of the 90th Illinois Volunteers, and Hynes, lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Illinois Cavalry. They are both still living in this city. Griffin, Camberg, Frink, Conklin, Carroll, Fitzwilliams, Carver, Colman Brown, Stevens, Ford, Worrell and Cooper, all went into the Board of Trade Battery (of which Griffin was elected lieutenant) and A. H. Brown and John Fitzgibbon entered the navy. Among the rest there were many who made excellent soldiers and distinguished themselves in various ways. Among those who held commissions were John M. Farquhar, C. H. Blakely, G. W. McDonald, E. S. Davis, Geo. K. Hazlitt, J. C. Ketcheson and J. J. Spaulding. Bob Worrell was afterward a State Senator in Louisiana, and Thos. Sewell is now a successful merchant in Lincoln, Nebraska. Seth Ford, the blind musician, who lost his eyesight in blasting a mine, was in the city two or three years ago, and is now in the Eastern States. M. C. Misener, shortly after his enlistment, was sent on a secret mission to Memphis, where he barely escaped capture as a spy. He afterward became the army correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, and was successful in sending the first account of the battle of Fort Donnelson that was received in this city, and probably the first that was received in the North. Charles Danenhower is a brother of the now famous Lieutenant Danenhower of the navy, and I believe they were both born in this city, where their father was connected with the newspaper business. C. M. Ross has been for the past twenty years city editor of the Aurora *Beacon*.

Take it all in all, the Chicago printers may well feel proud of their war record. Fully twenty per cent of their number enlisted; a proportion that will be found fully as high as can be presented by any other class of men. While many of them attained a distinction to which their friends can point with pride, none of them was guilty of an act that would disgrace themselves or the fraternity. In this connection I may say that one of the most unpretentious and praiseworthy examples of the citizen soldier that has ever come under my observation was exemplified in the conduct of William H. Waters, a young printer, who at the breaking out of the war was an apprentice in the office of Jameson & Morse. He was a gentlemanly, unassuming young fellow, who made many friends, and who knew how to keep them. Early in the war, and without a show of bluster or parade, he enlisted in the Mercantile Battery for a service of three years. He served his full term in a creditable manner, and without asking for or receiving a furlough,

returning to his former position in the office from which he had enlisted. He resumed his work with the air of a man who had performed what he considered his duty, and for which he was deserving of no further reward or recognition at the hands of the government. During an intimate acquaintance with him extending over a period of many years, I seldom knew Waters to refer to his war experience, and then only when some circumstance would seem to warrant it. Waters died a few years ago in this city of consumption.

What a striking contrast to the above was the conduct of Charles A. Stevenson! Who of the old-time printers does not recollect Charlie Stevenson? With what a gusto he would relate to his friends his experiences in the army; his privations, his heroism, and his innumerable hair-breadth escapes. Who of his many friends cannot picture him, when seated in a public house with a party of boon companions, and relating in glowing language how battles were fought and won? And with what an easy familiarity he would refer to General "Bill" Sherman, "Jack" Logan, or "Dick" Oglesby, or some of the men who played so prominent a part in the war. On such occasions, when Charlie was the lecturer—a position he invariably filled when there was anybody present that would listen—he would never refer to the notable men of the army by their full title or their full name, but always by some intimate abbreviation of their Christian names, endeavoring to leave the impression that he was hand in glove with all the famous men of the day, and relating his experiences in a way that would leave the impression that his presence was as necessary as his counsel was indispensable during those trying times. There were many men who had been in a position to know the truth, who stoutly maintained that if Stevenson had used a fraction of the energy he displayed in avoiding the burdens of the service in the proper direction, he would have made one of the model soldiers of the war. But these slanders had no effect in checking the volubility of our friend, who never lost an opportunity of relating his wonderful achievements in the field. The last information I had of Stevenson he was in the Soldiers' Home at Fortress Monroe, where, if he still lives, he no doubt answers a good purpose in recalling past scenes of glory to these battle-scarred veterans.

That the war had a beneficial effect on nearly all kinds of business is a fact that I do not think anybody will undertake to contradict now. The frequent calls that were made for troops, necessitated the expenditure of enormous sums of money on the part of the government. As this money was largely expended for the transportation of the troops, and for their maintenance, equipment and clothing, it quickly found its way into all the avenues of trade, and resulted in inaugurating a business boom which exceeded in magnitude anything that had ever taken place in the country. The universal stagnation that had pervaded the country since the panic of 1857 was dispelled as if by magic, and an opportunity was offered to immediately build up colossal fortunes. That many availed themselves of this opportunity the result proves beyond a doubt.

Notwithstanding the immense armies that were placed in the field, it can truthfully be stated, as an evidence of the wonderful resources of the North, that at no time was legitimate business crippled for the want of sufficient help to carry it on properly. True, there was no superabundance of labor in the country, such as there is at the present time, but there was enough to supply all the ordinary demands, and enough to enable capitalists to pursue any enterprise they saw fit to invest in.

The daily newspapers of the city profited by the improved condition of things too, perhaps, as great an extent as any other one business. The general desire for the latest news during an active campaign was so great that the newspaper offices were constantly besieged by immense crowds of people, all anxious for the fate of friends or for the result of an impending battle.

The *Tribune*, *Times* and *Journal*, particularly, by the enterprise perseverance and business tact displayed at that time, were enabled to emerge from the atmosphere of provincialism that had, until then, enveloped them, and to at once assume that metropolitan aspect and proportions that they have since so ably maintained, and which so well becomes them. The war was probably the first event of importance that had occurred during the lifetime of the Chicago daily papers that gave them a fair opportunity for competition with the older and better known papers of the East and West. It is needless to enlarge further on the subject than to say, that owing to the energy of Chicago newspaper publishers, this city became at once the center of attraction, as one of the few points in the country from where reliable news of the progress of the war could be expected.

But while there was a marked and almost instantaneous improvement in business, the condition of the currency became, if anything, more detestable than it had been before the war. Metallic money of all kinds disappeared as completely from view as though it had been swallowed by an earthquake. Postage stamps, street-car tickets, in fact, anything and everything to which a value could be attached was used as fractional currency. The collector for an ordinary business house, returning from a tour of the city, made in the prosecution of his duties, would, on his return, generally be able to display a miscellaneous assortment of tokens of wealth that would astonish the business man of today. The collection would usually consist of everything imaginable, from a postage stamp to a pawn ticket, all of which would be received as a matter of course. In any of the large beer saloons, with which the city abounded then as liberally as it does at present, the spectacle was not an uncommon one to see a party of thirsty citizens at the close of a warm day, each energetically striving to shake a two and a three-cent postage stamp from their moist fingers in payment for a glass of beer. But with all the adhesive qualities of that class of money, it did not seem to stick to the average printer to any greater extent than does the coin of the realm at the present time. Indeed the argument has been advanced that it was during these times of perishable currency, that the printer acquired the habit of spending his money as fast as he earned it, and largely as a matter of self-protection.

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONAL.

E. B. Stillman, for many years in the printing business in Chicago, and now proprietor of the Jefferson (Iowa) *Bee*, recently paid us a pleasant visit. Mr. S. has one of the most prosperous weeklies in the Hawkeye State, and has many warm personal friends in Chicago.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

There is little change to note in the business outlook since our last monthly report. Though the volume of trade has not been as large as anticipated, in some quarters, there is a hopeful feeling prevailing that with the advent of spring times will materially change for the better. It is generally conceded, however, both by the paper dealers and type-founders that the existing keen competition does not warrant the expectation of an improvement in prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Hon. Frank W. Palmer, formerly editor of the *Inter Ocean*, and late postmaster of this city, has bought the Nashville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*.

The Erwin Lane Paper Company has opened an office in this city in the *Tribune* building, where its interests will be looked after by J. A. Hill, secretary.

Messrs. Ostrander & Huke of this city are now engaged on an extensive order for electrotyping and stereotyping machinery for Shanghai, China.

Bradner, Smith & Co., of this city, have bought the old Keeney paper mill at Beloit, Wisconsin, paying therefor $20,000. It is at present under lease to W. T. Randall.

Business in the printing trade in this city has decidedly changed for the worse since our last issue. Many printers are idle, and the encouraging report sent out in January has proved exceedingly short-lived.

The Buffalo Printing Ink Works have established a branch office in Chicago, at 170 Madison street. Mr. John E. Burke is the western agent, and carries a full line of their goods, which are increasing in popularity.

Mr. F. L. Goss, the popular foreman of the pressroom of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company, was, on Christmas Eve, made the recipient of a gold-headed cane, the gift of his employés. Mr. G., between his pleasure and surprise, decided that an invitation to the "boys" to a substantial supper was the most appropriate impromptu

speech he could make, and from the justice done the good things provided, and the hilarity and kindly feeling which prevailed, it was evident the participants were of a similar opinion.

THE firm of Geo. W. Spencer & Co., job printers at 166 Clark street, has been dissolved, Mr. Spencer retiring. The business is continued by Wallace & Clohesey, who assume all of the old firm's obligations.

WE must again compliment *The Lumber Trade Journal*, on its last issue, which contained, among other features, a supplement of nine portraits of prominent American machinery builders, which must prove an interesting souvenier to its manufacturing constituency.

A. H. BROWN, a clever and experienced workman, has, in connection with his brother, opened a new photo-engraving establishment at 87 and 89 Franklin street, where he is prepared to execute promptly and satisfactorily all work committed to his care. See advertisement.

THE NATIONAL BOOKBINDER, a monthly journal devoted to the art of bookbinding, and published by W. L. Tidd & Sons, of this city, has recently made its appearance. The initial number is a very creditable production, and we wish its publishers abundant success in their enterprise.

RUMOR has it that Chicago is to have a daily paper printed in the form and style of "Lovell's Library." The advertising space will be around the reading matter and between the lines. It is to have telegraphic and cable news all served up in Chicago's liveliest style, and it is to be called the *Philistine*.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS have recently placed one of their improved steam shaving machines, for stereotype and electrotype purposes, in Rand & McNally's, and the Newspaper Union offices of this city, also in the Journal Company of Lincoln, Nebraska. It is claimed that it is the most perfect machine of the kind in the market.

LAID OVER.—We have received from Mr. Samuel Rastall, unfortunately too late for the present issue, a very interesting communication in reply to the strictures of E. M. M. B., of San Francisco, on his system of type measurement, published in the January number. It will lose nothing of its pungency, however, by keeping it for another month.

HENRY F. CHASE, a well known Chicago compositor, died January 14, 1886, of bronchial affection. He was but twenty-eight years of age, though his appearance would warrant the conclusion that he was many years older. He was buried in the union lot at Rose Hill, on Sunday, January 17, and the funeral expenses were defrayed by the typographical union.

WE acknowledge the receipt from the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, a copy of their new engraving, "Representative Parisian Journals and Journalists." It shows fifteen of the leading newspapers of the French capital, with the portraits of their respective editors photographed thereon. It is an interesting and well executed picture.

MESSRS. R. HOE & CO., 199 and 201 Van Buren street, announce to the trade that they are now prepared, with the facilities at their office and shop to execute all orders for repairs on printers' machinery in general. They carry a large stock of cases, stands, cabinets, blankets, tapes and all other kinds of printers' material, enabling them to promptly supply their customers in Chicago and the West.

H. M. ROGERS, an old Chicago typo, referred to in Mr. Carroll's last article as deceased, writes from Kenosha, Wisconsin, under date of 26th inst., as follows: "A friend sends me a copy of THE INLAND PRINTER for January, and calls my attention to the statement that I am dead. Now, I know from positive experience that the dead galley contains no such matter as I am composed of. I am still alive, and waiting for the last impression and subsequent distribution."

A PERMANENT organization of the Printers' Benefit Society was effected on the 7th inst., and officers for the current year elected. The constitution and by-laws adopted provide that only members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, who shall pass a satisfactory medical examination, shall be members of the Society. A sick benefit of ten dollars per week, during disability, will be paid members. The dues are placed at fifty cents per month, the initiation two dollars, and a medical examiner's fee of one dollar. The initiation fee, previous to March 1, will be one dollar. Action on the section providing for an assessment in case of death was deferred. The following are officers elected: Peter O'Brien, president; D. C. Kelly, vice-president; F. S. Pelton, secretary; Samuel K. Parker, treasurer; A. McCutcheon, Samuel Rastall, A. H. McLaughlin, trustees to serve two years; John L. Bancroft, O. S. Gauch, Otto Carqueville, to serve one year.

MR. F. K. TRACY, the genial and popular superintendent of the Chicago Newspaper Union, was recently presented by the employés of that establishment with a fine Elgin watch, cased in gold and handsomely engraved with the monogram of the recipient, and a suitable inscription. It was an honor worthily bestowed, as all who have the pleasure of Mr. Tracy's acquaintance will hear willing testimony to his uniform courtesy, gentlemanly bearing, and kind consideration to those placed under his charge.

As a large number of our readers know, it has long been the desire of the old-time printers of this city to form a social organization to be composed alike of employers and employés. With this object in view, a meeting was held in room 1, 191 South Clark street, on Tuesday evening, February 2. After a full interchange of opinion, the following committee was, on motion, appointed to extend invitations and make all necessary arrangements for a future meeting, at which temporary officers will be elected and a constitution submitted for adoption: A. C. Cameron, J. S. Thompson, M. J. Carroll, M. C. Misener, Samuel Rastall, John Buckie and Joel A. Kenney.

A NOVEL CHRISTMAS GIFT.—Mr. Joseph L. Firm, of La Fayette, foreman of the printing department of the Frank Leslie publishing house, was the recipient of a Christmas gift from Mrs. Leslie, in the form of an order for a web illustrated newspaper and book perfecting press. Mr. Firm, who is himself an inventor of some of the most valuable improvements in presses, has been connected with the Frank Leslie establishment for a long series of years, and the generous gift just bestowed upon him by its proprietor affords a conclusive proof that his services have been efficient and valuable. Mr. Firm has seven perfecting presses at present working successfully under his patents in this establishment.—*Jersey City Argus*.

NO doubt the many friends in this city of Joseph L. Firm, who had charge of the press department of the Chicago *Illustrated News*, just previous to the fire, will be pleased to learn of his good fortune. Joseph Firm and his running mate Sandy Sutherland, who did the artistic on the western edition of the *Chimney Corner*, were the first to instruct the Chicago pressmen in the intricacies of wood printing, and at the proper time Mr. Firm's inventions will be described.

THE RECENT TYPESETTING CONTEST.—The following are the grand totals made by the several contestants, the time occupied in composition being twenty-one hours:

NAMES.	Ems Set.	Time Correcting, Minutes.	Net Composition.
W. C. Barnes	40,675½	58	39,225½
*Joseph McCann	40,348½	101¾	37,804¾
Thos. C. Levy	36,640	105	34,015
Jos. M. Hudson	34,844½	37¼	33,913¼
Leo Monheimer	35,165	72¼	33,346¼
Clinton De Jarnatt	33,956½	103¾	31,362¾

The minion type used in the contest was from the office of the Chicago *Evening Mail*, which measured 15⅜ ems to the lower-case alphabet. One of the amusing incidents connected with the affair occurred on Sunday evening, during the last hour and a half of the race. Levy had started in to distance Hudson, the result between the two being very uncertain. Hudson had got through during the afternoon, and Levy was "plunging" along while laboring under intense excitement. His ears were stuffed with cotton batting in an endeavor to offset the confusion and noise arising from the compact crowd surging about him, while his black eyes bulged out as he rapidly but nervously snatched the type from the case. Soon the shrill voice of a female sounded above the din, declaring that she had been insulted, and the museum policeman coming to her rescue, discovered that she was intoxicated, and endeavored to pacify her. Instead of quieting her, however, she roundly abused the officer, and her voice rang out with the distinctness of a cornet, in an unintelligible harangue. Poor Levy was frantic. He stamped his feet, and at length in tones of

*McCann worked one-half hour less than the other contestants.

agony cried out, "For God's sake, gag her!" He eventually managed to secure third place, but there is no doubt that this obstreperous female cost him many valuable ems. In our next issue we shall present our readers with portraits of the contestants, together with the referee and proofreader, the group having been photograped in an elegant manner, and reduced in size adapted to the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. The contest so successfully carried out in Chicago is to be followed by similar trials of speed and workmanship in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where the champions, Barnes and McCann, will contend for supremacy with the local "rushers" of those cities.

QUITE an exciting scene occurred in the City Council on Monday evening, February 8. Two weeks previously that body had passed an order providing that in its opinion all printing for the municipal departments should be given to offices employing members of the typographical union, but as the city charter states that all such work shall be given to the lowest bidder, the council endeavored to evade the letter of the law, and abide by the spirit of its order, by providing that in case the lowest bid came from a non-union office (as was almost certain), any union establishment which would do the work at the same figures should have it. When the estimates were opened it was found, as anticipated, that the lowest was from a non-union office, upon which the representative of a union establishment, who was present, promptly offered to do the work at the same bid, and the matter was brought up before the council at its next meeting. The proposition was denounced by several of its members, who were evidently forgetful of the fact that if there was anything discreditable connected therewith it was the Council itself which was responsible therefor, as the printers and the representative of the union office had only acted in strict accordance with the previous order of that body. After a heated discussion pro and con, it was decided by a vote of twenty-one to ten that the union bidder was entitled to the work.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our friends in the Southwest are informed that the old established house, the St. Louis Printers' Supply Co., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, are duly accredited agents of THE INLAND PRINTER. They will receipt for subscriptions and also have it on sale at retail immediately after publication. We also wish to state that it can be purchased at retail from Matt. Reiner, *Herald* pressroom, Omaha, Neb.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE Union Printing Company, Lewiston, Maine, send a very neat letter-head and business card.

GOLDING & COMPANY, of Boston, have issued a series of cards worked in "Karnac," printed on one of their Chromatic presses, in the highest style of the art.

A. B. LAMBORN, La Crosse, Wisconsin, issues one of the neatest cards of the season, in colors. It is attractive and well proportioned, while the presswork is all that could be desired.

A NUMBER of letter-heads from Hull Holcomb, of Paris, Illinois, display some creditable designs, but the presswork is certainly not in keeping, in a single instance, with the composition.

JAS. MCMILLAN, 111 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, sends an office calendar, handsomely worked in gold and black. Its neatness of design, general attractiveness and execution entitle it to high praise.

A CONTRIBUTOR, well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, Mr. Chas. Burrows, of Schenectady, N. Y., furnishes a billhead which is really the work of an artist in design and execution.

AHRENS & SHERWOOD, Garrettsville, Ohio, are represented by a clean and neatly printed four page New Year's business greeting, the outside of which is embelished by the firm's card on a light slate-colored tint.

THE Commercial Publishing Company, 115 Jefferson Street, Detroit, has lately issued a small 28-page statement of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, which displays a great deal of ingenuity, each page being encircled by a different design of rule work, such as a shield, scroll, fan, horseshoe, palette, star, etc. There certainly is room for improvement in a number of the curves and miters, which somewhat detracts from their merits, but the title page in red, black and gold, on a light blue tint, is a very attractive piece of work.

THE business card, in colors, from R. S. Baird & Company, Milwaukee, is a very finely executed sample. Its features are distinct and harmonious, the rule work and coloring being especially commendable.

A. W. BOWRON, Ashland, Wisconsin, sends some specimens of letter-heads, etc., which, though unpretentious, reflect credit on the compositor. The propriety, however, of *crowding* with ornamental type is questionable, and the presswork is far from perfection.

A VARIED assortment of samples from the *Agitator* Printing and Publishing House, Wellsville, Pennsylvania, especially the bill-head of the firm, in colors, which is chaste, neat and effective, is worthy of especial commendation, and evinces the manipulation of a first-class job compositor.

FROM the Haskell Printing Company, of Atchison, Kansas, comes an odd and somewhat attractive business circular, though some of the many imps with which it is illustrated would appear to better advantage if the eyes were fixed on their work instead of staring into vacancy. Consistency is a jewel.

A VERY great improvement is noted in the supplemental specimens received from W. F. Leonard, Kamas, Utah, the business card in arborette, with border, worked, as we are informed, on a new Golding jobber, being a very praiseworthy effort, though we think the spacing between lines might be materially improved.

OGDEN BROS. & CO., Knoxville, Tennessee, send some very creditable specimens of rule work, worthy of more than a passing notice, because they have been executed without the use of either mitering or rule-bending machine. We trust they will fall into the hands of some apprentice who will put them to good use.

THE programme and admission ticket to the first annual ball of Erie Typographical Union, in colors, from the *Herald* job office, will do very well for the first celebration, but we shall expect something better for the second. The programme proper seems a little too crowded, and old Ben's attitude at his case is one we cannot commend.

IT is an old though trite saying that the bane and antidote go together. This is verified by the receipt of a goodly-sized bunch of samples of commercial printing received from the establishment of George W. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kansas, which we have examined with a good deal of pleasure. The general excellence displayed in all classes of work is worthy of especial commendation, much of it evincing talent of the highest order.

THE Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, have issued the Columbia Bicycle calendar, a work of art worthy of a place in any office, library or parlor. Each day of the year is given in a separate slip, with a cycling quotation of interest—in fact a miniature encyclopædia upon the universally utilized "steel of steel." The calendar is mounted upon heavy board, upon which is executed a combination of cycling scenes by G. H. Buck, of New York.

THE samples from R. M. Rulison, of Flushing, Michigan, claimed to be executed by a boy sixteen years of age, are of a character which lead us to believe that some are originals and some are copies, because the difference in the execution warrants this conclusion. The bad taste displayed in the circular of following a line of pica "Eastlake" with the catch line "of" in long primer antique extended, must be self evident. It is always best also to put the name of town and county in *plain* type instead of in hieroglyphics. The same objections apply to the card, but the note-head and envelope reflect credit on our young friend, even if they were copied or set up under a little coaching.

SEVERAL samples received too late for present mention are laid over, and will be noticed in our next issue.

MR. EDWIN A. WHITING, formerly superintendent of the Whiting Paper Mill No. 2, Holyoke, Massachusetts, died at Pomona, California, on Thursday morning, January 7, of consumption. Mr. Whiting was the son of W. B. Whiting, a brother of Congressman William Whiting, and was thirty-three years old. He was esteemed by all who knew him, and his death will be deplored by a wide circle of friends.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. E. Hamilton and M. Katz, manufacturers of Holly-wood type, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Katz retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of HAMILTON & BAKER.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The copartnership heretofore existing and carried on by Alexander Vanderburgh, Heber Wells and Mary Low, as executress of Henry M. Low, deceased, under the firm name of VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., at Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York, and at Paterson, New Jersey, has been dissolved by mutual consent, the said Mary Low withdrawing from the firm. The business will be continued by the said Alexander Vanderburgh and Heber Wells, under the same firm name, who will receive all debts and pay all liabilities due or owing by the late firm.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Cincinnati *Telegram* is putting in a new perfecting press.

A CHARTER has been granted Syracuse Pressmen's Union, No. 20.

AN expert typefounder can rub two sides of 287,000 agate type in six working days.

THE membership of Typographical Union, No. 80, increased fifty-five during the past year.

THE Manchester (N. H.) *Union* says one news agent sold 187,584 of its copies during 1885.

HARTFORD, CONN., now prohibits the selling of Sunday newspapers on the streets, after 10 A.M.

THE Public Printer is in favor of a restoration of the wages in the government printing-office.

FIVE typographical unions have recently been organized in the New England states, Lynn, Massachusetts, being the latest.

THE *Amerikai Nemzetor*, of New York, is the name of the only paper in the Magyar language published in this country.

TEN female compositors were recently admitted to the St. Louis Typographical Union, being a portion of the force recently employed on the *Post Dispatch*.

IN San Francisco a dozen Chinese firms have engaged in lithography, and in cheap work, as in label and card printing, are proving formidable competitors to the American printers.

MR. MELVIN, one of the proprietors of the Annapolis *Republican*, has secured the state printing for Maryland. His bid was $10,700, and he has given bonds in the sum of $25,000.

THE chancery court at Richmond, Virginia, has ordered the receiver of the *Whig*, a newspaper sixty-two years of age, to suspend its publication and find a market for the material heretofore used.

THE *Smiths* is the name of a new paper published by the Smiths' Publishing Company, of Richmond, Michigan. It is entirely a family affair, every item and article in it relating to persons bearing the name of Smith.

THE value of book, job and newspaper printing in New England, the Middle and Western States in 1860 reached $39,428,043, while the product of the same industries for the same states in 1850 was but $11,586,549.

AT a late meeting of the Reading Typographical Union resolutions were passed protesting against the passage of the international copyright bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by Senator Hawley, of Connecticut.

OF an average membership of one hundred and twenty-five during the year of 1885, the Kansas City Typographical Union did not lose a single member by death. It was not a very healthy place for union printers, either, the early part of the year.

A SCORE of newspaper publishers, editors and reporters located in New Jersey met in Jersey City on Saturday night, December 26, and organized the New Jersey Press Club. The following officers were selected: D. McAghon, president; C. W. Gesner, first vice-president; Albert Hoffman, second vice-president; William G. Gorman, recording secretary; J. P. McCormick, corresponding secretary; W. H. Wall, treasurer; J. B. Burr, librarian; board of managers: M. Mullone, Z. K. Pangborn, W. E. Sackett, Hugh F. McDermott and Joseph M. Noonan.

THE Detroit Typographical Union, at its last regular monthly meeting, elected Thomas H. Renshaw delegate to the thirty-fourth session of the International Typographical Union. The election of the second delegate will take place at the February meeting.

THE *Justice*, a morning daily paper at Burlington, Iowa, was recently sold at constable's sale for $790, to satisfy a mortgage. The *Justice* has been run as a labor paper, and was bid in by the Knights of Labor, who expect to continue it under a new management.

THE Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says Eben D. Thompson, a compositor on that paper, in six nights' work, recently distributed and set 83,400 ems, straight matter, nonpareil type, and his proof was of the best. There is probably an error in the first figure, however.

ON the 28th ult. the Atlanta *Constitution* gave a banquet in that city in honor of its correspondents, three hundred in number, from all parts of the Union. They were all present as guests of the *Constitution*, their traveling expenses, etc., being paid by that paper.

AT the last meeting of Union 58, Portland, Oregon, the following officers were reëlected for the ensuing year: Frank C. Baker, president; E. A. Bridgeman, vice-president; W. F. Osburn, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Humphrey, recording and corresponding secretary; J. Henry Brown, sergeant-at-arms.

THERE are in the United States today one hundred and fifty newspapers and magazines published by men of color. The newspapers are issued weekly and the magazines quarterly. The most conspicuous and influential of these publications is issued in New York, and has a circulation of 9,000 copies.

AT a meeting of the St. Louis Pressmen's Union No. 6, held January 12, the following officers were installed: Geo. Meinz, president; Otto Kalbitz, vice-president; J. Dickbrader, financial secretary; Ed. Gayou, corresponding secretary; Wm. Hamlin, recording secretary; Henry Klein, sergeant-at-arms; Executive Committee, Geo. Schalz, L. Slenger, J. Thomas; delegates to Trades Assembly, Geo. Meinz, J. Fred. Barth.

A CORRESPONDENT in Montpelier, Vermont, under date of January 27, 1886, writes: Having noticed many instances of rapid typesetting, I thought the following might prove of interest to your readers: G. L. Lawrence, pressman in the *Argus and Patriot* office, who has not worked at the case for a number of years, set, on January 26, a little over 3,250 ems solid brevier in one hour and fifty minutes. George Blair, foreman in said office, is authority for this statement. Beat it if you can.

FOREIGN.

A NEW illustrated Parisian daily has made its appearance. It is an eight page sheet.

THE periodical with the largest circulation in Great Britain is *Lloyd's Weekly*—650,000 per week.

For the first time in the history of Japan a lady writer has been taken on the editorial staff of one of the best newspapers in Tokio.

THE Hamburg Typographical Association, in conjunction with the local Historical Society, is organizing an exhibition of typographic curiosities and of old and modern printing plant.

THE first periodical, the *Echo de Perse*, a semi-official paper, has made its first appearance in Persia. The journal, printed in French at Teheran, is said to enjoy the patronage of the czar.

HERE is one novelty of Mexican journalism: The *Rio Bravo*, of Laredo de Tamaulipas, says it received three letters calling upon it to attack General Manuel Gonzales and his administration in its columns, and that in one of the letters $200 was inclosed.

THE first paper in Siberia was published in 1857 at Irkutsk, as the *Irkutsk Government Gazette*, which never printed more than 500 copies. The paper with "the widest circulation" is now the *Sibia* published for the first time in 1875, and printing, according to its own statement, 1,218 copies.



THE AMBUSCADE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE New York *Lithographer* is the name of a new semi-monthly journal devoted to lithography and the graphic arts, which made its first appearance December 19.

TO CLEAN BRASS RULES.—When verdigris gathers on the face of brass rule, and it won't print sharp, take a little diluted oxalic acid and wash the face. Never scrape it with a knife.

ERASTUS BROOKS says in the *Journalist:* "In my forty-five years of journalistic experience, I have witnessed the rise and decline of one hundred and twenty-five daily newspapers in New York City. Of these only six remain."

THE reason why the London *Times* was first called the "Thunderer" was in ironical allusion to a paragraph contributed by Captain Sterling, commencing: "We *thundered* forth the other day an article on the subject of social and political reform."

A NEW paper-cutting machine has been put on the market in France, and it is claimed for it that it will cut flat paper on four sides at once; folded papers, blank-books, etc., on three, and always cut two bundles at once. It is called *La Vitesse.*

PRINTING was introduced into Connecticut in 1709, by William Short, from Boston, who set up a press at New London. The first book said to have been printed in the colony is entitled the "Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline," dated 1710.

COMPLIMENTARY COLORS.—Select several cards of different colors, and in the center of each fasten, by a little mucilage, a small round piece of black paper. Place over the card thus prepared a piece of thin white tissue paper. The variety of hues which the black assumes is very amusing.

THE Massachusetts Suburban Press Association met in Boston recently to discuss the respective merits of the folio and quarto newspapers. We are of the opinion that the folio, when it reaches a size above eight columns to the page, has no merits. The quarto is the proper thing.—*Franklin Sentinel.*

A WELL known citizen of Burlington, Iowa, has appended to his will a bequest of $100 to the newspaper man, who will write at his death, the neatest and best obituary notice, his wife to constitute the committee of award. It is said that the reporters are anxious that the clause be made operative at once.

A BELT traveling 800 feet per minute will safely transmit one horse-power for each inch in width if the pulleys are both the same diameter and the belt laps over one-half of each; but if the belt laps on but one-quarter of either pulley's circumference, then it would have to travel 1,230 feet per minute to transmit a horse-power for each inch in width.

PATRICK O'ROURKE, who for forty-four years was connected with the New York *Tribune*, died lately, aged 71. He became associated with Horace Greeley in the *Log Cabin* in 1840, and assisted in issuing the first number of the *Tribune* in 1841. His death leaves Thomas N. Rooker the sole survivor of the original proprietors now engaged on the *Tribune.*

RICE paper is made from a tree which is a native of China. It grows seven feet high, with branches 20 feet in circumference, while drooping like magnificent plumes in regular form are 12 or 14 white pinnacles, three feet in length. The stem seldom grows more than four inches and is filled with a beautiful white pith, and it is from this that the celebrated rice paper is manufactured.

TYPEFOUNDERS vary the proportions of lead and antimony in type according to the sizes to be cast. The scale is somewhat as follows: Common type metal consists of nine parts lead to one of antimony; six or seven of lead and one of antimony for large type; five of lead and one of antimony for middle sized type; four lead and one antimony for small type, and three lead to one antimony for the smaller sizes.

PRINTING-INK appears, when on white paper, blacker and colder than on tinted paper; while on yellow or tinted paper it appears pale and without density. For taking printing-ink most perfectly, a paper should be chosen that is free from wood in its composition, and, at the same time, one that is not too strongly glazed. Wood paper is said to injure the ink through the nature of its composition. Its materials are very absorbent of light and air, and its ingredients go badly with color. Pale glazed or enameled paper, on the other hand, brings out color brilliantly.

A PAPER was recently read before one of the foreign chemical societies, in which the writer showed that filter paper, ordinarily so weak, can be rendered tough, and at the same time pervious to liquids, by immersing it in nitric acid of relative density, 1.42, then washing it in water. The product is different from parchment paper made with sulphuric acid, and it can be washed and rubbed like a piece of linen.

THE pretty custom of getting up Christmas trees for poor printers' orphans has been most effectually carried out by two different printers' committees at Vienna. According to the last weekly reports published, one of them had collected 874 florins, and the other 756 florins, together about £160. Besides the money, picture books and different kinds of stationery have been contributed by some of the Vienna publishers.

BY means of a new and ingenious machine, wood intended for paper pulp is shaved off so finely that it is ready to go at once into the boiler. The machine takes a log twelve inches in length, which it revolves at a speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute, and a sharp cutter shaves off a shaving so thin that it would take 750 of them to make an inch, a nicety of execution which may be judged of by the fact that 200 sheets of ordinary paper are required to make an inch.

A GERMAN manufacturer suggests the manufacture of sheets of drawing paper with gummed edges; so that, when the sheet is to be used, it will only be requisite to dampen it all over in the usual way (say with a sponge), and then to press the edges down on the board. The sheet is next covered, weighted and allowed to dry. He claims that the paper is thus strained more readily and evenly, and will not buckle up, nor will the edges frill as in the case when the gum is fresh.

AT the beginning of 1885, 4,092 papers of all denominations were published in France and its colonies, and no fewer than 1,586 of them were issued at Paris. Next to the metropolis in the number of papers followed the Department du Nord (Lille), with 130; then Bouches-du-Rhone (Marseilles), with 97; Gironde (Bordeaux), with 91; Seine Inferieure (Havre), with 83; Rhone (Lyons), with 78; Alpes Maritimes with 63. Of political papers Paris publishes 87, whilst the provinces show the respectable number of 1,360.

THERE are twenty-two letterpress printing-offices in the island of Java, and in nearly all private offices the work, even composition, is done by Chinese, under the management of Dutchmen, while the government office gives occupation to European workmen only, with the rank of employés. The town of Batavia possesses six letterpress and two lithographic offices; of the rest there are five at Soerabaja, four at Samarang, two at Soerakarta, and the remaining five are distributed in five different towns. The island of Sumatra can only boast of two, and Celebes of one printing-office.

AN ACQUISITION.

The following humorous announcement appears in Golding & Co's Bulletin of Novelties for February, a pamphlet issued by that firm from their printers' supply house, 179 to 199 Fort Hill square, Boston:



TAKE WARNING!

This is the picture of a new employé of ours, who is hired to assault the following varieties of humanity:

The man who sends in roller cores, old type, etc., without putting his name on the package.

The man who sends in old type mixed with horseshoe nails, brass, leads, and tomato cans.

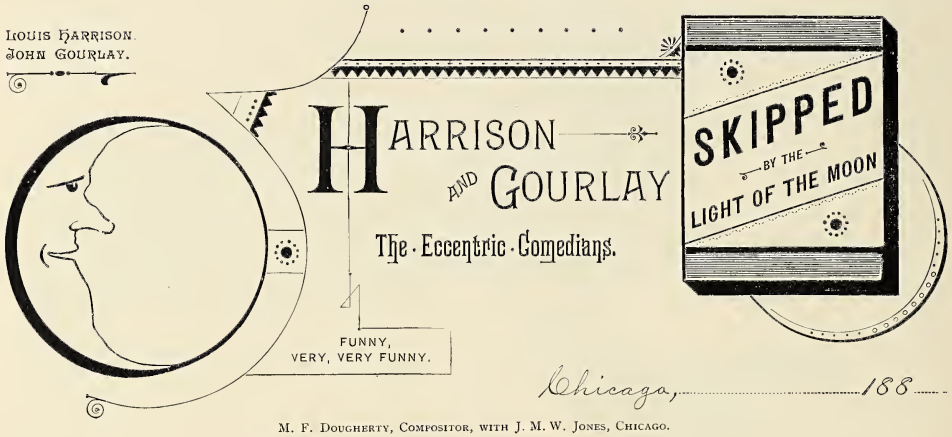
The man who sends in an order [thank you!] and asks a dozen questions on the same sheet. [Put your questions on a separate sheet, if you please.]

The man who thinks he sends a sample, and doesn't.

The man who takes six months to get his order ready, and wants his press and outfit in six hours.

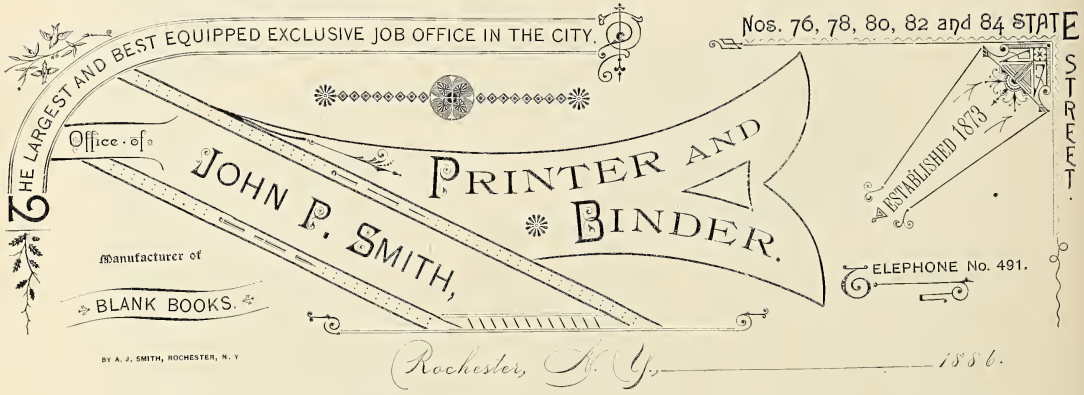
THE INLAND PRINTER would like to utilize his services in connection with some parties whose request for a *sample copy* comes around regularly each month. Take warning!

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



M. F. Dougherty, Compositor, with J. M. W. Jones, Chicago.

APPRENTICE'S SPECIMEN.



BUSINESS NOTICES.

We sincerely regret to state that since our last publication the well known establishment of Crosscup & West, of Philadelphia, specimens of whose workmanship have often been admired by our readers, has been burned to the ground. It is now temporarily located at 14 North Seventh street. Parties indebted to the firm are requested to send them a statement of account, with check in settlement of same.

The Van Everen Library Numbers, perforated and gummed like postage stamps, from one inch face to a quarter of an inch, and under, are the cheapest and most perfect in the market. Their adjustable book covers, for colleges, schools, societies and libraries, are the only supplementary covers that can be successfully and inexpensively used on the varying sizes of school and library books. Send for price list to 116 Nassau street, Room 8, New York.

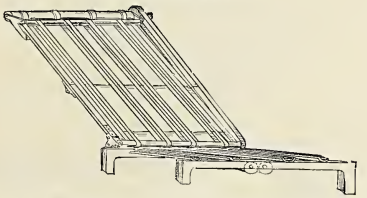
A Prosperous Firm.—We learn it is the intention of the firm of Messrs. Hamilton & Baker, manufacturers of the well known Holly-Wood Type at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, to enlarge their business during the coming year to at least double its present capacity. They propose to manufacture a full line of printers' wood material, including cases, cabinets, reglet, furniture, labor-saving furniture and reglet cases, cutting sticks for paper cutters, borders, rule, etc. Their factory is one of the best arranged in the country, being splendidly lighted, and heated by steam, while the machinery used is from their own designs, and was built expressly for their business. Thirty hands are constantly employed, who are under the immediate supervision of J. E. Hamilton.

THE MOSS ENGRAVING COMPANY.

This institution, located at Pearl street, New York, probably the largest of the kind in the world, and whose work is favorably known throughout the country, is prepared to reproduce a perfect fac-simile of any drawing, on steel, wood or lithographic engraving, old or new, in a very short time and at a comparatively small cost, doing the work with the exquisite finish only possible by means of photography.

Notwithstanding its present proportions, Mr. Moss, who is an untiring student and experimenter in the line of his business, is constantly making valuable improvements and extensions. With the aid of his son, R. B. Moss, he has recently perfected a method of producing engraved relief plates direct from photographs and wash drawings, thus avoiding the necessity of having such pictures first drawn with a pen. Some of these productions are marvels of perfection, and in their delicacy and depth of color approach steel engravings.

TO PRINTERS.



The above illustration represents an attaching device for connecting newspaper folders with the press; a patent for same, No. 331,762, having been granted to R. T. Brown, of this city, on the 8th day of December, 1885. The patent covers as follows: "In a sheet-carrier attachment for folding machines, the combination in the frame, or table, that spans the space between the printing-press and folding machine, the hinges joining the upper and lower half of said table in a manner whereby the two parts will fold with their under sides together; also a hinge, joining the lower portion of table in such a manner as to allow the attachment to be folded back upon the folding machine."

Also, on the 14th day of July, 1885, Mr. Brown was granted a patent, No. 322,344, covering on still another attachment, to wit: "In an attachment for connecting a printing-press and a folding machine, the combination of a table which spans the space between said machines and two sets of conveyor rolls, between which the sheets pass."

This information is given to not only explain the devices, but inform those contemplating the purchase of attached folders, that we are the sole owners of said patents, all others being infringements, and, therefore, liable for damages. Our attorneys have been instructed to bring suit against those manufacturing without permission, and while we desire to avoid annoyance to those who have been innocent purchasers in the past, we shall do all we can to protect our rights in the future.

We devote our entire time to the manufacture of folding machines; employ the most skilled labor, and strive in every way to improve this class of printers' machinery. This all costs money, and we feel assured that printers generally will appreciate our efforts to not only produce the most improved machinery, but advocate protection, on our part, of our rights. Yours respectfully,

Brown Folding Machine Co.

Erie, Pa., February 1, 1886. W. Downing, *Manager*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, flat; prospects, not enconraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, nine hours, $15 per week; job printers, per week, $16 and $18.

Columbus.—State of trade, very good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14. Every one employed. No one complaining.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The boycott on the *Democrat* is being vigorously pushed.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. There is no demand for newspaper men, but jobwork is plenty.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Every newspaper office in the city is in the union.

Joliet.—State of trade, medium; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. There is no difficulty at present, but may have something different to report next month.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Mobile.—State of trade, at a stand still; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No existing difficulty, except our inability, so far, to abolish the use of "boiler plates" on two of the dailies.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, tolerably good; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. We have been purging some of the union offices, and putting the boycott on all rat offices, and have made good headway.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Sioux City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull for two or three months; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and $16.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Tramps occasionally get subbing for a day or two.

Springfield.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The union is making strenuous efforts to bring unfair offices to time.

Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15.80. Both morning and evening papers (non-union) are being boycotted.

Toronto.—State of trade, slightly better; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 32½ cents; job printers, per week, $11. The boycott on the *Mail* is having a telling effect.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 or $15.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½ cents; job printers, per week, $16.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A big bargain for $4,000 cash. Good book and job office in Chicago, with two cylinder presses, power paper cutter and plenty of material for doing good work. This is a splendid chance for a good man to get an established trade and make money. None but those who mean business need answer. Reason for selling, want out-door work on account of health. Address TH. G., No. 96 Eleventh street, Chicago.

HOW MUCH CASH will you give for a nearly new job printing office that will inventory about $2,400? Steam; 3 presses, paper cutter, good assortment display type, etc. Office complete. In large manufacturing city in Wisconsin. Address FRANCIS, care INLAND PRINTER.

PARTNER wanted to extend the business of a good book and job office, with cylinder and job presses. Good opening for a practical man. For particulars address, R. C., INLAND PRINTER.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A city house requires a proofreader of skill and ability, who must be a practical printer, competent to run a busy job printing office. A good salary will be paid, and correspondence from first-class men only solicited. Applications to state age, experience, and any information that may be desired to impart bearing on the character and qualifications of applicant. Unquestionable references will be required. Address READER, care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

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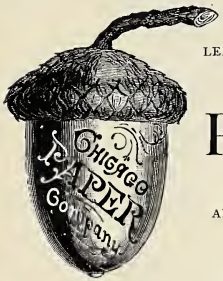


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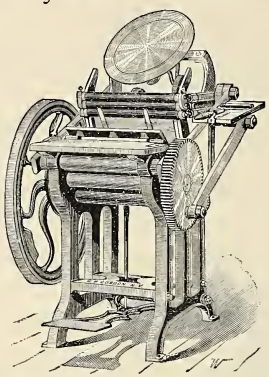
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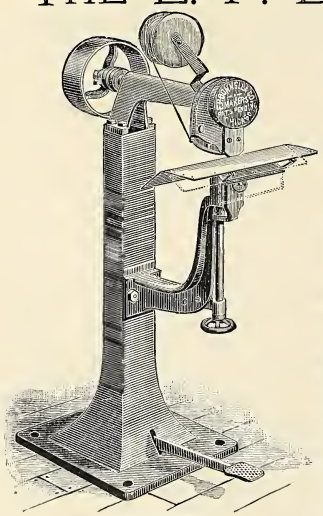
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Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

IN offering this valuable and simple WIRE STITCHING MACHINE to the Trade, we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **forms, drives and clinches a staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back, center or saddle.

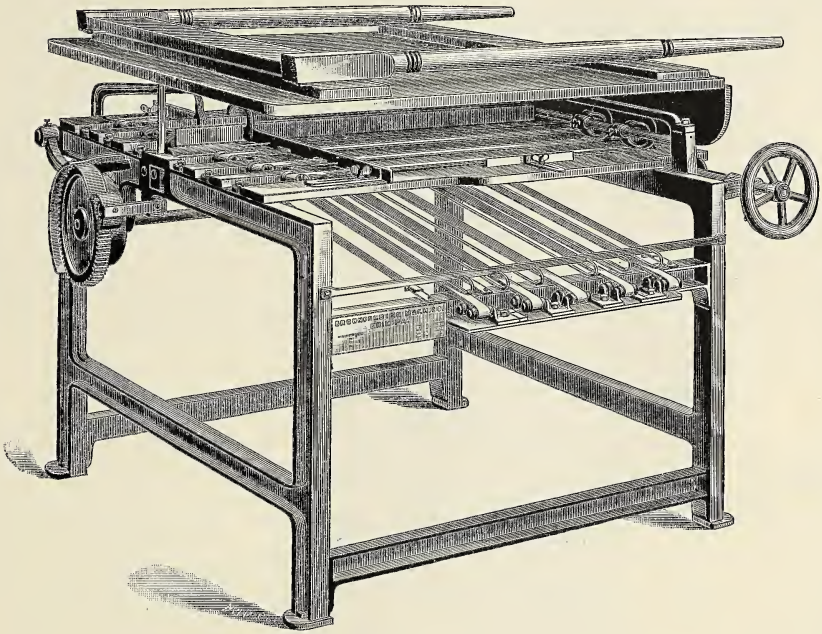
The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **100 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. The staple can be lengthened or shortened while machine is running, always making a perfect staple. This stitcher works finely on **Pamphlet Calendar Work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements, and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread. The simplicity of this machine is **wonderful,** and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. They have given the highest satisfaction. All iron and steel. Weight, 250 pounds.

PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, No. 1, - - - $175.00
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BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, 25 Cents.

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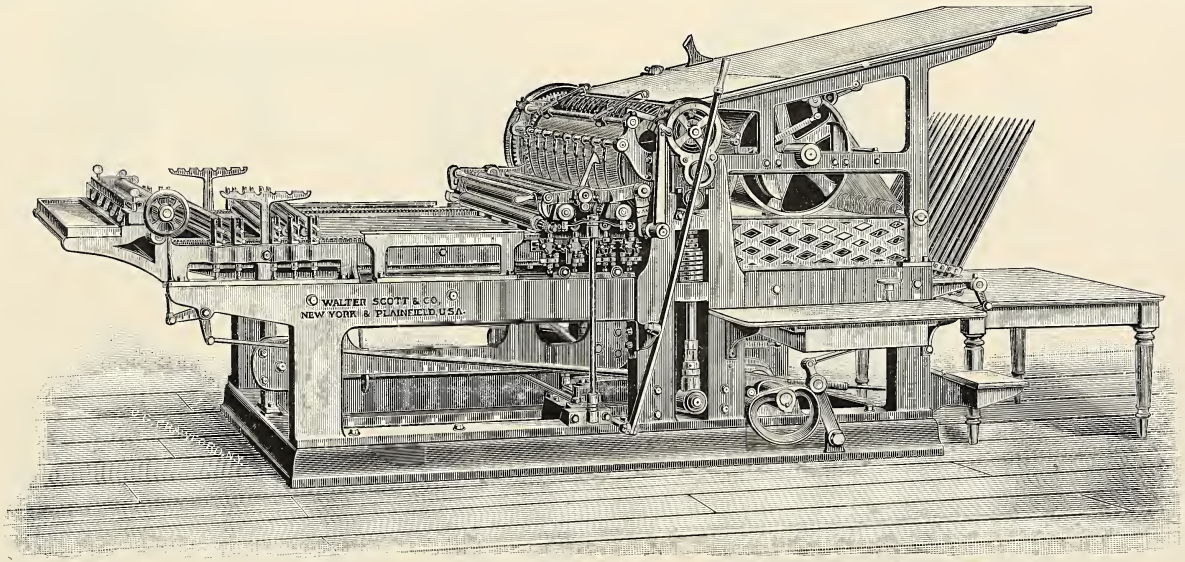


Designed to fold blank-book work and other single fold work. Will fold five sheets of heavy Ledger paper at one time, delivering by fly or in packer, as may be desired. Cut shows table folded back on machine when not in use. Can be attached to press for newspaper work. For further particulars write

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The Scott Two-Revolution Printing Machine.



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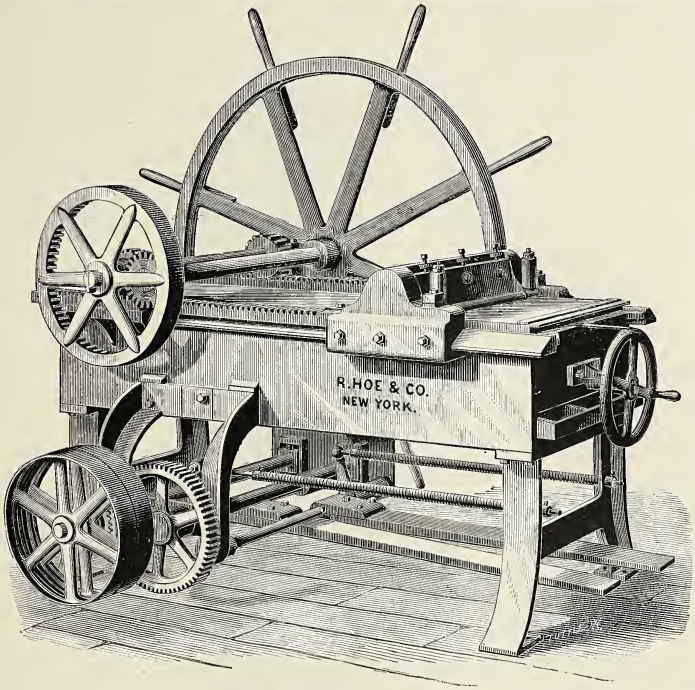
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POWER

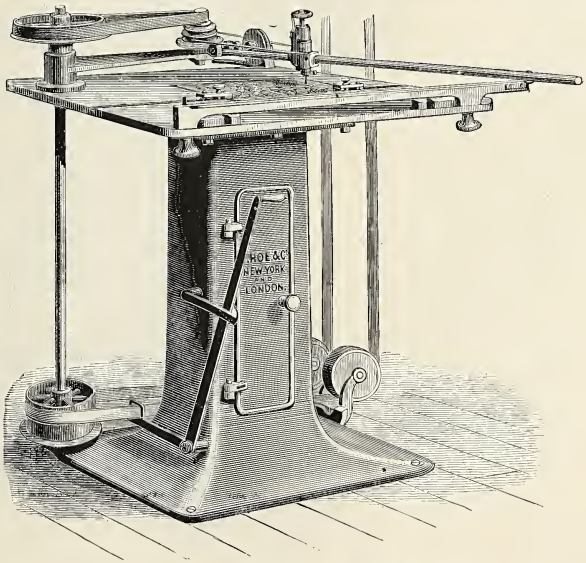
Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.

Routing Machine.

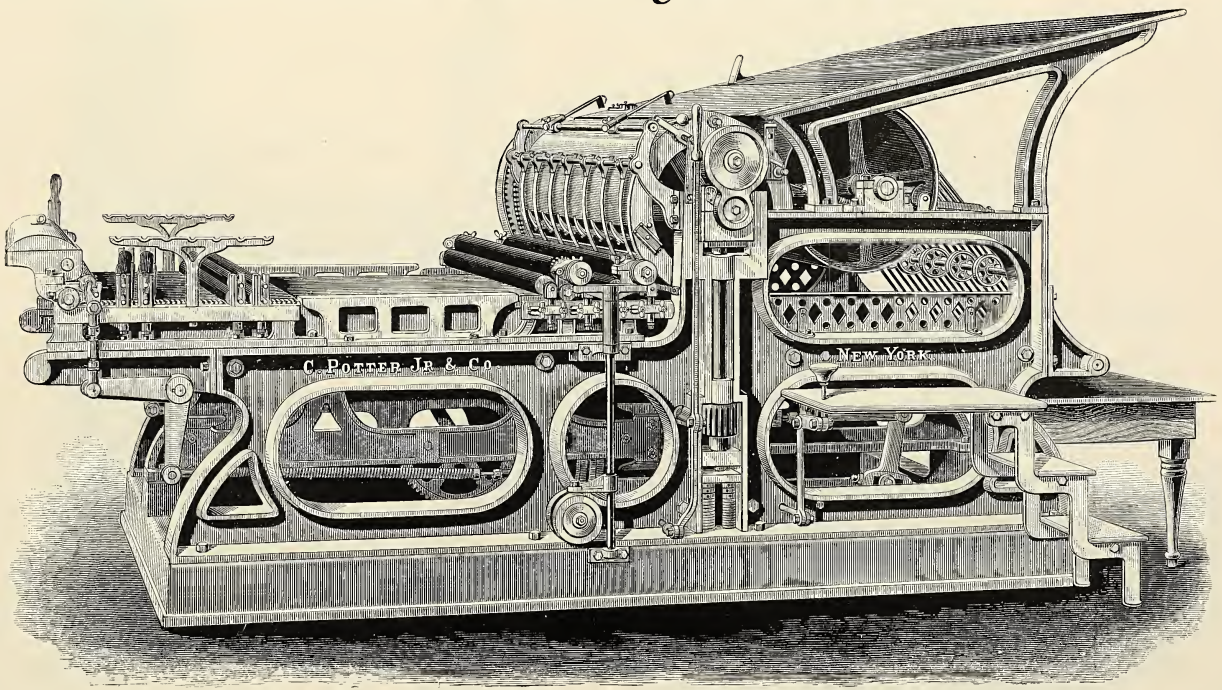
This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 6. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1886. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

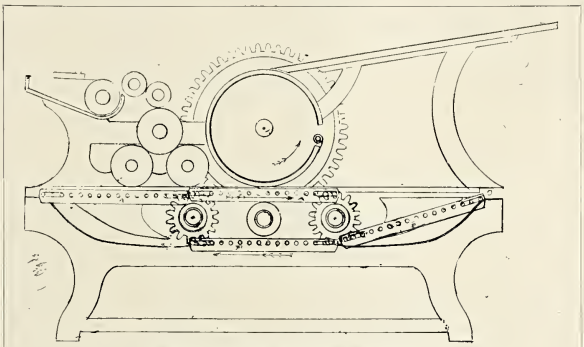
BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

AT Marcellus Falls, New York, resides Joel G. Northrup, now in his 79th year,

"Like a flower in bloom by the wayside
Unseen by the hurrying throng."

Almost half a century has elapsed since this talented man began experimenting on improvements in the printing-press. On the 30th day of September, 1842, his first patent was issued, while the last bears date of July 21, 1885.

The deplorable condition of country printers, owing to the lack of adequate press facilities at the time of which we write, may be judged by the fact that a premium was offered for a press to answer their requirements. Through the kindness of S. B. Champion, editor of the *Mirror*, Stamford, New York, we are enabled to offer the following interesting facts. From a circular of the Northrup Press Company, brown with age, which he kindly sends, we quote this extract from the New York *Tribune*, March 1, 1851:



NORTHRUP PRESS, ROTATING BEDS, 1843.

Great improvements on the power press have been made in the last twenty years, until speed has been abundantly obtained, but this speed is obtained at enormous expense. * * * There is a manifest need of some intervening link between the hand press and the present power press; some machine which, without costing a competence, will enable the publishers of country journals to strike off 1,500 to 3,000 copies during the day at moderate expense. Such is the conviction of the most experienced printers, and on the strength of which we are authorized by George Bruce, Esq., to offer a premium of $1,000 to the first inventor who shall construct and submit for judgment a press which will throw off 500 large imperial sheets per hour and can be sold for $500. We believe this can be done, and know that its accomplishment will be of great service to the public. * * * A committee of competent persons will be chosen to examine competing presses and make the award. It is unnecessary to add the patent of the successful press ought to secure its inventor a moderate fortune.

In response to this proposition American ingenuity at once submitted an entirely original machine, which, while its inventor failed to obtain the coveted reward, yet so fully were the stipulations met in every essential that one of them has been in continuous service for just thirty years! Mr. Champion, the owner of this press, says it has during all this time printed the *Mirror*, a copy of which he kindly sends (and which, by the way, is beautifully printed), averaging 5,000 impressions per week, besides his jobwork, and so acceptably he has no desire to exchange it. No greater compliment could be paid to its inventor than this. Among the historic documents sent we find a small cut of the press, which, unfortunately, is so dim it is impossible to photograph, and after diligent but unsuccessful search in all parts of the country for one, we obtained a drawing from Mr. Northrup, which we present herewith.

The writer is indebted to Charles Gamewell, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the International Typographical Union, through whose efforts Mr. Northrup has been induced, amid his deep affliction and sorrow, occasioned by the death of his wife, to make the following contribution:

My first experiment was in 1842, at Cortland, New York. My idea was to produce a rotating movement by returning the type beds upon an under track, each form being placed upon a separate bed by itself; thus while one form was receiving the impression the other was returning by the lower track. I made a rude model representing a flat or platen

impression press, with intermittent motion of the type beds, each of which in turn remained stationary to receive the impression of the platen. In my application for a patent I claimed the principle was adapted to a cylinder press also. The patent was issued September 30, 1842. I made a small model with wooden frames and cylinder, and exhibited it at the fair of the American Institute at Niblo's in October, 1842. It attracted a great deal of attention from the crowd, as I printed a diminutive sheet upon the little press. An old press builder by the name of Fairman became interested in it and induced the Hoes to inspect it. Mr. Hoe having remarked that he could see nothing in it worthy of note, Mr. Fairman said to him: "Sir, notwithstanding the crudeness of that model it contains a most valuable principle we as press-builders have overlooked, and which will some day be used to print from a continuous web of paper."

The following winter I built a medium cylinder press, which worked well, and then one of cap size, a very tidy little machine; this I took to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Messrs. Wheeler, Young & Co., of that place, commenced the manufacture of them under a royalty. The first one was ordered by Pomeroy & Nichol, proprietors of the *Republican and Farmer*. That machine had four beds, each holding one page of the paper, and run in pairs. The first pair held the first and fourth pages, the other pair holding the second and third. The sheets were fed to the cylinder endways, and were delivered by a fly-boy. Thus the sheets lay in the pile alternately outside and inside, and in feeding them through the second time, the paper being turned, this order was reversed. This press printed that paper in a satisfactory manner from 1843 to 1856, when, owing to the enlargement of the paper, it was exchanged, and finally became worn out in an office in Stamford, Connecticut.

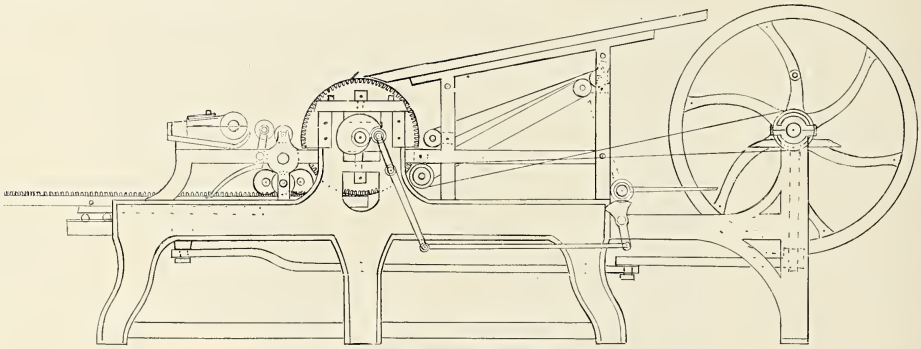
Messrs. Kenney, Marsh & Barns, then about to start a daily morning paper to be called the Syracuse *Star*, ordered a medium press of this pattern, with one type bed. This press I built in the shop of Bethnel Morehouse in April, 1843. It cost some $600, and was used by them for three years, when, increasing the size of the paper, they exchanged for an Adams. This was the first daily paper in Syracuse. Patrick Eagan, then publishing the *Standard*, printed a notice of the machine, and in looking over his files recently observed it. If possible I will secure a transcript.

Mr. Northrup manfully refers to the defects of this press, which will be apparent from the cut taken from a sketch which he kindly furnished. He states the impressional force was received by the central shaft, upon which the beds rolled—note, the press was narrow, and this shaft rigid. The beds changed contact from one driving shaft to the other while on the impression; hence, any inaccuracy of the gearing would cause a slur. Only one of the rollers covered the full form, the other but half. The racks were placed at the sides of each bed, with projecting gibs fitted to slides in the frame, giving the eccentric motion up and down the inclines, as shown. This peculiar device is the basis of his latest patent, which we hope to explain in connection with the web system.

I exhibited a medium press at the Institute fair at Niblo's, in 1845, which was awarded a silver medal, and in 1866 I found this same machine at work in New Haven, and had a job printed upon it, copies of which I still have. Wheeler & Co. discontinued the business, and being without means myself, the thing died. Subsequently I took out a patent on a press for printing on both sides of a sheet. This was a vertical press with two beds and two platens, the impressions being given on one side as it ascended, and the other in descending.

THE NORTHRUP COUNTRY PRESS.

In the year 1851, Mr. Bruce, the New York typefounder, offered a premium of $1,000 to any person who would produce the best press for the country printer, specifying that it should not weigh over three thousand pounds, the cost not to exceed $500; that it should be able to produce five hundred impressions per hour, and that it should have all the appendages of a Napier press. Wm. Jackson, postmaster of Syracuse, New York, sent the notice to me and proposed to pay for the press if I would design it. The Phœnix Foundry Co. built it under my direction, and we were testing it at the time that "Jerry got away from his captors."



NORTHRUP COUNTRY PRESS, 1852.

I wrote to Mr. Bruce a few days before the 1st of October, that I had a press nearly ready, and would be in New York with it in a few days. I arrived there with the press on the 7th of October, and called on Mr. Bruce to inquire where the exhibition would be held. He said he did not know anything about it, that his proposition required the press to be in New York on the 1st of October, and a committee would examine it in the course of the month; he also said the committee was dismissed at four o'clock on the first of the month, and that he did not expect to pay anybody the $1,000. He got up the competition, and the press produced was what he wanted for the purpose of benefiting the printer and not the machinist.

He treated me with such contempt I appealed to the committee, which was composed of the following gentlemen, namely: Daniel Fanshaw, chairman; Horace Greeley, of New York; Thurlow Weed and Joel Munsel, of Albany; Mr. Murphy, of Baltimore, and several others whose names are forgotten.

Mr. Fanshaw advised me to take it to the Castle Garden, where the Institute fair was in progress, and when ready to work he would examine it. He was so pleased with its operation that he suggested its removal to a private room up town, and got forms and paper to submit it to a practical test. The committee gave me a certificate that I had met the requirements of Bruce's proposition, *except not being there on the first of the month;* but that the press was far better than his specifications called for, and was worth more money and capable of much more work.

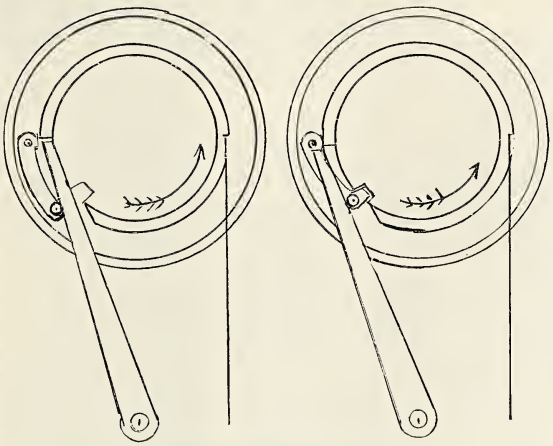
CERTIFICATE OF THE BRUCE COMMITTEE.

In March, 1851, George Bruce, Esq., typefounder of the city of New York, realizing the necessity of having a newly constructed printing-press for the trade which could print five hundred per hour, and be sold for $500, offered a premium of $1,000 to the person who might invent such a press. Said machine to be put up in New York by the 1st of October, 1851. He also appointed a committee to decide which press was entitled to the award. As no press was ready for exhibition on that day, the proposition and the duty of the committee was brought to a close. But within a few days Joel G. Northrup, a machinist of Syracuse, New York, has called the attention of the late committee to the examination and work of a press of his invention and build, in consequence of Mr. Bruce's proposal. Said press is in workmanship strong and not likely to get out of order, and seems to us *exactly* the press required, with one exception—the cost, which is $100 more than the specification. Said press can print one thousand per hour instead of five hundred, as specified by Mr. Bruce. We, therefore, the members of the late committee, have given cheerfully this certificate to the inventor.

D. Fanshaw, New York. E. B. Clayton, New York.
Henry Ludwig, New York. Oliver Bros., New York,
R. Craighead, New York. for Murphy & Co., Baltimore.
John Windt, New York. Thurlow Weed, Albany.
Joel Munsel, Albany.

This certificate was published in the New York *Tribune*, together with Greeley's editorial comments, and the result was before I had got a company organized and one press built, I had thirty orders.

The company was composed of Chas. A. Wheaton, secretary and treasurer; Joel G. Northrup, president and superintendent; Jared W. Fitch, capitalist, Wm. Jackson and George Walters, directors. We had a very successful run for about three years, and constructed about two hundred presses, some of which were placed in prominent offices, such as the Chicago *Tribune*, Detroit *Tribune*, Rochester *Union* and *Fred Douglass' Paper*, Toledo *Blade*, etc.; the southern states were full of them, while sixteen were shipped to Canada. At this stage of our operations Mr. Wheaton contracted to build the Blue Ridge railroad of North Carolina, and every dollar of our funds went into that enterprise, and the company was sunk beyond the possibility of resurrection.



NORTHRUP PRESS STOP MOTION.

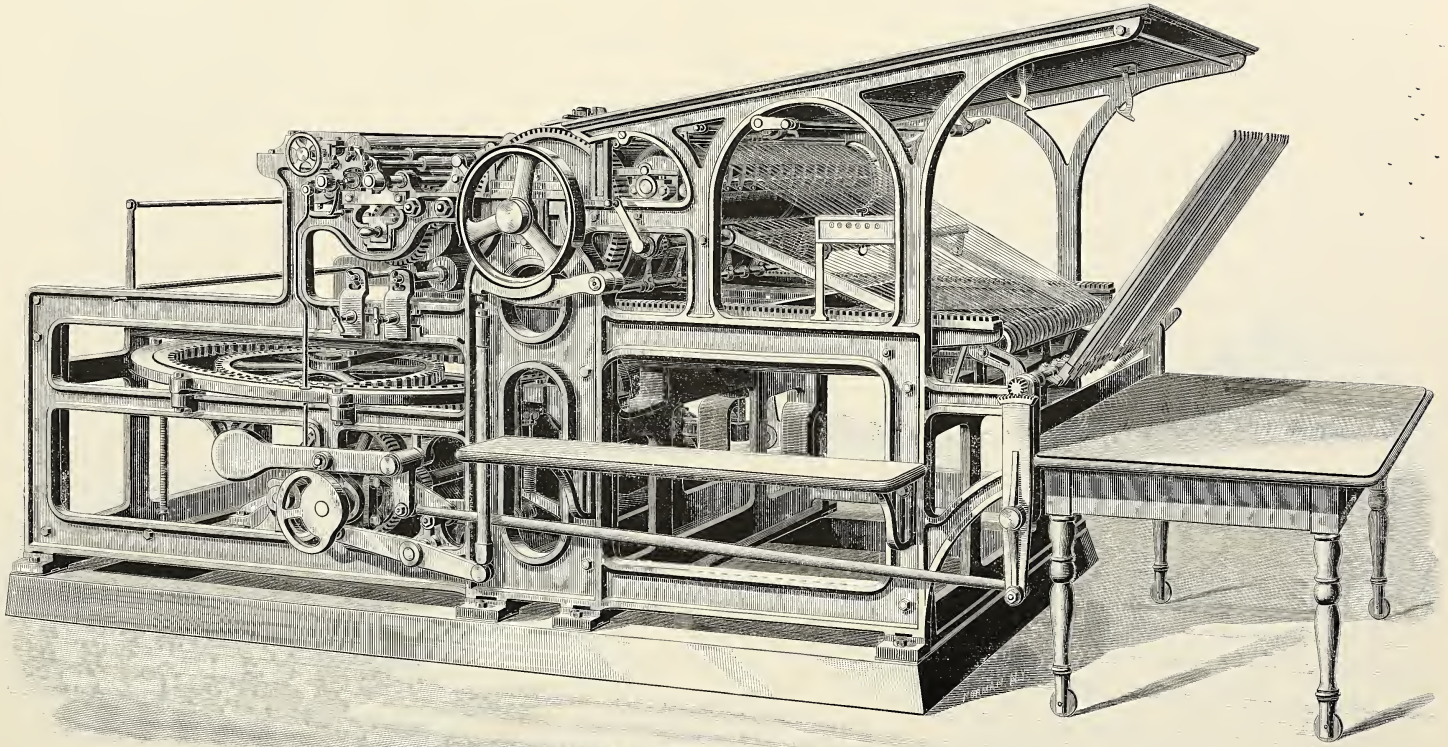
During this time I had patented two distinct job presses, each of which possessed some merit, but neither came into general use. Subsequently I withdrew from the company and removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and began the construction of the chain movement press, the object of which was to avoid the jar of the stop cylinder. Having put one in the office of the New Haven *Register* and *Courier and Journal* (both offices combined at the back door), which was run day and night on both papers, I soon found the chain increased in length, and at once adopted the Napier rack and mangle movement. One evening after the afternoon edition was printed, my son-in-law, J. D. Mather, and myself took possession of the press, and laying upon our backs all night, drilled the holes and fitted on the new movement, by which Mr. Stiles, the pressman, was enabled to print the morning edition *complete on time!* Thus, between 7 o'clock and 5 in the morning, we had with ratchets drilled and tapped half-inch holes aggregating twenty-one inches draft of solid iron without one moment's delay to either paper. This movement was then attached to all presses so far constructed, except the *True Witness* of Montreal, and that of Henry Crouch, of Galena, Illinois. I built a double cylinder for the Boston *Post*, a drum for the Syracuse *Journal*, one for Binghampton, and three others for Indianapolis, Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio, all of which had the Napier movement. I have been thus explicit, because one Granger had continued to build the drum press with chain movement, under my name, but without my consent, and by which I was blamed for their failure.

At the back end of this machine, at convenient height for hand power, the driving shaft was placed, with a large balance wheel on one end and a small gear on the other, to operate the fly. In the center a small miter gear meshed into a larger one on a vertical shaft having a large horizontal crank on the lower end near the floor. To a wrist pin on this crank a long rod was connected, the other end of which was attached to a crab on the lower side of the bed. A loose gear, provided with a strong pawl, run on the cylinder shaft and meshed into a rack on the bed. A latch held the cylinder with the nippers half way open on the return of the bed. This was lifted by a strong steel pin on the pawl at the moment it engaged the ratchet, and thus the cylinder and gear were firmly locked together during the forward or printing stroke. This same pin drove the latch home to stop the cylinder after printing by striking one side or the top, and disengaged it by passing under it when moving in the opposite direction, both actions occurring at the dead points of the crank. Strings or tapes passed around the cylinder and conveyed the sheet to the delivery tapes under the feed board; these tapes were driven by a belt from the driving shaft; the fly deposited the sheets on a platform just above the connecting rod pit. Thus the machine was very low, but somewhat longer than an ordinary press, since the power was applied just outside the fly table. Owing to its peculiar construction and the absence of ornamental devices, it was sold at low figures and was a splendid newspaper press for small cities.

(To be continued.)

Ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire, is responsible for the statement that news paper is now so low in price, through improved methods of manufacture and intense competition, that a sheet the size of the New York *Sun* can be furnished in quantities at less than a third of a cent. The utmost use is made of economical methods of manufacture in order to meet the necessities of the trade competition. Wood pulp is ground in mills, united with rags to give it the proper fiber, and turned into finished paper in rolls, all in six hours from the log. At the mills of the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, at Franklin, N. H., there is a distance of two miles between the wood-pulp grinding and the paper-making machinery. There is a decline between the two, and a pipe carries the wood pulp the entire distance. It is turned on or off the paper machines by a faucet, like water.— *Geyer's Stationer.*

FUCHS & LANG, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.



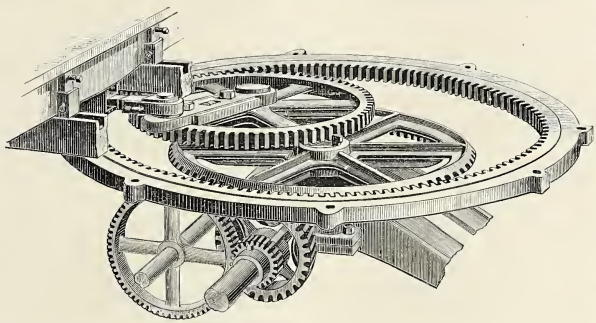
NEW ROTARY MOVEMENT STOP-CYLINDER PRESS.

(KOENIG & BAUER, MAKERS.)

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

A ROTARY MOVEMENT STOP CYLINDER PRINTING-PRESS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE FINEST ILLUSTRATED COLOR AND LETTER PRESS WORK — NO FRICTION OR JAR ON POINTS OF REVERSED ACTION — DISPENSING WITH "DEAD" CENTERS, IT PRODUCES THE FINEST INKING ON ALL SIZES OF FORMS BY MEANS OF ENLARGED ROLLERS AND CONTINUOUS DISTRIBUTION — A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.

THE simple announcement that the new rotary movement stop-cylinder printing-press — an illustration of which is herewith presented — recently perfected, and for the first time offered to the trade, is the latest and best production of the world-renowned press builders, Koenig & Bauer — the result of years of patient labor, practical study, and successful experiment — may be accepted as a guarantee of its intrinsic merits, and ability to give, as claimed, the fullest measure of satisfaction in the production of the higher and more artistic class of printed work, no matter how difficult. It is constructed on the most improved mechanical principles, and in point of speed, simplicity and general adaptation for all grades of printing, is the peer of any stop cylinder in use.



The following description of its merits will, however, no doubt serve to more satisfactorily explain some of its most important parts and points of excellence than any expression of general commendation. We may here mention the fact that five of these presses are now in practical operation in the *Puck* office, New York, where they have given such satisfaction that the management contemplates putting in several more.

THE FRAME.

The framework is strong, as well as attractive, and with its necessary supports, is constructed of the best cast-iron. Particular attention has been paid to those portions requiring solidity, so as to avoid all strain or jar on the parts most likely to wear when the press is in motion.

THE PRINTING-CYLINDER

is of uniform massive thickness, and is substantially geared at the bed at both ends, the entire length of the latter. The sheet is taken gently from the gauges on the feed-board by improved grippers. The motions, forward, stop and reverse, are effected by a somewhat unique and meritorious method of the most positive and durable character, the wearing parts being constituted of extra fine steel. No tapes are used or required on this cylinder to carry or deliver the sheets. All the gearing is machine-cut work. The borings into which the cylinder is set are extra strong and well finished, and rigidly supported by solid frame heads, into which the impression screws are inserted, so secured that when properly adjusted they remain so.

THE TAKE-OFF CYLINDER

is situated back of the printing-cylinder, which, unlike all other presses, can be moved backward or forward, immediately, by the use of a crank handle, from the printing-cylinder, thus making it easy of access for the workman to arrange his tympans and make ready, an advantage which will no doubt be appreciated by every practical pressman. The take-off cylinder will also deliver the sheets to the fly on the smallest possible margin.

THE BED

of this machine is absolutely unyielding, even under the heaviest impression, being so arranged that the workman has every needed advantage, alike when putting on, taking off, or making a form ready. It is securely geared to the driving parts in the most substantial manner, and is kept in true line by steel ways and side adjustments.

As already stated, the bed has no dead centers at the points of reverse motion, and, as a matter of course, no plungy or shaky effects disturb the sheet while being fed, printed or delivered, thus securing an absolutely true register.

These self-evident advantages are secured by the use of an original mechanical combination, consisting of a large frame, here shown, circular shaped inside, which is placed parallel with the bed, in the front of the press, inside the framework, and securely fastened thereto by stud-bolts at back, front and sides. This materially adds to the strength of the entire structure, which is thus braced on all sides. Into the circle in this frame is accurately fitted a similarly shaped gear rack, inside of which revolves a bevel-geared wheel of smaller dimensions. This wheel is keyed and pinioned to an eccentric device on the driving shaft by means of a larger sized gear wheel on the same shaft. Over the bevel-geared wheel, and pinioned at a point near its outward circumference, is another wheel, plain geared, of smaller size, which is united by the pinion referred to, to the center, to which is also attached a strong steel arm, or draw bar, about ten inches long, which is pinioned to the bed of the press at the other end of the arm. As the two wheels rotate in an eccentric manner, one above the other, around the large-geared rack, the bed receives its traveling motion, and is carried forward and backward with ease and precision.

By this combination of simple forces, so skillfully computed and mechanically wrought out, the manufacturers claim that this stop-cylinder press embodies the best motion ever conceived and practically carried out for

running the bed of a steam printing-press, without reversing the order of motion at any point of the driving devices. The adjuncts materially strengthen the working portions of the press, and allow the bed to maintain a mathematically correct surface, virtually abolishing the nuisance of type, plates or furniture working up and smutting, through springy beds or faulty motions.

THE DISTRIBUTION

of all qualities of ink, by means of patented devices, by which complete disintegration without discoloration is accomplished, is one of the characteristic features of this press. The fountain can readily be adjusted to the nicest degree of color, and feeds to a number of composition and steel rollers of various diameters. The ink is finally conducted, in a distributed condition, to a larger steel cylinder, against which the form rollers are set, which are completely and continuously kept coated with a uniform quantity of color during the working of a job.

All the rollers are easily placed in position, and as easily taken therefrom, and have complete vibratory motion. An intermediate gear wheel, connected with the cylinder of the press, and driven from the bed-rack, secures continuous distribution.

THE ROLLERS.

Another special feature of merit claimed is that the rollers on this press will last much longer than those used on other presses, on account of their peculiar mechanical arrangement, and the largeness of those used in inking the form. The single, double and triple rolling of each impression, secured by automatic action, is effected with exactness and the greatest ease. The rollers can be set back from the form and inking-cylinder at will.

THE FEED BOARD

is made of thoroughly seasoned lumber, fitted with every convenience for register, and has patented feed guides at front and sides. The side guides can easily be adjusted to and from the grippers as desired, without scratching or in any manner defacing the feed board, being fitted into slotted iron grooves. The board can be thrown back and forward at pleasure, and as it snugly fits to the printing-cylinder, the sheets are taken by the grippers without drop or shake.

ITS MANY OTHER ADVANTAGES.

Such, in brief, are a few of the *special* advantages and improvements claimed to belong exclusively to this new aspirant for public favor, but it has many other requisites which will be almost equally appreciated by the pressman. It has a fly-table with rollers on feet of same ; an iron platform for feeding or making ready; permits complete access to bed at front and back, as well as to all parts of the machine when oiling up, examining or charging with ink. The rollers are likewise directly under the eye of the operator and easily got at, while the press can be instantly stopped at any stage of the impression without jar or injury to any part of the machine. The belt-shifter and brake are perhaps the most effective in use, and are patented by the manufacturers. Counters also accompany each make. In fact, all the material and workmanship employed in the construction of this stop-cylinder press are the best the market affords, while its *intrinsic merits* are of a character which is certain to recommend it to the patronage of the trade.

Of course, a machine of this character, especially adapted, as stated, to the production of the very best and finest class of work which can be turned out, the speed of a "web" is neither necessary nor desirable, yet twenty-seven impressions per minute are secured from a 32 by 48, and forty per minute from a 24 by 30 press. It is manufactured by Koenig & Bauer, and their authorized representatives, the well known firm of Fuchs & Lang, No. 29 Warren street, New York, to whom communications should be addressed, will be pleased to furnish all necessary information regarding merits, sizes, prices, terms, etc.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TWO PIONEER PRINTERS.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR AND SON — FIRST PRINTERS OF THE BIBLE IN AMERICA — ORIGINATORS OF THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER, AS WELL AS THE FIRST TYPEFOUNDRY, ON THIS CONTINENT.

BY L. A. PLATE, MT. MORRIS, ILL.

WHILE upon the time-stained pages of history are blazoned deeds of valor by men who gloried in bloodshed and carnage, should we not rather cherish the memory of those who, silently and without ostentation, have been a blessing to mankind and an honor to their country?

Such were the two Saurs, father and son. Working for the best interests of their fellow men, they worshiped their Creator as they understood him, and the very devotion to principle precipitated the ruin that ingulfed the work of the younger Saur during the tumult of the revolutionary war.

In many respects, full justice has not been accorded these early fathers of the craft. Scant biographical notes have been published now and then, without even evincing a proper distinction between the two, arising, perhaps, from the fact that both bore the same name. But, while much might profitably be written upon this subject, let us, at least, take a cursory glance at the lives and characters of these worthies. Though we may live in the light of a modern civilization, there is much to admire and many things to emulate in the energy and steadfastness of the two Saurs.

EARLY DAYS OF CHRISTOPHER SAUR, SR.

In tracing the history of the elder Saur, we find that he was born at Laasphe, a small town in the province of Westphalia, Germany, A. D. 1693. Trivial as this announcement may at first sight appear, it affords us an insight — as it were, a key — to the workings of the future career of our friend. The degeneracy of the state church had produced a widespread dissatisfaction among those who believed in living strictly according to the word of God. Dissenters were numerous, and of more or less defined peculiarities and exclusiveness. These people

were not looked upon with especial favor by the authorities in most of the districts, but found a safe retreat in the province above mentioned, where even the reigning potentate favored the movement.

Of especial importance in the life of Saur were the "Tunkers," or Brethren, who originated at Schwarzenan, near Saur's birthplace, in 1708. Among the "Separatists," as all not belonging to the state church were called, the "Tunkers" were the most mild and peaceably inclined, believing in non-resistance to the extent of not taking up arms, nor swearing oaths. Neither did they make use of the law to obtain legal redress. Saur became fully identified with the grand reformatory movement, which started with only seven members, but has since (when, in course of time, it was transplanted to America) assumed large proportions, the Tunker church now having a membership of over 100,000 members.

That Saur was a man of more than ordinary talent was early to be seen, for in an old record we find that he worked at other trades besides the one that he finally made his life work. Before his emigration to America, he took an active part in the affairs of the church of his choice, which had the effect of drawing upon himself, as well as his brethren, the ill will of the reigning power, whereupon emigration to America was decided upon, since glowing promises had been extended by William Penn, offering a safe retreat to all persecuted for their belief.

In the fall of 1724 Saur reached Germantown, Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and little three-year-old son. Then many were yet living who had found that place an unbroken wilderness, and could tell of the hardships of pioneer life. Here Saur spent two years, and then settled down at Mill Bach, Lancaster county, to engage in agricultural pursuits, until such time as he might be enabled to accomplish his long-cherished project — the establishing of a printing-office in the new world.

At this place Saur met an old acquaintance, Conrad Beissel, whom he had known in Germany as being among the "Separatists." Beissel had, shortly before, attached himself to the Tunkers, but soon his extreme and mystical religious views produced a withdrawal of himself and followers from the church. Beissel claimed that the married life "beclouded the pure mirror of the soul;" affirmed that the seventh day was to be observed for worship in place of the first; that all Christians should "mortify the flesh, and serve God by a life of hardship and toil, doing daily penances," etc. Saur's wife was actually persuaded by the enthusiastic Beissel to leave husband and child and enter a cell in the sisters' building at Ephrata, where she remained until 1744, when she joined her family again, upon remonstrances by her son.

After these occurrences, it is not to be wondered at if Saur longed to leave the place where his domestic happiness had suffered shipwreck. So we find him, in 1731, in Germantown, and in 1738 in full readiness to open his

PRINTING-OFFICE.

During his absence, and previous to the establishing of his office, the German population in Pennsylvania had increased largely, and there was a great need for an office, where the literary needs of the times might be met. Saur writes as follows regarding the matter: "Wherewith find I words to praise the good Lord? I owe all to him. My all be devoted to his service and the glorifying of his name! This was for a long time my desire, to give something in return for all I received, *therefore, I intend to establish a printing-office in this country,* the materials for which N. has bought and sent me. Now, I could find no 'vehiculum' more convenient to announce it to all, than to first print an almanac, whereof I inclose the title page."

This almanac was published accordingly, and as the *first German-American* publication, reflected credit on its originator. In form, arrangement and selection of reading matter, it resembled the well known German almanacs. It was published without interruption from 1738 until 1777. The reading matter aimed to instruct rather than entertain, and covered many different topics.

The first *book* printed in the office was a collection of hymns for the "Ephrata Seventh Day Brethren," already mentioned as having withdrawn from the Tunkers. It was about the most extensive work in any language published up to that date — 1739. A letter to the *Fama*, a paper published near Saur's old home in Germany, states with what difficulties he had to contend while printing this work. It appears that the different vexations culminated in an open controversy, when Beissel, in one of the hymns, claimed equality with Christ. Saur conscientiously remonstrated against printing anything so antiscriptural, but it was of no avail, and his only recourse was to attack Beissel's position in a pamphlet issued for that purpose. We do not learn that this had the effect intended by the author, for, shortly after, the Ephrata Brethren established a printing-office of their own.

THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

August 20, 1739, appeared in Saur's publishing-house the first German paper ever printed in America. It consisted of four double-column pages, in size nine by thirteen inches, the title of the publication (in English) being as follows: "The High-German Pennsylvanian Historian, or a Collection of Important Events in Nature and Church. No. 1, August 20, 1739." In the "Introductory," he says: "Among the idols, worshiped by many so-called Christians, is not the least a spirit of inquisitiveness, curiosity and desire to frequently see, hear or know something new. To this Athenian spirit we will now give something to consider, not thereby to exalt ourselves, but for instruction," etc. *(To be continued.)*

IT is a strange fact that many correspondents show an unjustifiable carelessness in a matter in which extreme care should be exercised, namely, in writing a signature or location. In other words, those which should be the most legible are frequently the most illegible characters in their communications. Now a proper name is different from almost anything else — it cannot be "guessed at" to make it sense; and yet when it is misspelled, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it will be found to be the fault of the person writing his *own signature.*

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XVIII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

ALBERT DURER.

BEFORE entering into the family and biographical sketch of this great artist, and in order to familiarize the reader with his appearance, we herewith present his portrait, copied from a painting made by himself in 1500.

The Germany of the Middle Ages seems to have been no home for art, as nature was so unpropitious and society so barbarous, it is a wonder that it found a life at all; yet, without the advantages that existed south of the Alps, without ancestry, tradition, or the beauties of nature to assist, it sprung up hardy and strong, having an individuality which was not attractive, yet responsible alike for its merits and defects.



ALBERT DURER.
From a painting by himself, 1500.

The political condition of the country was unfavorable to its growth; as for nature's beauty, there was none. The country was divided into strongholds of petty princes, who preyed on the rights of each other without regard to law or justice. There were no nurseries of art. The free cities of Nuremberg and Augsburg were virtually the only homes of liberty where art and advancement had any foothold. It is not strange, therefore, that these two cities produced the only two men that at this period rose to a high position as artists, namely, Durer and Holbein. Nuremberg, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, obtained from Emperor Frederick special rights and privileges, "in consideration," he says, in his great charter, "that she has no vineyards or navigation, and lies on very ungenial soil." Considerable advancement in general mechanism was exhibited at Nuremberg early in the fifteenth century. She produced the first papermill in Germany; also Antonius Koburger's celebrated printing-press. She possessed men of skill in all branches of industry; the most celebrated, however, were the workers in gold. Their designs were works of art, and they engraved them only on the true metal, the laws and rules of their guild positively prohibiting the employment of the spurious. The rich burghers were proud of exhibiting their wealth in the jewels with which they decked their wives and daughters, and most of their household utensils were made of gold and silver. It was said of Nuremberg that she had the reputation of governing herself better than any other town in Germany; hence she was styled the "Venice of Germany."

Into this noted Nuremberg in his wanderings, on the 11th day of March, 1445, there came a young goldsmith, twenty-eight years of age, who bore the name of Albrecht Durer. His home was in the village of Eytas, a German settlement in Hungary. He came of a race of herdsmen, but his father was a goldsmith, and he, the eldest son, was following the same calling.

This was a festal day in Nuremberg, for the celebration of young Phillip Perkheimer's wedding feast. Albrecht took this for a good omen, for there, among such a gorgeous display of gold and silver, he saw a home for his craft; yet he did not dream that in after years he would be closely connected with the bridegroom of the festive occasion; neither could the bridal guests foresee that this little noticed and unknown stranger would ever become a useful ornament to their native town.

Durer, however, soon found employment with Hieronymus Holper, a master goldsmith of repute, and after serving him twelve years, married his daughter, Barbara, a beautiful young lady of fifteen summers. At the same time, Durer the elder (as he was afterward called, in order to designate him from the Albert Durer, the main object of this portion of these notes) became a member of the goldsmith's guild as Albrecht, Holper's son-in-law, and was made a burgher. The following year he became a master goldsmith, and then for the first time he was known by his own name. He took up his abode in a house in the Winkler Strasse, known as the "Perkheimer Hinterhaus," a sort of appendage to the family mansion. There the names of Perkheimer and Durer were brought together. On the 5th day of December, 1470, the only and long looked for son was born to the Perkheimers, and on the 21st day of May, 1471, the third child and second son of the goldsmith Durer saw the light of day. He was given the name of Albrecht, and thus begins the life of Albrecht, or Albert Durer, that furnishes the subject of this portion of our notes.

The two above named children undoubtedly played and associated closely together without regard to the difference of their rank and station in life, and formed the

lifelong friendship that existed ever afterward between the two greatest men of Nuremberg — Perkheimer and Durer, the scholar and the artist.

After his father-in-law's death, Durer, the elder, bought a house for himself, and continually improved his position by his own merits; but his income was hardly sufficient to supply his large family with the necessaries of life, for Frau Barbara presented him with a stately roll of eighteen children, but the most of them died young. Durer gives many eulogistic descriptions of his father, for whom he held the greatest reverence. He also painted two portraits of him, and the world is indebted to Albert Durer for this brief history of his father, Durer the elder, who died just after midnight on the 20th day of September, 1502. Durer relates how they ran to his room to awaken him, "but before I came down he was gone, and I am dead with grief that I was not worthy to be present at his end." On his death bed he commended the mother to her son, "whom he had always praised to me, for she was a right pious woman; therefore, I mean never to forsake her."

Faithful to his promise, two years after his father's death he took entire charge of his mother, and cared for her with marked and loving attention; and often warned his brother Hans not to be a burden to her. At length, after she had been at his home for quite a year, she felt her last hour approaching, and on the 17th day of May, 1514, she gave her son Albert her blessing, received the farewell cup, and died. During her illness, and two months before her death, Durer portrayed her likeness in a large chalk drawing, on the 19th of March, 1514. This crayon was preserved in the collection of Ambrose Firman Didot, of Paris. Of other portraits by Durer, both of his father and mother, no trace exists.

(*To be Continued.*)

Written for The Inland Printer.

A DISCOURSE ON TITLE PAGE COMPOSITION.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

THE title of a book fills the place of the face in a human being. It should recommend the contents following the same, and give the reader at once an idea of the character of the volume, that is to say, the compositor setting up the title page should be possessed of a sense to classify the same and select his type and style accordingly. The title preceding a novel should be of a different school than the one preceding a number of leaves of a scientific character. There is at present a tendency to oddity, to queerness in style and type in vogue, which threatens to swallow all sensible composition calculated to uphold the above principle. Such odd irregularity as we frequently meet in modern title pages is undoubtedly, when in place, of great effect; but as a rule and wherever handled without understanding and a tendency to exaggerate, it becomes awkward, and may induce a literary connoisseur to drop the volume which he perhaps would have bought. These bookworms are a queer kind of people; they judge, in many cases where neither the author's name nor the subject of the work recommend an acquisition of the book to the dearly loved shelves in their sanctum, the book by its exterior, by its title page respectively. They profess to know the value of a work as soon as they see the title, same as we usually judge the worth of a note by its face-value, or as the physiognomist professes to know the character of a human being by his facial expression. I do not wish to be misunderstood or to do any wrong to the bookworm, a class to whom I feel most kindly. They generally spend their years and money in the endeavor to climb as high as possible on the ladder of mental perfection, and they ought not to be ridiculed, as they often are. They may appear a dry class of people to the convivial nature of our modern *jeunesse dorée*, who spend their leisure hours and spare cash in Piper Heidsieck, and in company with something livelier than a set of black-letter prints, but still they are a class most venerable and highly appreciable. But to return to my subject, I know it to be frequently the case that the awkwardness of a title page induces the literary physiognomist to drop a volume, while on the other side the literary know-nothing is yet more frequently influenced by the "face" of the book. These are two of the reasons why a compositor should and must pay his full attention to this apparently unimportant factor to the success and popularity of a book. The title page is as a rule considered the property of the printer; that is to say, it is under his special control. The right of the author, to a certain extent, begins with the first letter of the text following the title. This principle has often been the subject of agitated discussion, and still belongs to the disagreeable altercations between author and printer in the every-day life in a printing-office. The author, as a rule, dearly loves every line of his work, from the first stroke down to the dotlet on the *i*, and certainly has a right to it. The printer, who is, in many cases, possessed of some ambition, cannot afford to sacrifice the face of the book, its physical appearance, to the whims of its mental creator, the author. He declines to submit to the grammatical rules imposed upon him by the scholarly writer, believing that it may be well to consider *antecedens* and *posterius*, and the small regiment of auxiliaries, grammatical subordinates, as there are commas, semicolons, colons, periods, etc., in the text, the soul of the book, but he will never consent to permit these important little giants to terrorize him in the composition of the title page.

It makes the heart bleed to see one of these little marks spoil the symmetrical proportions of an otherwise perfect title page composition; to see the beauty of the picture, its æsthetic value, subordinated to and ruined by the predominance of cold-blooded grammar. Imagine a curve-line ending with a comma! Imagine such a grammatical terror on the end of every second line! How awkward! How disgusting!

It is certainly not more than right that the compositor should submit to the grammatical requirements of the text of a title as much as possible, but this can be done without submitting to the custom of interpunction. A sensible division of the lines, a practicable choice of types, a dash line here and there, answer the purpose to its very marrow, and help to uphold the artistic appearance of the work. The compositor receiving MS. of a title page must make himself at first thoroughly acquainted with his copy. He

is expected to know the value of each line, each word, and to possess the ability to place it in its right position and to select the proper type for it. A compositor, master of these qualities combined with a bit of art-sense, may be well trusted with the creation of the physiognomy of a volume, and ought not to be compelled by anyone whose understanding is not trained in such matters to endanger the artistic appearance of his creation by the use of awkward grammatical signs, which are actually of no necessity in a well composed title page. It is a main principle of æsthetic science to recommend the omission of all that is ugly and opposed to the sense of beauty. I believe I am entitled to place my subject under the wings of this rule, and earnestly recommend an absolute abolishing of all interpunction in title-page composition, the last line of the page not excepted. Whoever must rely upon comma, colon and period to understand the sense of a title, ought not to attempt to try to understand what follows the same; let him drop his literary ambition and seek shelter in a house for the care of idiots. But is there a healthy, intelligent human being who really would have to do so? And still authors are so stubborn in this matter, and ruin the printer's best intentions to their own disadvantage.

Give every man what he is entitled to claim, and I shall always claim the title page *for the printer. Sapienti sat.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HELIOGRAVURE.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

THE art of heliogravure has been brought to great perfection lately. The processes have not only been simplified, but the results obtained have been more satisfactory, and the cost of printing cheapened. Some of these methods and improvements obtained are hereby described.

Heliotypegravure for simple line work.—This process is very valuable for the reproduction of lithographs, steel or copper plate prints, especially when the subject is to be reduced. The zinc plate, after having been well washed and polished, is coated with a solution of

100 parts of	water,	or	
10	" gelatine,	12 ounces of	water,
25	" honey,	2	" syrup or molasses,
8	" bichromate of potash,	4 dr. of	bichromate of ammonia,

and dried in a strong heat.

A reversed negative is laid on the surface of one of these plates, and exposed for four or five minutes to sunlight. When it is printed, the plate is taken out and exposed to steam, which is done best by holding it over a pan containing boiling water. It will then be noticed that the parts not exposed to the light will get moist, while the others remain dry. The moist places will now take emery powder, which is put on the surface with a fine camel-hair brush, while it will not stick on the dry places. The plate is now dried once more, and this surface placed in contact with another plate of type metal or zinc, which is put under hydraulic pressure. By this procedure the emery powder will be pressed into the metal, and there produce a fine grain. From this plate impressions can be printed the same way as is done in steel plate printing.

Mezzo-tint Heliogravure.—The plates are prepared in the same manner, and a good negative (half-tone) placed on it. Now expose for one minute in full sunlight, putting the plate under a right angle to the rays. The light will change only the lightest parts under the negative, and consequently only these will remain insoluble, while all the rest will take the emery powder. After having the plate dried, the impression is made on the printing plate, whereupon the film is taken off, and a new coating given to it. It is then exposed under the same negative for two minutes, dampened, and dusted with emery powder, and a second impression made on exactly the same place where the first impression was made. This will bring out the middle tints. A third exposure for three minutes on print and impression will make the darkest parts, and the plate is ready to be printed from. Care has to be taken to get all three impressions on the same place, to get the picture exact, and if this is done, the effect is surprising.

If the process is to be used for the type press, a positive instead of a negative is employed, and the plate etched afterward if it is not deep enough, the fineness of the grain being regulated by taking more or less fine emery powder. In order to have the powder of an even grain, it is advisable to run it through a fine hair sieve three or four times before it is put in the plates.

Atmography.—Under this name a new process has been brought out in France, by which it is made possible to get the printing plate right in the camera, thus saving the trouble of making a negative, and, though a little more expensive, saves time, and gives better results than copying.

The action of the light on chrome salts is very slow compared with its action on silver salts; its action on the former being due to the decomposition of the alkaline salts into a simple chrome salt and chromic acid. It has recently been discovered that bichromate of lithium decomposes about as quick as nitrate of silver. A zinc or copper plate coated with the following mixture, and exposed like a negative for the same time as is given by the wet plate process, will give very satisfactory results:

4 oz. water,
1¾ " albumen,
2 dr. bichromate of lithium.

The solution must be kept in a well corked bottle, and will not be valuable longer than two weeks.

After the plate has been exposed, it should be immediately placed in cold water, and afterward in a fifteen per cent solution of sulphuric acid in water; again washed, and then placed in a vessel containing a bicarbonate of soda solution. The unnecessary moisture should next be taken off with a wool roller, and the plate covered with lithographic or etching ink, and dusted with asphaltum, and heated. The back should then be covered with asphaltum, and etched slowly with sesquichloride of iron in alcohol until sufficiently deep. The plates made in this manner can be printed on a steam type printing-press.

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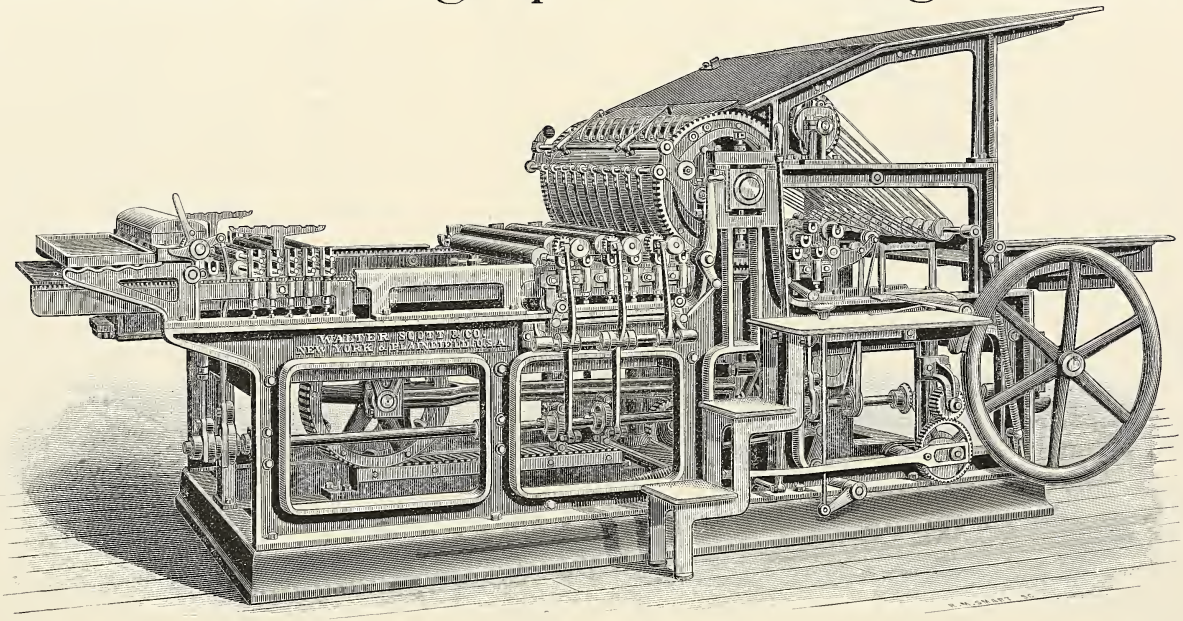
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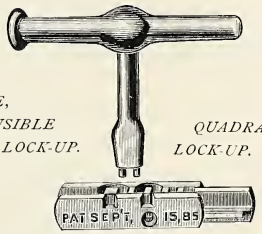
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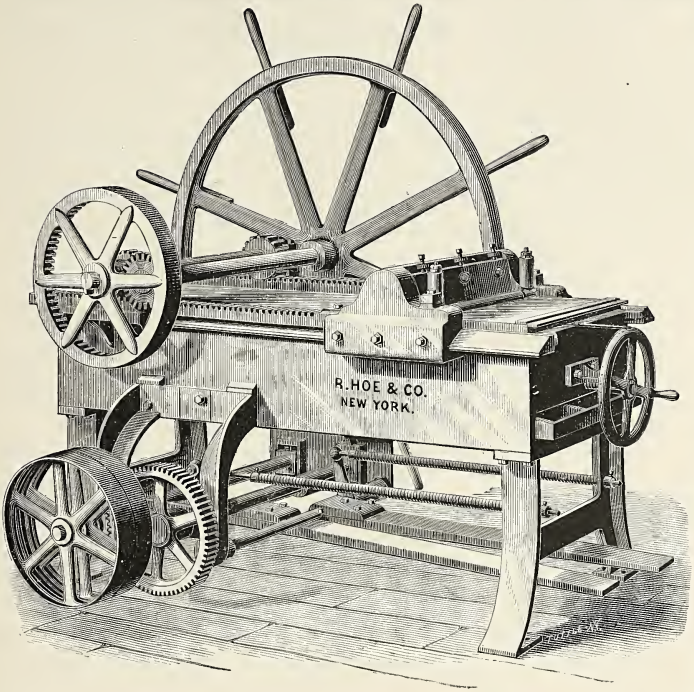
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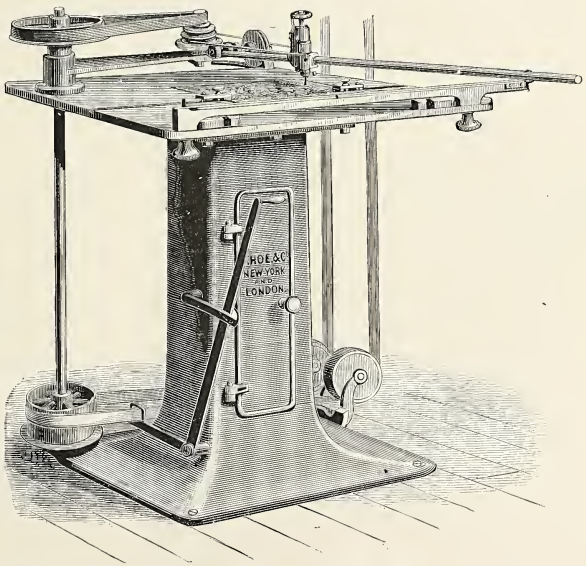
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This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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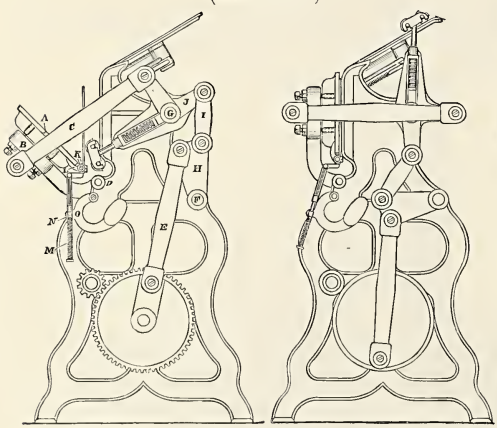
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[From THE CHICAGO MAIL, Jan. 18, 1886.]

The National Championship Typesetting Tournament.

Barnes takes first prize, McCann second, and Levy third.
Hudson loses his place in the class.

The national typesetting tournament came to an end last evening, with W. C. BARNES, of the New York *World*, 1,420 ems in the lead of his rival, MCCANN, of the New York *Herald*. On Saturday it was considered almost a sure thing that Joseph M. Hudson, of the *Mail*, would capture third prize, but by a wonderful burst of speed in the evening, Levy placed himself in the lead, and Hudson was unable to overcome the difference, though he made a heroic effort in last evening's work, and gained 225 ems on his opponent, leaving Levy only 101¾ ems as a winning margin. The net score for the entire week is: Barnes, 39,225½; McCann, 37,805½; Levy, 34,015; Hudson, 33,913¾; Monheimer, 33,346¾; Creevy, 33,273½; DeJarnett, 31,362¾. A banquet was given to the New York men at the National hotel after the finish last night. The company comprised the contestants and prominent printers.

At the close of the tournament the contestants sent to the *Mail* the following handsome acknowledgment for the type they had used, which is also a very handsome compliment to Messrs. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, by whom the type was manufactured:

Chicago, January 18, 1886.

TO THE HATTON-SNOWDEN CO., Publishers, Chicago Mail:

We take pleasure in making this acknowledgment for the use of the splendid type loaned by you for the national typographical championship contest, in which we have been participants and which has just closed. For rapid and satisfactory work perfect type is indispensable, and this furnished by you is as near perfection as any we have ever set. It is finely finished, adjusts with perfect accuracy, and is very easy to handle. With its clean and clear-cut face we can readily see why THE MAIL always presents such a handsome typographical appearance. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. BARNES, New York *World*.
JOSEPH W. McCANN, New York *Herald*.
THOMAS C. LEVY, *Evening Journal*.
J. M. HUDSON, *The Mail*.
WILLIAM J. CREEVY, *The Inter Ocean*.
LEO MONHEIMER, *Daily News*.
CLINTON W. DeJARNETT, *Tribune*.

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115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,

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D. J. REILLY & CO.

326 Pearl St., New York,

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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

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WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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DAVENPORT, IA.: F. M. Howard, *Democrat* Newsroom.
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E. A STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1886.

THE report of the Awarding Committee on the merits of the jobs entered for competition which have recently appeared in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, will be found in its appropriate place. We trust in future that the responses to the request for *first-class* specimens will be more liberal than they have in the past, and that those directly interested will bestir themselves accordingly. We certainly have the right to make this request, as all awards have been promptly paid.

VULGARITY IN THE WORKROOM.

THERE seems to be a sentiment too prevalent, we are sorry to say, among a certain class, that in order to secure and maintain a quasi preëminence among their fellows, in the workroom, at least, they must show their contempt for the conventionalities of society, introduce a code of slang, indulge in unwarranted familiarity, and ride rough-shod over the feelings of those who do not believe that the boor and workman are one and the same person, or that a display of common courtesy should be accepted as an evidence of effeminacy. The idea also prevails that a foul tongue and physical courage go together, both of which are gross fallacies. On the contrary, the most unobtrusive, self-respecting workmen have invariably proven the heroes in cases of emergency, while the bullies have as often proven the cravens. The experience of the war exploded the theory that the Bowery rowdy would at least prove his value as a fighting contingent by eclipsing the exploits of his more staid and unpretentious companion in arms. No such evidence was forthcoming because no such results were obtained. There, as in private life, it was demonstrated:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

Vulgarity is not wit; blackguardism is not independence; slang is not smartness; profanity is not a test of manhood. No rational reason can be advanced why a man should ignore the amenities of life in the printing-office any more than in the family circle. The current slang instead of being an evidence of independence of character is an evidence of bad breeding. The filthy, far-fetched pointless jest, so frequently indulged in, degrades alike the spokesman and the listener, while the oath-interlarded conversation is neither as emphatic, as euphonious, or entertaining as an unembellished narration of facts.

Again, the hog in human shape, who makes a trough of his alley, who smears the passage ways with streams of tobaccoed saliva, regardless of the feelings or comfort of those with whom he is brought in contact, is not only worthy of contempt, but has no right to work in the same establishment with men who value decency, who desire to maintain their self-respect or believe that cleanliness is next to godliness. Unfortunately, however, in this case as in others of a similar character, the ruffianism, the vulgarity, the filthy habits of *one* individual will do more to demoralize an office than the efforts of half a dozen good men can counteract. He should be weeded out as unceremoniously as an obnoxious plant is plucked from a flower patch.

If workingmen desire to be respected they must first respect themselves. Love begets love. Respect begets respect. Men who make a practice of leaving their manners and manhood outside the workroom have little reason to complain if they are measured accordingly, and valued at their own estimate. Civility costs nothing, and it is a duty employés owe as much to themselves as to those with whom they are brought into contact, to observe it, whether their transactions are with an errand boy or an employer.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

IN the February issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, we somewhat briefly alluded to the mal-competition unfortunately existing in the printing and associated trades, and the injurious results accruing therefrom, and promised to again refer to the subject. While our remarks applied more directly to the city of Chicago they are applicable to every city in the country where a similar suicidal system prevails; and to show to what alarming extent it does exist, we present the following facts for the edification of our readers, which we have obtained from a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy source. A few days ago estimates were asked for from five houses, for 1,000 48-page and cover trade list, price-and-a-half matter, size 4 by 5½ inches, cut from 22 by 32, 35 lb. tint book, costing 7½ cents, and 35 lb. cover paper. The returns were respectively $27, $48, $52, $55, $77 and $110. It is needless to add the lowest bidder received the order, though we should like to know where the profits are to come from, or whose pockets are going to furnish the difference between the receipts and the expenditures. If the market for one is the market for all—material and labor furnished—what explanation can provide an excuse why one firm should make an estimate of $27 and another $110 for the same job. Let us accept all allowances admissible, give the several competitors the benefits of all reasonable variations in rent, wages paid, quality of work, etc., and yet no possible defense can be presented why one estimate should exceed by more than four times the estimates furnished by another firm for a job of such character and dimensions. We can readily understand that a material difference may exist where a question of profit margins is involved, but we cannot appreciate any system of business which furnishes an order at less than the actual cost of production, as philanthropy and business do not stand on the same platform. One of two conclusions is inevitable, namely, that work turned out under such circumstances must be done at a loss to the printer, the workman, or the party furnishing the material, and either *dishonesty* or *ignorance* is responsible for the result, and the parties interested can take which horn of the dilemma they prefer.

The question then arises, if this injurious and unjust slip-shod method prevails—and few will dispute the fact, can a practical remedy be provided for its removal? Our reply is a qualified, *yes*. It is true that in all large cities will be found a species of bucket shops, misnamed printing-offices, controlled by garbage venders, who cater to a class of customers and turn out a class of work that no honorable establishment can afford to recognize, but as their value as a positive factor is almost *nil*, we dismiss them without further reference. It is the "catch-as-catch-can" tactics adopted by many of the more pretentious firms which are responsible for the demoralization existing in the trade, and it is to these we must look for a reform. If such will in future resolve to join hands with other firms and conduct their business on business principles, a healthier state of feeling will soon prevail. Let the employing printers of Chicago, and in fact in every city in the country, worthy of the name, form an organization designed to include the houses in practical business, and meet, *not* to establish an arbitrary scale of prices, antagonize workmen, or interfere with the internal arrangement or control of each other's establishments, but for the purpose of exercising a healthy influence on the trade, of gathering such information as will be valuable to every member, and discussing those measures in which they are mutually interested—objects perfectly legitimate, within the sphere of intelligent action, and justified by the law of self-protection—and confidence would soon take the place of distrust; dishonest practices now in vogue would be discontinued and competition have a significance which it does not now possess. But while we do not advocate or suggest interference, we believe there are times when even interference under such auspices would be both justifiable and effective. Take two firms, for example, equally indebted to the same supply house. One of them intends to meet its maturing obligations, the other does not, at least its actions nullify such intentions, even if it has them. Is it not the bounden duty of the honest creditor, as a matter of self-protection, to expose the dishonesty of his so-called competitor? for if he fails in the discharge of his duty the probability is an assignment will furnish the sequel, a *compromise* (!) follow, and as a result the jockey becomes the possessor of an establishment which cost him a third of its value, while the struggling dollar-for-dollar paying victim is trying to solve the problem—*does honesty pay?*

We have every reason to believe the trade is ripe for such a movement; we confidently look to employing printers to take the initiative in carrying it into practical effect, and shall be pleased to hear from them in reply to our suggestions.

FALSE MOTIONS.

THE recent achievements of the compositors engaged in the typesetting contests in this city convey an instructive lesson which should not be overlooked by those learners who are desirous of attaining similar results. The fact that some of them accomplished the phenomenal achievement of setting 2,000 ems of solid minion per hour; that is picking up, delivering and spacing nearly 5,000 pieces of metal, or three pieces every two seconds, shows the value of a direct and positive motion and the material results to be derived therefrom. The habit, the abominable habit, of tapping the type on the case or clicking it two or three times on the rule, or making a circle, or waving it in mid-air before depositing it in the stick, is a waste of time and energy which seriously interferes with the length of the string, and consequently with the amount in the envelope when pay day rolls round; and should be a warning to all beginners to avoid a pernicious habit, that once acquired is well nigh impossible to get rid of, and which will handicap them through life, as compositors. As prevention is better than cure, to those who are willing to learn to take advice, we have a word to say.

There is no reason why you or any beginner should acquire a habit which a little care and attention at the *right time* will effectually avoid. Let us take you to the case of the model compositor, next to the case of the man who makes two or three motions to secure a letter, and

then decide for yourself which style you think the most attractive or profitable. Here is one whose graceful, easy, unerring movements and attitude commands admiration. There is no flurry. His hand goes from stick to box, from box to stick with unerring accuracy. *Every movement tells.* There is no wasted energy, no false motion. Each effort places a type in the stick, and as a consequence he can discount his would-be competitor who makes three attempts to his one. On the other hand, here is a compositor whose efforts are painful to contemplate; whose body rocks like a cradle, whose endeavors put you in mind of a woodpecker drumming a tree, and who, in order to accomplish the results referred to, would have been compelled to make fifteen thousand instead of five thousand motions!

Now, if a truthful answer was given to the query, "How came you to acquire a false motion?" a large majority of the victims would, doubtless, reply: "because I copied after some one who had it." And thus, in order to be considered "odd" or "smart," thousands are now reaping the fruits of such folly. The anxiety to be considered a fast instead of a good compositor is also responsible to a great extent. And now for the remedy. Whenever you find yourself indulging in false motions—we are speaking to beginners—*stop.* Lay down your stick. Commence again, no matter how slowly. Remember that in your case speed is a secondary consideration, as it can be acquired in course of time. Endeavor to take up each letter by the *upper* end, which will not only prevent false motion—but obviate the necessity of turning the letter before it reaches the stick. Start with the resolve to succeed. Persevere till you do succeed, and it is quite possible your record may some day outrival that of either Barnes, McCann or Arensberg.

BEGGING THE QUESTION.

A CORRESPONDENT, to whose productions as an amateur we have had occasion to refer, takes exception to the severity of our strictures. He says: "I am no printer; I am a doctor; all I know about printing I got from myself." Yet in the face of this acknowledgment he deliberately undertakes to compete with men who are printers, who have devoted years to learn the business, and whose capital is invested in printing material, for the sake of saving two or three paltry dollars. But let us bring his inconsistent action *home.* Suppose his attention had been called to a surgical operation performed on an unfortunate in his neighborhood, and an examination of the same proved that the party performing it knew nothing of surgery, and who upon being taken to task replied: "I am no surgeon, I am a shoemaker; all I know of surgery I got from myself, and these *little* things to which you refer, such as *properly* tying up the arteries and sewing up the wound, I never expect to learn," would he not be very apt to reply: "You arrant impostor, why did you undertake to do that which you knew you could not do? Why did you not send for me or some other available surgeon? Is it just that after going to college for years to qualify I should be compelled to compete with an empiric? If you are a shoemaker why do you wish to trench on my domain? Why not follow the injunction—*ne sutor ultra crepidam*—let the shoemaker stick to his last?"

Our correspondent is mistaken, entirely mistaken, when he claims we are actuated by personal ill-feeling in the matter. Bless his soul! we would much rather send him a patient to cure than a handbill to print, even though the former would prove the most profitable of the two, because he might do the one, and we are sure he cannot do the other. No, no; the question involved is a question of *principle,* with which personal feeling has nothing to do. It is a duty THE INLAND PRINTER owes to the craft to advance the interests of legitimate workmen and legitimate trade, and to protect them, as far as in its power lies, against the encroachments of amateur humbugs, no matter under what colors they sail, and it is going to do it too.

WE regret to notice a disposition on the part of several of our English cousins of late to give undue prominence to the opinions of "telephone" visitors to the United States, and their unfriendly, superficial and often unjust criticisms on its daily press. That some of these strictures are deserved we frankly admit, but it is ungenerous and unjust to judge the majority by the foibles or excesses of the few. Would it not be as well, however, for these gentlemen to help take the mote out of John Bull's eye before attempting to remove it from brother Jonathan's? If a number of our journals are frothy, reckless and flippant, as an offset we have received English periodicals which were as interesting as a pied form. It is strange, but it is true, that men who find fault with a racy personal or local squib, will, without compunction, publish two solid columns of platitudes delivered by some country rector or squire, of no interest to those outside the charmed circle, under the guise of news. The contrast between these two extremes reminds us of the somewhat stale joke: "Ma, can I go to the circus?" "No, sonny, you cannot; but if you are a good boy I will take you tomorrow to see your grandmother's grave."

A CORRESPONDENT asks what trade we would recommend him to apprentice his son to, which is rather an odd question for a father to ask. If our newspapers, however, keep on reducing the size of the type used, we should say by all means make him an *oculist,* if within the range of possibility.

EDITORSHIP.

Some people estimate the ability of a periodical and the talent of its editor by the quality of its original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to string out a column of words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be but a meager and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But we have said an editor ought to be estimated, his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, aims, manliness, dignity, and its propriety.— *Courier Journal.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

BY J. E. HULING.—II.

AMONG the older residents of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is Charles Latham Sholes. He learned the art of printing in his early life, and subsequently became an editor. At the close of the war he was the collector of customs at Milwaukee. He never had relinquished his interest in printing, and in 1866–7, with an old friend, Samuel W. Soulé, was concerned in getting up a consecutive numbering machine, for putting the numbers on bank notes or on the pages of blank books after they were bound. Soulé, also, had learned printing, but was then a farmer near Milwaukee. He had some reputation as an inventor, besides. Accidentally Sholes and Soulé were thrown in contact with Carlos Glidden, who was an inventor, and was developing a model in the shop where the numbering machine was being put in shape. Glidden saw that and casually remarked that, pursuing the principles there embodied, letters and words might possibly be made instead of figures and numbers. Neither Sholes nor Soulé had ever seen or heard of such an invention (type-writer), and they did not happen to be much interested by Glidden's comment. However, sometime later, they saw printed an account of a type-writer,* which closed with the information that there was a fortune in store for whoever first completed a practical and durable machine of that sort. They then considered the feasibility of adapting their invention to a similar purpose. Glidden was invited to conference, and mutual suggestions were interchanged. Months passed while the rough ideas were being molded. A working model was made, but was only in a measure satisfactory. Early in 1868 Soulé and Glidden ceased their connection with the enterprise, and Sholes was encouraged by the suggestions and financial aid of James Densmore, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, a printer and editor. The first patent was secured in June thereafter, and a second one about a month later. From time to time sample machines were put together, and sent here and there to be tested by writers. Several years passed, meantime, but many valuable suggestions were received in the way of criticisms, and were profited by. The machine was thought complete enough in 1873 to make arrangements for its manufacture and general sale. It had received some advertisement among stenographers by the chances afforded for testing, and was known as the Sholes & Glidden type-writer. A contract was made by the Type-Writer Company, which had been duly organized, with E. Remington & Sons, of Ilion, New York, well known manufacturers of firearms, sewing machines, agricultural implements, etc., to make a number of the writers. They had them ready by the middle of 1874, and then the first type-writer was really on sale. About four hundred were disposed of by the end of the year. Then it seemed that discouragements were never greater, but they were persisted against, and improved features were devised. The type-writer was steadily becoming more popular. In 1876 it was well shown at the Centennial Exposition, and its advertising matter and samples of the work were scattered therefrom to all parts of the world. By the spring of 1877 about three thousand had been made and sold. Up to that time its general appearance was as shown in Fig. 3, except that the hanging arm on the right front corner was not attached.

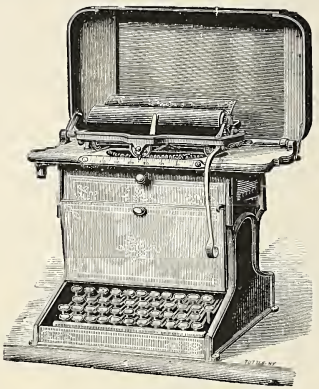


FIG. 3.

The paper carriage shown on top of the machine in the cut held a rubber-faced cylindrical platen to receive the impression, and round which the sheet of paper was conducted by rubber tapes and metal guides. It was moved forward by a cord connecting with a wheel in the rear left-hand corner, beside which was a coiled spring. It was hinged on a supporting bar at the back, and upheld in front by a wheel running on a planed way. Connected with the hinges was a ratchet feeding device, admitting of but once space forward action at a time, with each impression struck. The carriage could thus be raised to a vertical position at any time during the printing, and the work under it be examined or corrected. The return motion for printing a second line was made by a cord connection with a pedal, which rendered a special table necessary with each machine. A ratchet wheel on the right end of the cylinder regulated the lines as they succeeded each other. Capital letters only were employed, and impressions were made through an inking ribbon, which moved after struck, exposing a fresh surface for the next character. On the front of the frame of the machine, as shown in the cut, was a scale, over which hung a pointer from the center of the carriage frame. By this scale it could be seen always at what space in the line an impression was to be made, and adjustments could be more readily made for purposes of correction, determining margins, etc. The frame would not ordinarily receive paper over eight inches wide, and the printed line was an inch and a half less. The apparatus, independent of the table on which it stood, weighed about thirty-five pounds, and the greatest dimensions each way were about sixteen inches. The keyboard showed forty characters, but by several combinations a few more

*The pterotype, invented by John Pratt, of Centre, Ala. Pratt was living near London at that time. He showed his machine, and explained its construction and usefulness at great length before the Society of Arts, in 1867, reading a paper which was published in the *Journal* of that body. His patent in this country was taken out in 1868. From all that may be learned, it is concluded that the pterotype was complicated in design, and would not endure ordinary wear. The only ones made appear to have been for the personal use of the inventor.

signs were available. For example, the apostrophe was ! and printing a . under it made !; and striking I across S made $. I was used for 1, and O for a cipher. A bar extended along the front of the keyboard for a spacing-key. Manifold copies were made.

It will be noticed that there was a remarkable similarity in the plan and accomplishments of this machine and Francis', described before; but the latter was excelled in compactness, durability, fineness of construction, and ease of operation, as much as the Remington model of today is ahead of its predecessor of ten years ago. The Sholes & Glidden machine had steel type inserted to rise vertically at the ends of bars depending from a circle, and slightly converging, and each type-face was at an angle of its own, to print in line when brought to the platen. These type-faces were cut especially to deceive the eye in their impressions, as each struck in an equal space, thick and thin alike, and the appearance of spacing words could only be avoided in that way. Scanning a page of type-writing from top to bottom, or vice versa, will reveal the characters printed in columns. Fig. 4 is a section of the machine,

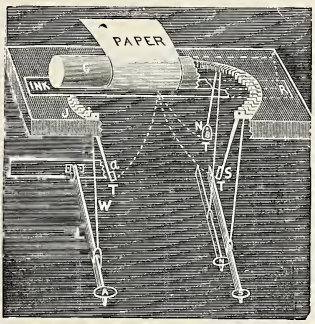


Fig. 4.

showing the connection of the type-bars with the levers proceeding from the keyboard, and the principles of the printing action. L is a wooden lever hinged at the back of the frame at its lower part. A is the end displayed on the keyboard, being a glass-faced cap covering the character, and offering a surface for the touch of a finger. W is a wire connecting the lever with a type-bar above, which of itself is a lever fulcrumed close to the wire connection, and hangs as shown. T is the type in position. If A is touched, L is depressed, and T moves upward, following the direction of the dotted line in the diagram. A spring under each lever near its hinge forces the key back to its position after the touch is removed, and the type is correspondingly retired from the impressing point. R shows the position of the inking ribbon, which passes from one reel to another, the motion being reversible when desired. S and N are merely other keys. J is the top of the frame, and C is the platen holding the paper, being stripped of its details, of course.

The Western Union Telegraph Company was early interested in the Sholes & Glidden machine, and secured control of it; but it was not then so useful to it as expected, and its rights were bought. Sale was intrusted to different general agents from time to time, one being Locke, Yost & Bates, comprising D. R. Locke, now of the Toledo *Blade*, and J. H. Bates, a New York advertising agent. Fairbanks & Co., the celebrated scale makers, also undertook to sell it for a time, subsequently, through their numerous branch houses. Then E. Remington & Sons themselves assumed the charge of sales, and their name thus became the more firmly identified with it. Since August, 1882, the control has been with Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, practical men, who formed a partnership for the purpose, and whose energy and business management, with most lavish advertising, have given an impetus to the type-writer's sale only expected by the most sanguine in the early years of its manufacture.

The machine has steadily been improved, to make it more attractive externally, to increase its usefulness, and to stop the criticisms as to its durability and execution. The greatest amendment of all was in the application of a double set of characters, in 1877, thus enabling the printing of large and small letters. This was achieved without enlarging the bulk of the instrument in any direction, and at once won high favor. Each type-bar in the circle was made to carry two characters, adjusted to separate common centers, and the cylinder-platen was set in the carriage to move backward to a second center obedient to the touch of one of the keys. This device is now commonly known as the "shift," and is used chiefly for capital letters. The shift may be locked, to print all capitals, another key standing for a shift to any character on the lower-case center. Another change of great value was the abandonment of the old attachment for drawing the paper carriage back to begin a line, and the employment of the arm shown on the right-hand front corner of the cuts Figs. 3 and 5. Grasping this arm works the platen ahead a space (it may be set to move two lines' space, and print "leaded"), and releases the feeding apparatus at the back of the carriage, permitting an easy movement to any point on the line.

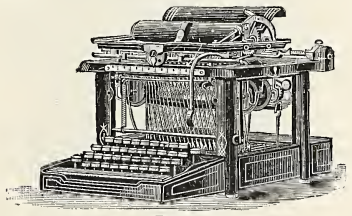


Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 shows the general appearance of the latest pattern Remington. The double-case machine is known as No. 2, and the single-case as No. 4. The dimensions have been somewhat contracted, and are now fifteen inches front to back and side to side, and twelve inches in height, all extreme. The weight is diminished to twenty-three pounds. No. 2 prints a line of six and a half inches, ten spaces to an inch, and No. 4 the same, but five spaces more, each carrying eight-inch sheets, and the one sells, as shown, for $95, and the other for $75. If put on an

ordinary table to be used, the keyboard is so high as to be unhandy to reach, and the work is more fatiguing; therefore, a low stand is made, and sold at an additional charge.

As the characters are practically part of the type-bars, being driven tightly into their sockets there, they are not easily changeable. Anything specially required, in the way of style of letter or peculiarity of character, such as accents, etc., has to be ordered with the machine. For each machine four faces of type are regularly offered to be chosen from. The following are schemes of the keyboards, the idea of arrangement being the same as that of the printer's case, to have those used most frequently near each other:

No. 2.

" 2	¼ 3	$ 4	½ 5	— 6	& 7	' 8	(9	) –	Lower Case
q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	: ;
Upper Case	z	x	c	v	b	n	m	? ,	. %

Where there are two characters on a key, the top one is on the upper-case shift. The dash in the center of the top row is an underscore.

No. 4.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	–	?	$
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	:
|	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	;
&	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	,	.	'

The | on the left end of the second row from the bottom is for parentheses, braces, etc.

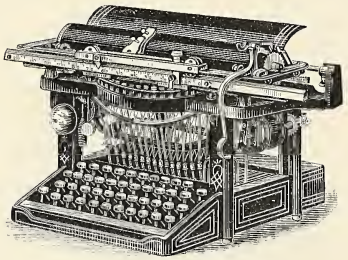


FIG. 6.

Fig. 6 represents a machine introduced only last month, February, 1886. It is known as No. 3, and is distinguished chiefly by its wide paper carriage, holding a sheet fourteen inches across, and printing a twelve-inch line. The keys are increased to print, with shift, eighty-four characters. These include sundry commercial signs, marks of reference, etc. To support the enlarged carriage, the frame and other parts have been strengthened and modified in minor details. This wide carriage type-writer is demanded in England more than here, for there the law requires many documents to be on paper wider than ordinary; yet insurance agents, abstract makers and many attorneys in this country have felt the need, and will doubtless welcome the style. There may be three degrees of spacing between lines.

The Remington type-writer, being the first in the field, is the widest known, and in most general use. The two leading commercial agencies of the country, Dun & Co. and the Bradstreet Company, require about five hundred machines each in their various offices, and probably derive more benefit from their use than any other single line. In the government offices at Washington there are a great many, and also in the offices of many state and foreign governments. Their sale abroad has been limited, partly because the mechanical construction will not easily admit of the substitution of all alphabets, somewhat from the more conservative methods pursued by the business men there, but chiefly, no doubt, because the sales in this country called for nearly all that could be made. Increasing competition has stimulated the greatest efforts toward perfection, and what is offered as the 1885 model reduces criticism to a minimum. It is manufactured under a number of patents covering its combined features.

(To be continued.)

"I. A." AND "I. G."

A RECOLLECTION OF YE OLDEN TIME.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

VERY few printers of the present age have any more conception of the meaning of the letters that head this article than they have practical knowledge of "inkballs," "sheepsfoot," and various other implements once necessary adjuncts of every office. And well it is that such is the case, for they were the reverse of beneficial to either morals or good order. But some among the gray heads in the craft can vividly recall the days when the meaning of them were not only clearly understood but acted upon, even to the "pi"ing of metallic forms, and the demoralization of the human ones, and reverently thank heaven that they have been lost in the past beyond the possibility of recovery.

To explain: It was the custom a couple of decades since, upon the sale of a printing-office, to procure the largest possible sheet of paper and print upon it—a planer and mallet generally served the purpose—in the largest possible type the now cabalistic letters "I. A.," which being rendered into the craft language of that day conveyed to the new editor and proprietor the information that "Indulgence was asked." If of a liberal disposition and being possessed of the ducats he (after being enlightened) directed the foreman to return upon a corresponding sheet and in like type, an "I. G.," meaning and intending to convey the idea that "Indulgence was granted." Then the nearest grocery was drawn on for the requirements, the bill (it made the editor stare and utter words that would have sounded alarmingly out of place in a sermon!) being sent to the new victim of great expectations of becoming a "bloated bondholder" and many millionaire by publishing a paper.

Generally the "indulgence" consisted of pre-historic crackers, antediluvian herring, very much inhabited cheese, and beer pure and simple, and the feast as different from the *editions de luxe* of typographical dinners nowadays, as the crudities of then printing was from the æsthetic and artistic "impressions" now forced to be looked admiringly upon, and which tread so closely upon engraving as to challenge it within its own realm.

The result of this free and easy lunch, with liquids as much dominating solids as the sack of Sir John Falstaff, of bibulous, if not blessed memory, did the bread, can readily be imagined, and "forms" that

deserved to have been securely "locked up" until sobriety returned, were "distributed" in the most promiscuous fashion about the office.

A case in point, and, fortunately for the chaste and fair fame of the "Garden City," the only one that ever occurred within my knowledge: Some of the "old heads" (alas! how very few remain of the little band who early bore the heat and the labor of the day and whose spirits were called back to the foundry of the Master Workman to be recast, as we fondly hope, in a better mold and with a brighter face) who were "enlightening" the public when the century lacked a half score of having reached its meridian, will remember the Chicago *American*. Subsequently its title was changed to the *Journal*, and which it still holds. It was published on Lake street, directly opposite the Tremont. A couple of rooms in the third story afforded ample accommodations for its then greatness, dubiously as those who now have "ads" in its columns may smile at the statement. At this time a change was made in its proprietorship, and if memory does not play me false, one W. W. Brackett, a lawyer, assumed the editorial pen, with a vague idea that it was much more mighty than judicial ermine — as it is when backed by brains, genius and manhood. Upon his taking possession an "I. A." was duly prepared and forwarded to his "sanctum," a boarded-off corner in one of the rooms, elaborately furnished with a pine table, a chair demanding confidence to sit upon, and the insignia of office in a well worn scissors and odorous paste cup. In the innocence of his newly beating journalistic heart and prospective bank account, he listened to the explanation of the foreman and authorized the return of an "I. G.," little dreaming the volume of liberty contained in the modest-looking vowels.

It was taken advantage of to the fulness of constitutionally thirsty souls. William Lill was "the" brewer then of the Garden City, and wielded the scepter almost, if not quite, undisputed. A barrel of his "best" was negotiated for and rolled up into the office; a box of "Jim" Howe's crackers procured (for the information of the unposted I would remark, *en passant*, that his bakery was on Kinzie street near the Lake House), a quantity of time-honored herring "appropriated;" a quarter section of the toothsome conglomeration known as "white oak" cheese purchased, and the revel commenced.

Cleared of "dead matter" the "imposing stone" was covered with "live" (especially the cheese), the head of the beer barrel was battered in with mallet and sheepsfoot (drawing the ordinary way was altogether too slow a process), tin cups and broken tumblers were brought into requisition, galleys took the places of plates, rules of knives, fingers of forks, the "takes" "fat," notably the herrings, and the "wetting down" process often repeated.

That the majority soon had "full cases," even though "out of sorts," can be readily imagined, and not a few found themselves "off their feet." Then "briars" in the hands of others who had more solid heads embellished and frescoed their faces as they lay helplessly drunk—we have a more polite term for it now in "inebriety"—and they were striped with red, blue and black until it would have broken the heart of a Comanche to have gazed upon them. Then, as if they had done too much, the lye and brush was brought into play and the colors blended if not removed.

An inventory taken of the damage when the riot ceased, would have included broken stands, cases, chairs, and worse than all, the two inside pages a shapeless mass of pi. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of a couple of "seasoned vessels," into whom it was as useless to pour rum as into a rat hole, the foreman would attempt to lift them, and succeeded admirably, in putting a foot through each.

But the paper must be gotten out and what was to be done? Whatever faults the printers of the olden time may have had, they were generous, and willing hands came from other offices, something of order was restored, the editorials reset, dead ads used with impartial freedom, and but a little later than usual the *American* burst forth upon the public in all its new-fledged greatness, and sweet peace reigned in the office. Indeed it could not have been otherwise. Foreman, comps and devil had arrived at the state when "not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups of the world" could have made them sleep more soundly.

The morrow? Well, it was "sermons and soda water" (that's the name they called it, but it had a very different smell), the office was restored to its normal condition, and it is safe to wager there never was another "I. A." even so much as hinted at

Perhaps it was a "wild western way," but all such things are sternly banished now. The craft has become ennobled, disenthralled and may safely be compared with any other for sobriety, as it is their peer in education and usefulness. It asks no "indulgence" for anything that would tarnish its laurels or mar its high prerogatives, and each should take to heart and act upon the words of Francis Bacon: "I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereto."

A JAPANESE COMPOSING-ROOM.

A correspondent of the Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* has been visiting a Japanese newspaper office at Tokio. The unique spectacle witnessed in the composing-room he describes as follows:

Halting our karamus at the door of the Tokio *Nichi-Nichi Shinbun* (*Twice Daily News*) we went in. But the feature of the *Shinbun* office was its type case—for there was only one of body type. And such a type case! Ghost of Benjamin Franklin, what a case! Suppose we measure it. It was divided for utility in two sections toward an alley five feet wide. Each section is four feet wide by thirty feet long—4 by 60 feet. There's a new case for you. This is divided into small compartments or boxes, into which the type is laid in regular piles, several piles in a box—with faces all toward the compositors—mostly boys, big and little. Each holds a wooden "stick" with brass rule. The type is all of a size; the "stick" is not set to the measure of the column, which is twenty ems pica, but to about half the measure—it being the duty of the workman to impose the lines in columns, take proof and make up forms. Now, then, the typesetting. Armed with sticks, and rule, and copy, the dozen compositors read the last in an earnest sing-song way, each rushing to some box far or near for the needed letter—then back ten or twelve feet to the second one—all are on the lively move—rushing and skipping to and fro, right and left, up and down, chasse, balance to partners, swing the corners, up and back, singing the copy, catching one letter here, another there, prancing and dodging, humming and skipping—a promenade, cotillion, Virginia reel, racquet and all-hands-around upon the same floor at the same time, and the same dancers in each—a perfect maze of noise and confusion—yet out of confusion bringing printed order! It was a sight to be seen! "How many different characters are there in this case, anyhow?" we asked our guide. Then our guide asked the printers, and none could answer better than to say: "Nobody knows, sir; nobody knows—many thousand." Later on we repeated the same question to a more intelligent person, who said: "At least 50,000." That will account for the remarkable size of the case, and the racing to and fro of the compositors. Just why they intone their copy all the while was not made so clear—other than the remark that it was the custom. Tokio monopolizes the Japan newspaper business—there being only one other point—Kofu, in eastern Japan, where newspapers are printed. The masses of the people are able to read in their own way, but comparatively few can grasp the full flow of Chinese character. In point of illiteracy, the statistics place this nation at only seven per cent, or next to Bavaria, which is the lowest on the list.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Vorwärts*, writing from Riga (Russia), says that in the fourth largest city of the Russian empire (Riga numbers 200,000 inhabitants) there are only fifteen printing-offices, employing one hundred and thirty compositors and eighteen machine minders. There are fifty apprentices. Among the fifteen offices, one is purely Russian, another purely Lett; the remainder are polyglot. The weekly wages of 'stab. hands vary from 8 to 18 roubles ($5 to $9). The scale is 18-20 copecks (12 cents) per 1,000 letters. The working day is ten hours. Six daily papers are published at Riga, of which four are German, one Russian, and one Lett, as well as a number of weeklies and monthlies, and the organ of the Riga town police (in three languages,—German, Russian and Lett). The printing-offices, with the exception of one, are in good condition. The rate of living is cheap; rents, however, are comparatively high.

THE MIDNIGHT BURGLARY.

A *MELLOW*-DRAMA.

BY ALONZO W. STURGES.

SCENE — *A Printing-Office.* TIME — *Midnight.* DRAMATIS PERSONÆ — *Two Burglars.*

FIRST BURGLAR.

How, now, Bill—where away?
Here is a window raised—assist, I say,
And in I'll go to search for needed spoils;
So lively, boy, and free from watchman's toils,
We'll try our luck and see what we can find,
For bless me if I wouldn't mind
A good, rich haul tonight, something that would
Supply the inner man with drink and food.

SECOND BURGLAR.

Good luck, old boy, 'tis well arranged;
Our quarters may be quickly changed
By this most lucky oversight, and we,
Though vagrants, will in clover be.
Hark! there's no noise; no force is near—
So tumble in, we need not have a fear
Of interruption, for the night is dark,
And scarce a "cop" is out upon a lark.

FIRST BURGLAR (*within*).

Ah! here we are, and darkness reigns;
We'll get our labor for our pains
Unless some ray of light we can bestow
Upon the scene around to let us know
Whether 'tis lawyer's crib or broker's till
From which we may our empty pockets fill.
But then, to think of it, 'twould never do;
Our work would be espied the window through,
And we, exposed with all our freight,
Would sorry 'pearance make before the magistrate.
We'll do this job with darkness as our aid,
And thank our fortune for the friendly shade.
Then steady, now, tread lightly here;
That there is rubbish of some sort 'tis clear,
And racks and benches, quite a motley mixture,
With various other kind of fixture.

SECOND BURGLAR (*within*).

You're right, old doughty, I will lightly tread,
For 'tis a place where one should needs be *lead*,
And then the *case* might not be very clear
Unless some gas jet cast its favors near,
Revealing to his sight a little *plainer*
The obstacle which proves my firm detainer;
It seems as though I'd break my very bones
Over some rude, *imposing-stones*,
Yet, for my part, I can no *form* perceive,
And think we may as well this *rat*-hole leave.

FIRST BURGLAR.

Tut! tut! man—what, give up this *job?*
Yours is the heart of very swab.
Come, *chase* away your girlish fears,
Stick to the *rule* we've had for years,
Of clearing deeds of darkness in the eyes
Of other folks by use of subtle *lyes*.

SECOND BURGLAR.

Go on! go on! I will await you here,
And warn you if there's footsteps coming near.
Proceed, and ransack well each hole and corner,
And to your name and business prove an honor.
The world knows well you're but an outlawed knave,
But better you'd be that than *galley*-slave.

FIRST BURGLAR.

There, silence! Bill—you're sadly *out of sorts*.
Why need you make such rash retorts,
And seek to breed a foul contention
When I your laxity should barely mention;
Your language, so severe, my nature pricks,
And were we not in this blest fix,
I'd dare you to the use of *shooting-sticks*.
But here—what have I now?
Some papers in a till, a pocket-book, I vow!
And that well stuffed with greenbacks, I dare say.
Really, this dark night's job is going to pay.
I'll close the drawer, for I can see no more;
But hark, there is a *rat*-ling at the outer door!
Make way! I'm coming! put your *form* outside,
And I will quickly from the window glide.

SECOND BURGLAR (*outside*).

In open air again; I freer breathe, I'll own;
This work is dang'rous, and should quick be done.
But say, what have you got?—let's seek a light,
And see what spoils we have secured tonight.
I trust the thing will prove well in the sequel,
And we will share the dosh quite equal.

FIRST BURGLAR (*outside*).

So! so! you are not slow to count the booty,
Though you are wont to shirk your duty.
Bill, you're an avaricious cuss, withal,
And hardly fit to tote with decent pal.
But hold—here is a light, and I must see
How good a prize this hasty haul may be.
I long to feast my eyes, which used, of old,
To sate their longings on the shining gold;
But in this reckless age there aint a haper,
And we must now content ourselves with paper.
So here I have it at my own disposal,
And note you well the rich disclosal.
Observe! observe, while I the package ope,
And give full freedom to your wildest hope.
This is a God-send, as I really think,
And bids my palate crave e'n now for drink.
Here, here, come forth, ye charms, and feast my gaze;
But O, what can it be? why this amaze?
What have I here? I am astound, dismayed;
'Tis but a file of printers' bills, and those unpaid!

[*Leave in disgust.*]

BUSINESS COURTESY.

In visiting business offices one meets a great variety of persons. Most are kind, courteous and accommodating; others are fair to medium in these respects; another class—fortunately very small—are in ill-humor nearly all the time, full of gruffness, and cranky, having much of the nature of such unpleasant and fretful animals as bears and porcupines; a fourth class are languid and indifferent in their replies to civil questions, and are apt to be tinctured more or less with a sort of superciliousness and a well-developed self-importance. These persons seem to think that if they would unbend, throw off their awful dignities, and try to be accommodating, they would not be estimated at their true worth and importance. This class is generally composed of young men who have more conceit than good sense, and it requires a good many years for some of them to get cured, the time required for the cure depending upon the vigor of their mental constitution. The newspaper man has met all these characters and "sized them up," and can pigeon-hole them as rapidly as a postal clerk can pigeon-hole letters.

A TRAMP PRINTER, to whom the editor of the Northeast (Md.) *Star* gave a quarter two years ago, acknowledged the kindness recently by an editorial on Maryland hospitality in a prosperous Minnesota paper. The ex-tramp is now its editor and proprietor.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.'s Latest Design.

SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



18 POINTS. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL CRAYON. Price, $4.05

Oakland Forestry Association

Safety Deposit Company Eighth National Bank

Sprightly & Nimble, Stenographers

1234567890

24 POINTS. TWO-LINE PICA CRAYON. Price, $5.15

Matrimonial Contractors

Youthful Dandy Artful Maiden

Gretnagreen, Tuesday Evening

36 POINTS. THREE-LINE PICA CRAYON. Price, $6.30

Atlantis Steamship Co.

Merchandise Transporters

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

Grasshopper Jumping Contest

Eleventh Spring Meeting

Sunnyside Meadows

GREAT PRIMER, $3.40 BREVIER, $2.60 LONG PRIMER, $2.80 TWO-LINE SMALL PICA, $3.75

Karnac Series

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Phelps, Dalton & Co.

Dickinson Type Foundery,

Boston, Mass.

No. 236 Washington Street.

TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER, $4.90 PICA $3.20 TWO-LINE ENGLISH $4.90

MOTHER HUBBARD SERIES. BREVIER, $1.90 LONG PRIMER, $2.00 PICA, $2.15



PHELPS, DALTON & CO.,

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY

NO. 236 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

We meet Competition with the best material and the best terms, for cash or its equivalent.

GREAT PRIMER, $2.60 TWO-LINE PICA, $3.20 TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER, $3.90 CANON, $4.90

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS & ELECTROTYPERS,

139 AND 141 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

IMPERIAL.

PATENTED.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

12A, 24a, PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.) $2.85

CARBONIZED SUNSHINE
Lay in a Large Stock for use in
Depressed Seasons 25

10A, 20a, GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.) $3.80

FAIR IMOGENE
Ardent Lovers Crowd
To meet thee 46

6A, 12a, DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.) $5.25

CRUDE IDEAS OF BUDDISM
Transient Flickerings of Intellect 678

4A, 8a. DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.) $6.25

SKATING RINKLES
Bright Sparkling River 459

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES EXCEPT PICA.

SKELETON ANTIQUE.

ORIGINAL.

3A (Caps), $5.35 SIX-LINE PICA. (72 Points Standard Measure.) 4a (Low Case), $4.20

Critical INSPECTION of the 37

3A (Caps), $7.75 EIGHT-LINE PICA. (96 Points Standard Measure.) 4a (Low Case), $5.65

CHARMING Simplicity 25

SPACES AND QUADS FURNISHED WITH BOTH THE ABOVE SIZES.

COPLEY 

SERIES.

935. Canon Copley, 3 A, 3 a, $7.25.

BOND & MINER

No. 30 Mott

908. Double Great Primer Copley, 4 A, 4 a, $5.00.

GRINSON & MERRY

Room No. 618 Open

933. Double Pica Copley, 6 A, 6 a, $4.00.

SUPERFINE DECORATOR

Charges 5 Cents a Mile

934. Paragon Copley, 7 A, 7 a, $3.25.

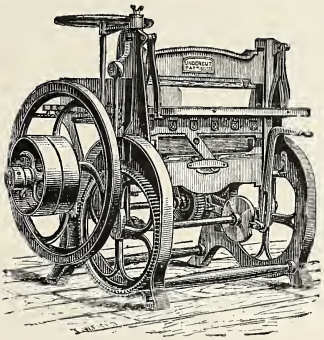
CARTRIDGE, SHOTWELL & RIFLE

No. 47 Shell Street, Gunton

THE UNDERCUT.

An Automatic Self-Clamping Paper Cutting Machine.

BOTH POWER AND LEVER.



THIS Machine now having been several years before the public, and having stood the test and overcome the prejudices that existed against it, an extended description is unnecessary. We only ask intending purchasers of Cutting Machines to take the trouble to investigate our claims of superiority over any in the market by either inspecting the Machine or by reference to any of the parties named below.

The following named are selected from many others using Power Machines:

Union Paper Co.....Holyoke, Mass.	McLoughlin Bros. Toy Book Mfrs. N.Y.
Franklin Paper Co..... "	Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., Franklin Street .....N.Y.
Riverside Paper Co ... "	Nat. Blank Book Co.... Duane St., N.Y.
Massasoit Paper Co (2) "	J. Q. Preble & Co., Bl'k B'k Mfrs. N.Y.
Wauregan Paper Co... "	Acme Stationery Co .75 Fulton St., N.Y.
Beebe & Holbrook .... "	Robert Gair.....Reade Street, N.Y.
Whiting Paper Co. (2). "	L. Dejonge (4).....Duane St., N.Y.
Valley Paper Co. (2)... "	Star Card Co. ...Vandewater St., N.Y.
Croker Paper Co ..... "	D. H. Gildersleeve .....Rose St., N.Y.
Albion Paper Co. (2) . "	G. A. Jager. .....Mulberry St., N.Y.
Nonotuck Paper Co. .. "	Alex. Agar, Cor. John and William, N.Y.
Winona Paper Co. (3). "	Arbuckle Bros .....Front St., N.Y.
F. M. White ..... "	Street & Smith .....New York City.
Worthington Paper Co. "	Methodist Book Conc'n. New York City.
Carew Paper Co..... "	A. H. Pugh Printing Co ..Cincinnati, O.
Syms & Dudley Paper Co. (2)..... "	Cleveland Paper Co.....Cleveland, O.
Hampden Glazed Paper & Card Co. (2) .... "	Deveny & Co.....Cleveland, O.
Hampshire Paper Co. (2) S. Hadley's Fls.	H. S. Crocker & Co. .San Francisco, Cal.
Worthy Paper Co..Mittineague, Mass.	Canada Paper Co .....Montreal, Can.
Agawan Paper Co.. "	York Envelope Mfg. Co...Toronto, Ont.
Southworth Co..... "	Blakeley, Brown & Marsh..Chicago, Ill.
Collins Paper Co....Wilbraham, Mass.	J. W. Butler Paper Co.....Chicago, Ill.
Crane Bros..... Westfield, Mass.	Wm. Barber & Bros...Georgetown, Ont.
Vernon Paper Co. (2), Salmon F'ls, Mass.	Geo. D. Barnard & Co.....St. Louis.
Chapin & Gr ld .....Russell, Mass.	J. M. W. Jones.....Chicago.
Crane & Co.....Dalton, Mass.	J. R. Mills & Co .....Cincinnati.
L. L. Brown Paper Co..S. Adams, Mass.	Peter G. Thomson.....Cincinnati.
Hurlbut Paper Co. (2), South Lee, Mass.	Christian Publishing Co .....St. Louis.
Platner & Porter ....Unionville, Conn.	Buxton & Steinner Stat. Co ..St. Louis.
Wilkinson Bros. & Co Birming'm, Conn.	W. O. Tyler Paper Co.....Chicago.
F. M. Whittlesey. Windsor Locks, Conn.	Standard Paper Co.....Milwaukee.
Birnie Paper Co.....Springfield, Mass.	Ohio Farmer .....Cleveland.
Sugar River Paper Co. Claremont, N. H.	Chemical Paper Co .....Holyoke.
J. B. Sheffield & Sons..Saugerties, N.Y.	Parson Paper Co. (2).....Holyoke.
Geo. West & Son.....Balston Spa, N.Y.	Chester Paper Co ...Huntington, Mass.
Moore & Arms.....Bellows Falls, Vt.	Montague Paper Co..Turner Falls, Mass.
	G. P. Dickenson Paper Co....Holyoke.

We refer to any of above parties.

For Circulars containing Price List, recommendations from parties using Lever Machine, etc., address

CRANSTON & CO.,
Wythe Avenue and Hewes Street,
BROOKLYN, E. D., N. Y.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,
10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

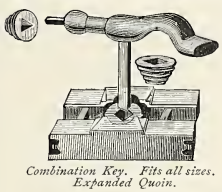
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping in various ways, viz.: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

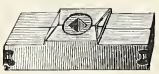
CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key. Fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

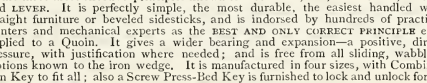
The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	7/8	inch in width and	2½	in length, per doz.		$3 00
No. 2—Size	¾	" "	2⅜	" "		2 75
No. 3—Size	⅝	" "	2⅛	" "		2 50
No. 4—Size	½	" "	2	" "		2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small Jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,
Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,
10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169–171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 86–88 Dearborn street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Inserting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 Rose St., New York; 56 Franklin St., Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. We make none but the best. Use it.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

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SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Dominion Typefounding Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Typefoundry, 54–56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.



H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.

Liberal discount to Printers.



THOMAS FOX, Pres. and Treas. GEO. N. FRIEND, Vice-Pres't.
GEO. B. FOX, Secretary.

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,

ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

Full Line of PARKER'S "Treasury" and "Commercial" Blotting on hand.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

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HOW TO SET FIGURE WORK.

To the Editor: SHEBOYGAN, Wis., March 2, 1886.

I Notice an article in the November number of THE INLAND PRINTER under the head of "Figure Work," in which the writer directs, or says, that for rule and figure work "it is best to discard the stick, and build up on a galley." Now, as I know of a better way, I am persuaded to send it to you, although you may already be aware of it. In rule and figure work, I count the number of figures there is in one line of the column from top to bottom. For instance, I have thirty figures in a line. I then, if nonpareil, set my stick to thirty ems nonpareil, commence at the bottom of the column, and set the first left-hand row of figures, placing the type in the stick edgewise, with the nick toward me, and so on until I reach the top figure; then I do the same with the other rows. If I have rules to put in, I can do so either in the stick or after I "empty" on the galley. I do not know as I have made this plain enough to you so that you can understand it well enough to put in print, but if you can, would be pleased to see it, as I know it will be of interest to those who have to do with figure work, and do not know of this style of setting tables, especially. Whatever the type may be, the stick is to be set the length of the column of figures; begin with the left-hand figure at the bottom, and go ahead.

Yours respectfully, A. W. BILLETT.

THE PER DIEM AND MILEAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor: TOPEKA, February 15, 1886.

If you will allow me the space I would like to say a few words on the subject indicated above, to that committee on reorganization, of which a correspondent spoke last month. I think it a question deserving of more consideration than it received from the "Committee of the Whole" at the last session of the International. That body sought to ascertain the sense of the craft at large upon the question, and found that *sixty-five* subordinate unions were favorable to payment of $2 per diem and two cents per mile to delegates in attendance upon its annual meetings, while *twenty* unions expressed their disapproval of the plan, and yet, almost without discussion and in the face of more than a two-thirds majority of those voting, they concluded that "*legislation on the subject is impracticable.*"

They sought information to guide them aright in their disposal of the question, and, if they are to be judged by their action, they did not seem to think the information worth much. I think I can demonstrate that legislation on this subject *is practicable*, and very much to be desired for the future welfare of the typographical unions.

The per capita tax should be increased from ten cents per quarter to fifteen cents, which would aggregate sixty cents per capita per annum. Of this sixty cents, forty would go to the general fund and twenty cents to a delegate fund. Figuring on a basis of 18,000 membership, as reported by the chief organizer last June, the delegate fund would amount to $3,600, or enough to pay for 120,000 miles of travel at *three* cents per mile each way. We would dispense with the $2 per diem. Three cents per mile each way will cover traveling expenses for a gentleman traveling alone now-a-days, and 120,000 miles will come very near covering the aggregate mileage of one delegate from each subordinate union to and from the annual session. Should the fund be insufficient, pro rate; if in excess, reduce the tax the following year.

This plan would almost insure a representative from every subordinate union, which would result in great good. But few unions can afford to pay the expenses of their delegates to the International, and still fewer delegates can afford to pay their own. Five cents every three months will not work a hardship on any individual member of the order. Who cannot afford to pay for six or seven miles at three cents a mile, once a year?

We consign the subject to the consideration of that committee, and hope they will give the matter *more* than a passing thought; that they will recommend the adoption of a mileage system, and then have the sand to stand by the resolution and see that it *is* adopted. Not one-half of the unions were represented at the last International. Only seven or eight from west of the Mississippi river, and only two from west of the Missouri were there. The mileage system *is* practicable, and much more worthy of legislation than the three-cent scheme printed on page 80 of the last International Typographical Union proceedings, or the mutual life insurance plan lately promulgated.

I have more suggestions to make to that committee, but it will require too much space now, and I want to hear from someone else. Next!

Yours truly, L. P. NORMAN.

A HINT TO TYPEFOUNDERS.

To the Editor: ALTAMONT, Kentucky, March 1, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—As an ex-printer, and greatly interested in all things pertaining to the art, I have read with much pleasure a number of articles in your excellent publication, on progressive printing. In advocating the new system of the type bodies variously termed "Interchangeable," "Didot," "Point," "Multiples of Pica," etc., you have secured the lasting obligations of printerdom, as this is the only true principle on which type bodies can be cast. The present system, being entirely arbitrary, is really no system as all, only a bad mixture of ideas that produces worse confusion in offices wherever material from different foundries is used; and in choosing material, all from the same foundry about the same amount of trouble is encountered, all on account of the want of a proper system in its manufacture.

Let me hope you will pardon my presumption in calling your attention to another grave fault in making types — that of casting such letters as the lower case f, j, etc., in a manner that a portion of the face overhangs the body, and this portion of the face, being unsupported, is soon broken off, either in correcting proof, distributing, or in some other way, and the type rendered useless. These types are, I believe, called "kerned" letters by typefounders, and every printer knows how soon the kern of the "f" is broken off, whether it be in a font of body or display type. Of late years a number of foundries have changed the shape of these letters slightly, and now cast them so that all the face is supported by a solid body — no kerns or patented "supports." With the exception of two foundries — the Dickinson, of Boston, and Central, of St. Louis — this departure applies only to body type; all of the others, to the best of my knowledge, casting job and display type in the old way.

I have long wondered why more of the founders who claim to be progressive did not take up this improvement, and my attention was more than ever attracted to this matter last month, when looking over a specimen page in THE INLAND PRINTER, showing the series of extended title *improved*, and noticing that the kerns of a number of the lower case f's were broken off. And the extended title was advertised by Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, who claim to be nothing if not progressive. I was moved to write you today when looking over one of Harper's publications, I found, in a small advertisement, and all in the same font of type, the kerns of three lower-case f's broken off.

In consequence of this last discovery, I being a great stickler for everything being as it should be, am all "broken" up.

Yours truly, etc., C. S. N.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1886.

Business still continues pretty good. Sherman's and Ashmead's printing houses are doing considerable work for Porter & Coates, a large publishing house which I understand intends entering into competition with the celebrated Jno. Wanamaker, who runs a tremendous establishment here and sells most everything "from a needle to an elephant." Fergusen's are putting in two double-revolution Campbell presses. The old established house of T. K. Collins' was today sold at auction, Mr. Jno. C. Lucas, president of one of our banks, being the purchaser. What the intentions of the buyer are, of course we cannot tell.

The agitation for shorter hours of work goes steadily on. The stonemasons, at a special meeting last Saturday night, voted to begin

working nine hours a day after May 1. The plasterers and bricklayers have also done likewise. The street car employés are rapidly becoming organized by the Knights of Labor, and will in a short time make a demand for twelve hours a day instead of sixteen and seventeen.

The Salesmen's Protective Association has a membership of over four hundred, though but very recently organized. They will make a move for earlier closing hours.

The *Sporting Life* has become a union paper.

That the labor question is demanding unusual attention these days is a fact that cannot be disputed. On every hand I hear of remarks made by business men, in which they express the conviction that the country is opening upon an era of prosperity, and that the labor question is the only disturbing factor. I have been much interested in a series of sermons which Rev. Chas. G. Ames, of this city, has been delivering before his congregation, the Spring Garden Unitarian Society. Last Sunday evening he spoke upon the question of "How Can Wages Increase?" In the course of his remarks he said, "Competition is by no means free and fair, because labor is obliged to sell itself at a forced or auction rate. The standard of wages is governed a great deal by the prevailing opinion and sentiment of a country. Employers are restrained by moral considerations and by social pressure from crowding wages to the lowest possible figure; the hard law of supply and demand is not the only factor. It is often said that wages can only advance by decline of profits, that all which the laborer gains the employer loses. The facts do not warrant this. When labor combines to push up wages, producers combine to push up prices, and the added cost falls on the consumer. Wages may increase by the sudden or gradual reduction of workmen in any particular line, by the conditions which favor their becoming independent enough to go into business for themselves or to migrate to other places. * * * Wages may increase practically by shortening the hours of work without corresponding reduction of rates. A given amount of labor would be sold at a higher price. A large share of the profits of production would thus pass to the laborer. Forty years ago the length of a day's work was reduced from twelve to ten hours a day. Wages did not fall in proportion. Improved methods made it possible to increase the amount of the product and new markets were found. In the judgment of some employers, another reduction might act in the same way." C. W. M.

A BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR PRINTERS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 27, 1886.

During the past few years there has been developed a number of secret societies whose principal claim to recognition lay in some coöperative or benevolent feature. Some of them provide for relief of their members during sickness and the payment of a stipulated sum in the event of their death, while others are really mutual insurance companies. The desirability of the existence of these societies cannot longer be questioned; they materially assist a man to perform his first duty—the providing for those dependent upon him. This species of coöperation, for coöperation it really is, has not received the consideration it should at the hands of labor organizations in this country. English trades unions have made it more of a feature and have been amply repaid by the added strength it has given. The organizations in this country which have adopted it are the ones which have achieved the greatest success, steadily increased their membership, and retained the fealty of their members under the most trying times to trades unions—during depressions of business and through unsuccessful strikes.

The International Typographical Union has not yet seen fit to engraft a measure of this kind upon its organic law and it would not be expedient for a subordinate union to attempt it single handed. True, some unions have relief funds, Chicago, No. 16, has, but the funds are dispensed through the favors of a committee as a charity, and suffers, like all charity, from the attacks of the unworthy, while the worthy are too often overlooked.

Would not a separate society of printers, one where affiliation with the union was requisite to membership answer the purpose? It would tend to unite its members both socially and pecuniarily, thus strengthening the union; it would do away with much of the "pan-handling," raffle and subscription-paper business; it would look after the sick when sick, insure them a certain sum weekly during their disability, not as a charity but as their just due. There are few printers but would find this very acceptable, they not being noted among wage-workers for their frugality; and in the event of their death place such sum in the hands of those heretofore dependent upon them as would at least remove their immediate necessities.

An organization having substantially the above objects in view has been organized in Chicago, and is named the Printers' Benefit Society. Applicants must be members of Chicago Typographical Union, and pass a medical examination, not a rigid one, but one sufficient to prevent imposition of chronic cases upon the society; they are also required to sign a release of all claims against the society should they be guilty of violating their obligations to No. 16. During sickness or disability members will be paid ten dollars per week, and in case of death a sum raised by an equable assessment will be paid to the designated beneficiary. The management of the society is in the hands of a board of trustees (six in number) and the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, the two latter being under bonds. There will be no malappropriation of funds, no unnecessary meetings held, no regalias, no useless hall rent, and no red tape to go through to become a member. The initiation fees will pay the expenses, and the entire amount of dues will go to the sick fund, which will be used only for the purpose created. The membership of this society is steadily increasing, as its worth is recognized by all who have the wellfare of the craft at heart. Its ultimate success lies with the union printers of Chicago. FRANK S. PELTON.

TYPE MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 15, 1886.

Your January number contains a lengthy communication from San Francisco, signed E. M. M. B., which shows that the writer has fallen into the same error which warped the judgment of Mr. Manering, of Texas, and he devotes two columns of THE INLAND PRINTER to prove me wrong, by means of false conclusions which he has conjured up himself. Now, in the plainest English I can command, let me inform E. M. M. B. that I had a well defined purpose to attain in presenting my method of type measurement to the craft, and that purpose is, to place compositors upon an equality by receiving equal pay for equal labor in typesetting. Let the gentleman keep this fact in mind, and perhaps he will not wander off into the wilderness again and get lost. Our present em method of measurement is manifestly unfair, for the reason that it is based upon an arbitrary space, regardless of the labor necessary to fill it. To fill the space of one 1,000 measure may require fifty per cent more labor in typesetting than to fill another where a very "lean" type is used, and, under our present system, the recompense is the same for each. In other words, the same piece of composition which measures 2,000 ems in one font of type will measure 3,000 ems in another font, and if we assume the price for labor per 1,000 to be fifty cents, then the same amount of labor which nets one compositor $1 will net another $1.50. These figures are about the limit of inequality in what we call "fat" and "lean" type. There is scarcely a compositor but what is aware of the gross inequality under which we labor through the em measurement, though few, probably, know it to exist to the extent indicated. If E. M. M. B. considers this inequality right and proper, for the reason that if he is dissatisfied with "lean" type, he would skirmish around until he secured a chance at better type, then it is useless to waste any words upon the subject; but if he is willing to admit that this inequality should not be tolerated if it can be avoided, I will endeavor to convince him that my method of measurement will eradicate the injustice complained of so far as solid composition is concerned, and the greater portion of the labor of compositors of the present day is performed on solid matter.

My method of type measurement is based upon the assumption that all the letters of a font of type are uniformly proportioned to the lower case alphabet of that font. If I am in error in this conclusion, then my method, based upon this assumption, will vary from accuracy in exact proportion that this assumption varies from the truth. If I am correct in my conclusion, and I believe I am, then a measure based upon the space which a definite number of these lower-case letters occupy will

be a just measure for labor performed upon all the letters. It would be immaterial whether we only considered the first five letters, or the last ten letters of the alphabet. So long as the definite space arrived at was well understood, and could be easily ascertained and verified, it would still be my method of measurement, and it would establish a definite amount of labor in solid composition. To convey this idea more clearly, let us imagine a font of type, the lower-case alphabet of which measures exactly one inch. Repeat the alphabet one hundred times, and will it not measure one hundred inches? Now let us take another font of type, the lower-case alphabet of which measures one and one-half inches. Repeat it one hundred times, and of course it will occupy the space of one hundred and fifty inches. Now let us consider that both these fonts are of a nonpareil body, but that the difference between them is in the face — one is condensed and the other extended. I contend that if we set up a piece of composition, in which all the letters of the font are used (but omitting all spaces and other arbitrary characters), to fill the one hundred inches of the condensed type, that piece of composition, duplicated in the extended type, will measure precisely one hundred and fifty inches. This is what I mean when I say "all the letters of a font of type are uniformly proportioned to the lower-case alphabet of that font." Now, if Mr. Manering and E. M. M. B. can understand the simple problem presented above, they know about all there is to my method of measurement, and they will plainly see that it is unnecessary for us to trouble ourselves in counting how many times the e is used compared to the k, for there is no purpose to be served or object attained in doing so. The question is, is it right to insist that the condensed type and the extended type should be set at the same price per inch; or, in other words, should a compositor be compelled to set type which measures twelve ems to the alphabet at the same price as that which measures eighteen ems to the alphabet? Certainly not. Then what valid objection can there be to a method which secures equal recompense for equal labor upon either font of type mentioned? I hope, Mr. Editor, that E. M. M. B. can turn to the October number and read my article more intelligently, for it is certain that I could drop half a dozen or more letters from the alphabet "without operating against the efficacy of the plan," or I could add a dozen to it without increasing its efficiency. It is also immaterial whether we call it a 1,000 measure or not. It would be just as useful if termed differently.

Before concluding, I will repeat what I have frequently stated, that my method of measurement, if put in practical operation, will not do away entirely with the inequality which at present causes so much righteous indignation; but it would reduce it to a degree comparatively unnoticeable, and would for this reason prove a boon to both compositor and employer.

SAMUEL RASTALL.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST—THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE.

To the Editor: SACRAMENTO, California, January 22, 1886.

Seeing that THE INLAND PRINTER is devoted to the printing and publishing interests throughout the Union, I venture to send you a few facts concerning the recently improved and enlarged state printing-office of California.

By an almost unanimous vote of the electors of this state in 1882 the legislature was empowered, I may say instructed, to pass a law requiring the state to print and publish all the text-books to be used in our public schools. This law was passed at the session of 1883, and an appropriation of $150,000 was made with which to purchase additional printing material, presses, a complete bindery outfit, and electrotyping machinery, all of which were to be added to the state printing-office. That establishment had already been considered a model institution, but since the addition of carloads of new material—types, printing-presses, bindery machinery, etc.—it has, indeed, become an institution worthy of note. I am really at a loss to know where to begin to describe it in order to give the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER an idea of its magnitude. The building is most admirably adapted to the business for which it is used, having been originally designed as an elegant mansion for the governors of the Golden State. It is situated on the northeast corner of the capitol grounds, the same being a beautiful park of about thirty acres in the heart of the city, and this "mansion," together with our elegant capitol and the state agricultural pavilion, are the only buildings on it. The facilities for light, therefore, in all the departments of the "mansion" are entirely unobstructed. The building may be said to be three stories high, the basement being on a level with the street. The engine, presses and stationery storage rooms are all on the first floor; the composition room, office and job-printing department are on the second floor, and the bindery on the third. During the present year all the new machinery, to which I shall refer more fully presently, has been selected, purchased and directed in position by our efficient and practical superintendent of state printing, Col. J. J. Ayers. If you will permit me I will here briefly refer, by way of parenthesis, to the policy the Colonel has adopted in selecting his force, especially in the composing-room. Your readers were misled by a communication about one year ago from a correspondent who wrote over the *nom de plume* "No. 1," who may have been a Republican, and certainly was a "sore-head." He stated substantially that "typesetters" unworthy the name of "compositors," who could not earn a dollar a day at the case, were "kept on" through the influence of some legislator. This is absolutely false. Of course, during the sessions of the legislature all kinds of compositors, so to speak, are given cases at the state office. The force sometimes runs up into the hundreds on extraordinary occasions, but when the time comes for selecting the "regular force," as it is called, the policy of Col. Ayers has been—and I can say truthfully that he is sustained by all of the best citizens of both parties—to retain men of families and men of industrious and economical habits. He has among his regular employés in the composing-room men of education and culture who have filled important editorial positions on journals of no small influence, but who have been, in the ups and downs of fortune and misfortune, stranded on the shore of pecuniary adversity. These men, as a rule, have families to support, and inasmuch as they are not too proud to fall back on their trade and make an honest living by labor, it is quite appropriate for the state to give them employment, and this policy of Col. Ayers is somewhat grating to those who are not "kept on" through the influence of a legislator, even to your correspondent No. 1.

The new presses recently added to the state office consist of one Cottrell job press and two of Cottrell's latest improved front delivery two-revolution presses. These two latter presses add wonderfully to the importance and magnificence of the pressroom, as one enters that department of the state office of California; and to see them in motion, delivering their printed sheets carried through the air and delivered gracefully upon the pile table with no pressure but their own weight, face up and in full view of the pressman, is indeed captivating. But I fear that before I have introduced your readers to our state bindery I will have made this communication too lengthy, and I will simply add that I have it from one of the oldest pressmen in the state office that all the practical pressmen in that department are well pleased with their new Cottrell presses, and are already prepared to guarantee perfect satisfaction on the text-books, so far as the presswork is concerned.

The whole of the third floor is devoted to the machinery of the bindery, and on entering this department the first thing we see is a massive machine for pressing the sheets after leaving the hands of the folder. It is called a "smasher," and is capable of giving a pressure of one hundred and fifty tons, and is said to do far better work and does it more expeditiously than the old style screw press. The next is a rotary board cutter for cutting the boards used in making the covers of the books. This machine has seven revolving iron wheels above and seven below, with sharp edges, and works on the shear pattern. It is capable of doing five times as much work as the old-style cutter in the same time. In line with these two machines is a monster paper-cutter, with all the latest improved attachments. The knife is a very powerful one, capable of cutting a pile of paper five inches thick, and can be stopped instantly at any desired point. Next in line is a sawing-machine, with six revolving saws, about four inches in diameter, which make about fifteen hundred revolutions per minute. It is intended to make the grooves in the back folds of the sheets, so that the strings around which the thread is carried to hold the sheets together will not project. There is an embossing machine for stamping the gilt titles of each book on the back or side. Next is a very ingenious machine for

sewing books with wire; driving the wire through the sheet it cuts it off and then clinches it on the other side, doing the work rapidly and well. On the south side of the immense room is located an elegant ruling-machine with a metal frame, and a hot cylinder to dry the ink in damp weather. It is said to be the only one of the kind on this coast, and is capable of "taking in" the largest paper made. To the right of this ruling-machine is located the girls' folding and sewing department, and to the left of it the finishers do their ornamenting, and the "joh forwarders" prepare the books for the finishers. Here also is placed the wire stitcher, to stitch small pamphlets. The men force who are to work on the school books as soon as they come from the press, will be located on the east side of the room, where a row of benches extend the entire length of the building. Near the center of the floor are placed four large presses, securely braced and very powerful. A numbering machine, a backing machine for making joints on the backs of the books, and a knife grinder with emery wheel, are all on the north side of the room. A private office and the girls' dressing-room are on the right as we enter, and thus concludes a brief description of our new state bindery.

All this machinery, together with the three new presses above referred to, were purchased from the well known and responsible firm of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. The order was given to their agents on this coast, Messrs. Palmer & Rey, of San Francisco. It has been no small undertaking for the superintendent of state printing to select the many thousand pounds of new type, several new presses, a steam engine and boiler, and all the machinery for a new bindery, required to print and bind over 400,000 copies of all the different kinds of text-books used in the public schools of this state. The citizens of California, therefore, owe Col. Ayers a debt of gratitude which they should not soon forget for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has secured this plant for the state at the command of the people through their representatives in the legislature. The colonel is not only a competent practical printer, but he is also a methodical, systematic man, and a most untiring worker; hence the complete success of this vast undertaking.

FRONT DELIVERY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W. F., St. Joseph, Mo.—We advise you to write to Mr. David Boyer, National Organizer, Columbus, Ohio. The circumstances narrated are of a somewhat peculiar character, and we do not feel authorized to give a catagorical answer to your inquiries.

J. H., of K. C., asks: Can you tell me the name of a good work on lithographing? and where I can secure such a book.

Answer.—Write to Fred Buehring, of The *Lithographer and Printer*, Chicago, for his Grammar of Lithography.

W. R. B, Houston, Mo.—Answers to all your inquiries would require more space than we can spare. We advise you to write to Joseph A. Jackson, state deputy for Missouri, care of *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, who, we feel satisfied, will furnish you all the sought for information.

J. S., of Salt Lake, asks: What are the component parts of printers' ink?

Answer.—Varnish composed of linseed oil, resin and soap and the pigment; in the case of black ink, lampblack and indigo with Prussian blue.

"PRESSMAN," dated Pittsburgh, March 2, asks: How can I print black on a bronze surface so as to make the black a good full color, without printing twice, or giving the job a second impression, after letting the first dry? This is the way it is done by all pressmen who I have spoken to on the subject. This, however, has serious drawbacks with some work, such as printing small or hairline type. Even with larger type the slightest variation in the register will make a bad job, not to mention time lost in this manner of doing the work. If you can suggest a better way you will confer a great favor on myself as well as on many pressmen to whom this has been a puzzler.

Answer.—We know of no other method than that suggested by our correspondent.

W. C. S., of Portage la Prairie, asks: 1. Will you kindly inform me why difficulty is experienced in re-melting composition rollers? 2. Has exposure to the air any effect on rollers so far as melting is concerned?

Answer.—Our correspondent fails to mention the nature of the composition referred to, as some rollers cannot be recast under any circumstances. It stands to reason that rollers which have lost their consistency and become tough, hardened and dry through use or abuse will take time, care and patience to melt, and in order to be again made available must always be mixed with a certain amount of *new* material. 2. Yes. In our next we shall have something more to say on this subject.

J. B., San Antonio, Texas, February 25, asks: In your next will you please inform me, to settle an argument, which is the most desirable packing for cylinder presses used for cut work; also, on general job-work, whether a rubber blanket or a hard packing (manilla oil board); also, the cost of ink per pound used in printing THE INLAND PRINTER. The character of work in question is something like THE INLAND PRINTER, part cuts and part type.

Answer.—1. Hard packing. 2. The result on general job work must depend on the capacity of the pressman. If he is master of his business, we recommend hard packing. If half and-half, a rubber blanket would answer his purpose best. The ink used on THE INLAND PRINTER is the best "black" the market affords.

F. D., of San Francisco, asks: Can you not occasionally give us western pressmen some valuable information on roller composition? I assure you it would be of vast interest to all pressmen, as well as hundreds of country printers and editors who make their own rollers. May we not have something new soon in THE INLAND PRINTER on this most important subject?

Answer.—A reference to the files of THE INLAND PRINTER will show that we have published, from time to time, at least a dozen recipes for making printers' rollers, all of which possess merit, though we are at a loss to understand why a country printer any more than a city printer, will insist on making his own rollers, when "composition" superior and more durable to that which he can manufacture, transportation included, can be delivered, *already made*, cheaper than the home-made material. An examination of our advertising pages will convince him that such is the case.

A correspondent from Erie, Pennsylvania, writes: "If pages read from left to right," and you "know of no reason why a page reading the long way should be made an exception to the rule;" also "what valid reason can be advanced why the odd page should not be made up head to back margin, or why the Chinese custom of reading from right to left should be adopted?" The foregoing questions you put to me in December's INLAND PRINTER in answer to my interrogatories of November 7 in regard to the making-up of pages running the long way. Can you tell your readers why you are of this opinion, and also why the gentleman who makes up the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER entertains precisely the *contrary*, as you will perceive by referring to any of your back numbers? But to bring it nearer, look at pages 159 and 171, December issue, and you will find they are odd pages, made up *foot to back margin*. These pages are of the same character as the ones I refer to, and of which I sent you sample (*National Insurance Journal*), i. e., full page cut with one or two descriptive lines on bottom. I coincide with your views in regard to make-up of tabular pages.

Answer.—If our correspondent will take the trouble to re-read our reply to his interrogatory of November 7 he will find that we expressly state therein that so far as we know there is no *arbitrary* rule governing the position of the pages to which he refers, and in this opinion we believe we will be sustained by ninety-nine out of every hundred "make-ups," while a careful examination of a large number of the choicest art journals published in the United States and Europe, now before us, corroborates our assertion. It is simply a matter of taste, and is frequently decided by what may be called the "style of the office." We have nothing to retract.



HE IS GONE!

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE first typesetting machine was patented in 1822.

THE first United States patent for a printing-press was granted November 16, 1796.

THE wood pulp manufacturers in Germany are charged with devastating the forests. Re-planting is urged.

THERE are but six American printers in the City of Mexico, four of whom are employed on the *Two Republics*.

A NEW invention for toughening paper consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp during the process of manufacture.

ENGLISH printers think they have considerably improved our Gordon press. They are making it entirely of Bessemer steel, and have the bearings bushed with phosper bronze.

ANDREW MACLURE, who introduced the grained paper process, and who was the first to adopt steam-driven machines for lithography in England, died recently at the age of 73.

A RECIPE for the mucilage used on postage stamps calls for: Gum dextrine, 2 parts; acetic acid, 1 part; water, 5 parts; dissolved in a water bath and 1 part of alcohol added.—*Scientific American.*

PAPER is now used in compressed blocks as a substitute for wood in paper mills, where an under cutter is used. Also in the cutting of blocks of envelope work, one outlasting a dozen of the wooden blocks.

IN PARIS it has cost the modest sum, according to a correspondent, of $10,000 to tear down the political posters that have adorned the dead walls of that city since September, and 2,700 persons have been employed in the work.

To the items of paper, composition, proofreading, presswork, etc., add for rent and expenses, and interest on your investment for type, presses, etc., on each job you do, twenty per cent. This will give you about dead cost. Now, if you want a profit, add one-third to the total, and in some cases one-half.

AN eminent French physician says that the handling of types has a tendency to destroy the powers of maternity in women, for which reason he objects to their employment in printing-offices and typefoundries. Dr. R. Ludlow, who stands in the front rank of his profession, corroborates the statement and cites cases to prove it.

A BELT traveling 800 feet per minute will safely transmit one-horse power for each inch in width if the pulleys are both the same diameter and the belt laps over one-half of each; but if the belt laps on but one-quarter of either pulley's circumference, then it would have to travel 1,230 per minute to transmit a horse power for each inch in width.—*An Inventor.*

CLEMENT C. MOORE, the author of the immortal poem of "The Night Before Christmas," wrote the poem for the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in which office he was employed as a printer. There was no copyright on it, and it was immediately appropriated by the world at large. The *Inquirer* never fails to republish it on each recurring Christmas season.—*Printers' Register.*

AN almanac 3,000 years old, found in Egypt, is in the British Museum. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world. The days are written in red ink, and under each is a figure followed by three characters, signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. Like other Egyptian manuscripts, it is written on papyrus and in columns, but is not in its integrity, having been torn.

A MR. CHARLES TOPPAN, an eminent engraver of New York, has engraved the Lord's prayer, with its title, and the ten commandments, with title and numbers, and his own initials, within a circle of less than $\frac{41}{100}$ of an inch in diameter. The number of letters and figures on this plate is 1,550, and its area is a trifle over an eighth of a square inch, the number of letters to the square inch would be 12,000.

THE eleventh annual dinner of the New York Stationers Board of Trade was held at Delmonico's, on Friday evening, February 19, President William I. Martin in the chair. Among the guests were Hon. Wm. Whiting, Hon. S. L. Woodford, A. D. F. Randolph, Howard Lockwood, Geo. L. Pease, Ambrose Snow, W. C. Martin and H. B. Barnes. Interesting speeches were made by Messrs. Woodford, Randolph, Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, H. B. Barnes, W. C. Martin, G. L. Pease, Howard Lockwood, John Walker, Henry Pattberg, David Scott, A. G. Elliott, of Philadelphia, Wm. Campbell, D. P. Crocke, of Holyoke, and W. R. Sheffield, of Saugerties.

AN English bookbinder has invented a new method of binding for rough wear. This plan is to secure the sheets in such a way that there is no liability on the part of the first few at the beginning and end of the book to tear away. He has also made a liquid called Cuirine, for counteracting the effect of heat and gas on the leather of books. The composition supplies the leather with fresh gluten.

A PLAN for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather, it is said, has been recently introduced on the continent. It consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution, the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for roofing and even for making boots.

AS a matter of fact, red, especially cardinal lake, being an aniline color, will fade, as will also the usual compositions of cardinal lake and vermilion. Now, in order to obviate this difficulty, lithographers find from practical experience that, when a fine bright red is required, by mixing a little lemon yellow, say one-fiftieth part, with the cardinal lake and vermilion, a much finer and brighter red is produced, and one that will not fade.—*Exchange.*

FOLLOWING the example of Mr. Joseph Zaehnsdorf, who lately bound two Elzever editions in human skin, another London binder has recently executed an order to encase a copy of Holbein's "Dance of Death" in the same material—assuredly a most appropriate covering for this work. These are the most recent instances of the use of human skin for such a purpose; but they are far from unique, several criminals in olden days having been, after execution, despoiled of their integument in order that the bookshelves of some connoisseur of binding might be enriched by the ghastly relic.

WEIGHT OF LEADS REQUIRED FOR A JOB.—Multiply the number of lines in a page by the number of pages to be leaded, and divide the product by the number of leads of the measure required that go to the pound. *Example:* I have to lead (8 to pica) 24 pages of matter set to 21 ems pica, there being 35 lines to the page. How many pounds of leads shall I want? I find 54 8 to pica leads, 21 ems long, go to the pound. Therefore I divide 35 by 24 by 54 and get 15 pounds 10 ounces. *Answer.*—I should order 20 pounds, cut to the right measure, to be sure of having enough.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

THE editors of popular magazines are constantly in receipt of curious letters, but I doubt if any one of them ever received such a one as came to the editor of *Harper's* the other day. It was from a lady who wrote that she was dying, and that her physicians told her she would be dead before the conclusion of Mr. Howell's story, "Indian Summer," now running in the *Monthly*. She was very much interested in it and didn't want to die until she knew how it was going to end, and she begged the editor to let her read the advance sheets that she might die happy. The writer was apparently in earnest, and the editor has no reason for doubting the genuineness of her letter.—*The Critic.*

AN ENGRAVING MACHINE.—Lieut. Buller Carter, of Bow lane, has invented a new engraving machine, in which electricity has been introduced into the mechanism with great success. It is chiefly intended for decorative engraving upon metal work, and is capable of producing high finished results with a celerity in which manual work is completely distanced. The words or designs to be engraved are first furnished by a setting of ornamental types or stereotype plate. Over this is passed in parallel lines an arm of the machine, to which is attached a fine protected platinum point. The motion of the arm is responded to by that of a table, which carries the metal to be inscribed or decorated beneath the point of the graver. The types or stereotype plate, by raising the platinum point, puts into circuit a current of electricity, which, acting upon an electro-magnet, raises or depresses the graver and produces an enlarged or reduced engraved copy of the types upon the metal on the table, and does this with perfect accuracy.—*London Press News.*

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD AND THE CONTESTANTS.



C. De Jarnatt. J. M. Hudson. W. J. Creevy. W. C. Barnes. T. C. Levy. J. McCann. Leo Monheimer.
Fred. G Rae, *Proofreader*. A. H. McLaughlin, *Referee*.

Official Tabulated Statement, by Innings (of one hour and a half each) and by Days, of the result of the First National Typesetting Tournament, Commenced at Chicago, Monday, January 11, and Ended Sunday, January 17, 1886:

NAMES.	MONDAY.			TUESDAY.			WEDNESDAY.			THURSDAY.		
	Gross ems.	Time correcting.	Net ems.	Gross ems.	Time correcting.	Net ems.	Gross ems.	Time correcting.	Net ems.	Gross ems.	Time correcting.	Net ems.
W. C. Barnes	2,861½	1½	2,823	2,884½	5	2,759½	3,000	6½	2,837½	2,901	1½	2,863½
Jos. W. McCann *	2,915	8½	2,702½	2,880½	3	2,805½	3,011	2¼	2,954¼	2,976	4	2,876
Thos. C. Levy	2,867½	10½	2,605	2,910	9	2,685	2,995	6¼	2,838¾	2,953½	4	2,853½
Jos. M. Hudson	2,946½	16	2,546½	2,940½	4½	2,828	2,955½	6½	2,793	2,957½	8½	2,745
Leo Monheimer	2,585	14½	2,222½	2,525	8½	2,312½	2,615	6¾	2,446¼	2,581	6¾	2,412¼
Will J. Creevy	2,609	6½	2,446½	2,606	5½	2,468½	2,547	6¾	2,378¼	2,658	8	2,458
C. W. De Jarnatt	2,375	3	2,300	2,450	.....	2,450	2,427½	2¼	2,371¼	2,450	4	2,350
	2,525	1½	2,487½	2,523½	3½	2,436	2,507	1	2,482	2,509	3½	2,421½
	2,389	2½	2,326½	2,506	6¾	2,437¼	2,540½	6¼	2,384¼	2,561	2¾	2,402¼
	2,433	3	2,358	2,504	4	2,490	2,572	2	2,522	2,600	13½	2,262½
	2,350	3	2,275	2,500	9	2,479	2,525	1¾	2,481¼	2,539	8¼	2,332¾
	2,480½	5	2,355½	2,500	1	2,475	2,500	1¼	2,468¾	2,500	5	2,375
	2,490	10	2,240	2,493	4	2,393	2,376½	5½	2,239	2,389½	8	2,189½
	2,425	10	2,175	2,400	7	2,225	2,425½	6¼	2,269¼	2,363	7	2,188

NAMES.	FRIDAY.			SATURDAY.			SUNDAY.			TOTALS.		
	Gross ems.	Time correcting.	Net ems.	Gross ems.	Time correcting.	Net ems.	Gross ems.	Time correcting.	Net ems.	Gross ems.	Time correcting.	Net ems.
W. C. Barnes	2,928½	3	2,853½	2,968½	3½	2,881	2,895	6½	2,732½			
Jos. W. McCann *	2,959	4½	2,846½	2,874	2¼	2,817¾	2,622	6	2,472	40,675½	58	39,225½
Thos. C. Levy	3,000	6¾	2,831¼	3,010	6	2,860	2,875	3¾	2,781¼			
Jos. M. Hudson	3,028	3¾	2,934¼	3,068¼	13¼	2,737¼	1,841	3	1,766	40,348½	101¾	37,804¾
Leo Monheimer	2,571½	8¼	2,352¼	2,697½	6½	1,535	2,675	5¼	2,543¾			
Will J. Creevy	2,634½	7	2,459½	2,735½	6¼	2,579¼	2,600	8	2,400	36,640	105	34,015
C. W. De Jarnatt	2,458	2½	2,395½	2,496½	6	2,346½	2,568	3	2,493			
	2,511	1¾	2,467¾	2,444	2¼	2,387¾	2,600	3	2,525	34,844½	37¼	33,913¾
	2,521	4	2,421	2,407	4	2,307	2,548	6½	2,385½			
	2,535½	4	2,435½	2,511	10¼	2,481½	2,541	3	2,466	35,165	72¼	33,346¼
	2,427	8½	2,214½	2,425	3½	2,337½	2,447	2	2,397			
	2,473	2¾	2,404¼	2,430½	2	2,380½	1,522½	1	2,497½	34,623½	54	33,273½
	2,428	5½	2,290½	2,439	11	2,164	2,447½	9½	2,210			
	2,386	9	2,161	2,458½	6	2,308½	2,435	5	2,310	33,956½	103¼	31,362¾

*McCann worked one half hour less time than the other contestants.

BEST INK AND PAPER FOR THE EYES.

The revived discussions as to the combinations of ink and paper least trying to the eyes of readers has, in America, developed newspapers printed with black ink on red and green paper. In Europe a German printer, J. Minkman, of Arnheim, is an enthusiastic advocate of the use of blue ink upon green paper as the most natural and least hurtful tints for the eyes to dwell upon. To carry practical conviction of his advocacy to the eyes of the public, he has issued a little book discussing the subject, printed in the two colors he so strongly favors. Parties who have read Herr Minkman's volume in blue and green unite in the statement that the combination has a soothing effect upon the eyes.

When this same discussion was to the fore years ago, Charles Babbage, the inventor of the calculating machine, conducted a series of elaborate experiments, and the conclusion he arrived at was, that black ink on yellow paper was least trying to the eyes. Many professional writers, especially editors of daily morning papers, compelled to write much by artificial light, use yellow tinged, or even orange-yellow paper in preference to white, as less straining to the sight. For four centuries black ink and white paper have had almost universal sway, without exercising any widespread deleterious effect on the power of human vision, which has been impaired among printers, to a certain extent, by the constant use of involved faces of type, the Gothic more especially. But there is really no proof that any change of color in ink and paper are rendered necessary by damage done to eyes by the time-honored white and black. A common usage of civilized peoples, extending over four centuries, will not easily yield to innovation, unless an imperative necessity for a change is universally felt to exist.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO CAST OFF COPY.

Although entirely exact rules for casting off copy cannot be laid down, the following may be recommended as the result of experience. After having made up a composing-stick to the measure proposed for the width of the work, to take an average page of the copy, and set from it until a certain number of lines of the manuscript come out even with a number of lines of types. From this a calculation can easily be made for the whole of the work.

Suppose a manuscript of 250 pages, and 31 lines in a page, be brought into an office, and it is required to determine how many pages it will make in long primer, the page being 28 ems wide and 40 lines of types in length; and it is found, by setting up a few lines, that 9 of the manuscript are equal to 7 of the types. Then:

```
250 pages manuscript.
 31 lines in a page.
---
250
750
---
7750 lines manuscript.

        9 : 7750 : : 7
             7
        ----------
        9 ) 54250
        ---------
        4,0)602,7  lines of types.
        ---------
            151  pages of types.
```

The number of sheets can be ascertained by dividing 150 by 8, 16 or 24, according to the size of the signature in which the work is to be printed.

ANOTHER METHOD.

The following will be found as accurate as that before given. Ascertain by calculation, the number of words in the manuscript; then, as it has been found that 1,000 ems average 380 words (that is 2,180 letters, spaces and quads), if the number contained in the manuscript be divided by 380, the quotient will be the number of 1,000 ems. Having done this, the number of pages it will make in any sized type and page can be found by ascertaining how many square inches there are in a page, and multiplying that number by the number of ems in a square inch of the size of type in which it is to be set; then by dividing the number of 1,000 ems in the manuscript by the number of ems in a page, the number of pages will be the answer.

TYPES IN A GIVEN SPACE.

The following is the number of ems in 100 square inches of the sizes of types from pica to nonpareil, inclusive:

Pica.....3,600	Brevier..... 8,836
Small pica.....4,900	Minion.....10,404
Long primer.....5,625	Nonpareil.....14,400
Bourgeois.....6,889	

The numbers given in the above list are based on the supposition that lines of the length of 6 ems pica, 7 ems small pica, 7.5 ems long primer, 8.3 ems bourgeois, 9.4 ems brevier, 10.2 ems minion, and 12 ems nonpareil are equal to an inch. This is not strictly true; but the variation is so slight that it makes not a difference of 1,000 ems in 100 pages of the common size.

EXAMPLES.

Suppose it were required to determine, according to the above method, how many pages in small pica, 25 square inches to the page, a manuscript of 254 pages, averaging 263 words to the page, would make:

```
254                 38,0 ) 6680,2 ( 176
263                        38
---                        --
762                        288
1524                       266
506                        ---
---                         220
66802                       228

25                  1225 ) 176000 ( 144
49                         1225
---                        ----
225                        5350
100                        4900
---                        ----
1225                        4500
                            4900
```

In using either of the above modes of calculation it must be borne in mind that such matter as tables, notes or extracts set in types differing in size from that of the body, must be cast up separately.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 2, 1886.

335,494.—Printers' Galley. D. W. Whitaker, assignor of one-half to J. E. Lyon, Durham, N. C.

335,282.—Printers' Quoin. F. C. Graves, Hartford, Conn.

335,196.—Printing Machines. Inking Apparatus for Cylinder. F. A. Hethering-ton, Indianapolis, Ind.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

335,698.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

335,634.—Printing Machine Sheet-Gage. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

335,768.—Printing Machine Stop-Motion. J. Naylor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 16, 1886.

336,108.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

336,109.—Printing Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

336,377.—Type-Galley. W. F. Bellrood, Madison, Dakota Ter.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 23, 1886.

336,754.—Stereotype Matrix Impressions. Machine for Making. F. Schreider, Philadelphia, Pa.

336,673.—Printing Machines. G. F. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

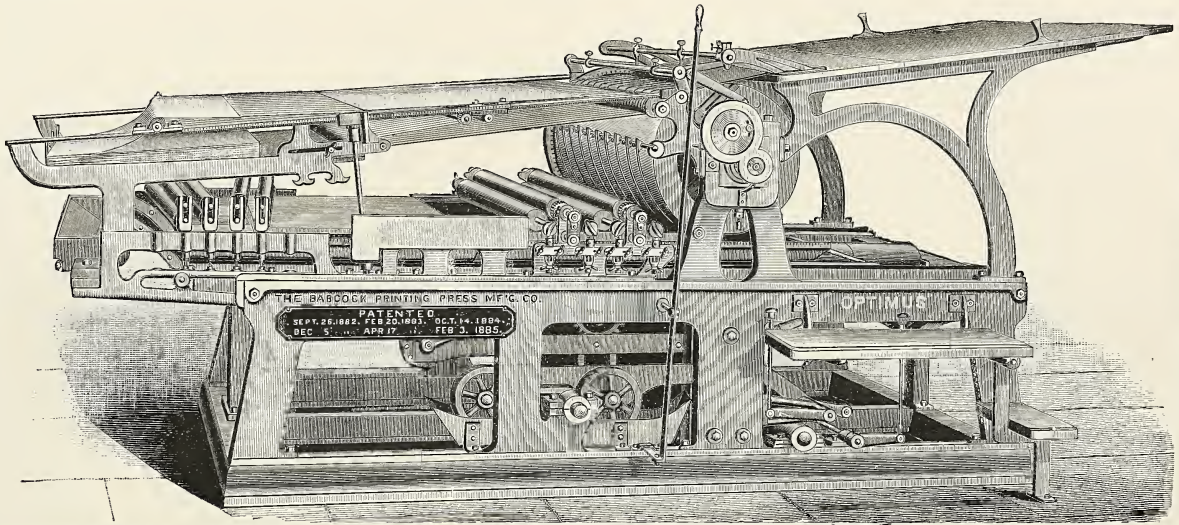
336,719.—Type and Space Holder. Compositors'. L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.

336,674 and 336,647.—Type Case for Stereotype-Matrix-Making Machines. F. Schreider, Philadelphia, Pa.

336,645.—Type-Distributing Apparatus. L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

The sheet delivery is the most perfect yet invented.

1st The bed is as EASY OF ACCESS FROM THE BACK AS AN ORDINARY IMPOSING-STONE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.

2d. The sheet is delivered PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE FEEDER (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "OPTIMUS."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

1st. OUR STILL GRIPPER MOTION, which REGISTERS PERFECTLY.

2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.

3d. The SHIELD, which effectually protects the PISTONS and AIR-CHAMBERS from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

4th. The PISTON, which can be ADJUSTED to the EXACT SIZE of the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.

5th. ROLLER or JOURNAL BEARINGS, securing the following advantages: (*a*) ANY single roller may be REMOVED WITHOUT DISTURBING the others. (*b*) ALL the rollers may be REMOVED and REPLACED without altering their "set." (*c*) When desired, the FORM ROLLS MAY BE RELEASED from contact with the distributor and type WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.

6th. Our REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. Our IMPRESSION TRIP, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. Our CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

One of the above presses can be seen in operation in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 162 Clark Street, this city.

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We have made arrangements that enable us to supply the EMERSON BINDER, in suitable size, with gold embossed title, to all of our subscribers, postage free, 75 cents each. They are excellently adapted for preserving back files, and no subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER should be without one.

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(Successors to HUKE & SPENCER)
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Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
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MERCHANTS IN
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue,
Send for Catalogues. CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
The Queen City Printing Ink Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.
Oldest and Largest House in the West.
Send for Price List and Specimen Book.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
AULT & WIBORG,
Printing and Lithographic Inks,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
BRANCH—152 & 154 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.
Not the "Oldest," but LARGER than all other Ink Houses in the West COMBINED.
We make the BEST Goods.

Chicago Brass Rule Works,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS PRINTING MATERIAL,
Leads, Slugs, Quads, etc.
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J. P. TRENTER, Prop.

GOLDING & CO.
177 to 199
FORT HILL SQUARE,
BOSTON, MASS.
Eastern Agents
FOR THE
Inland Printer.

J. P. ELLACOTT,
(Successor to ELLACOTT & LYMAN)
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Brass Rule, Borders, Leads and Slugs,
As a Specialty, by Improved Machinery.
192 & 194 Madison Street, cor. Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

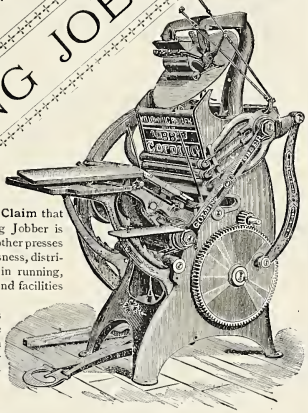
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THE GOLDING JOBBER

Send for Press & Tool Catalogue.



We Claim that the Golding Jobber is superior to all other presses in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression, and facilities for making ready quickly.

We Guarantee the Press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press, and the purchaser may return it within 30 days and have his money refunded, if found inferior to the other.

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The Paper for this number is furnished by us.

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DEALERS.

The Largest and most complete stock of all kinds of Paper in the country.

LIPMAN'S "INDISPENSABLE"



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GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

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IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
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PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION
IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING-INK, all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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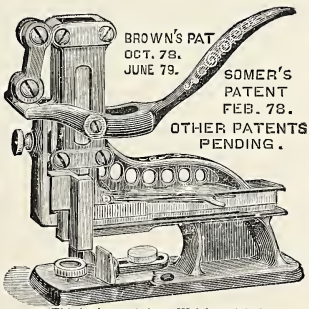
ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

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GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

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Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.



(This is about ⅓ size. Weight 1½ lbs.)

THIS cut represents a new machine for binding papers of any kind, and light pamphlets with *Wire Staples*, and is capable of holding 100 staples at a charge and automatically feeding the same so they may be inserted one by one and automatically clinched flat on the underside of the papers.

No more Feeding Staples in Singly.

One hundred staples can be put into the machine at a time, and to facilitate the filling of the machine the staples are put up ready mounted on wooden rods and can be instantly inserted.

Its Capacity is Marvelous!

It will bind any thickness from one sheet to documents, papers or pamphlets of forty or fifty sheets, and *do its work perfectly*

The machine is very thoroughly built, all the important parts being steel hardened, and iron case hardened; all parts are interchangeable. Each machine is charged with staples and thoroughly tested before being packed. It is a handsome machine, being Japanned in black and decorated in gold.

Price of Machine, - - - $3.00.
Staples, in boxes of 500, per box, 25 Cts.

Sizes of Staples, three-sixteenths, one-fourth and five-sixteenths inch.

MANUFACTURED BY

WIRE STAPLE COMPANY,

No. 304 BRANCH STREET, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Furnished by prominent Supply Houses and Stationers generally.

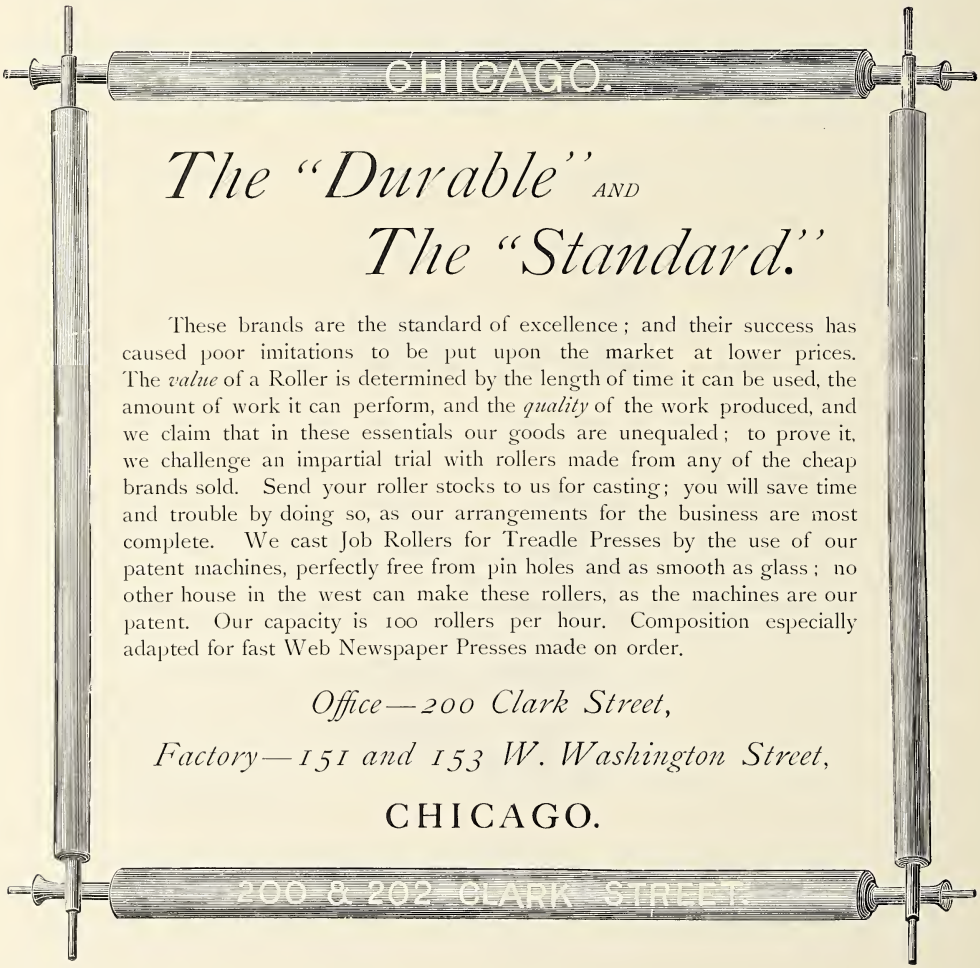
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MANUFACTURER OF

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ROLLER COMPOSITION.



The "Durable" AND
The "Standard."

These brands are the standard of excellence; and their success has caused poor imitations to be put upon the market at lower prices. The *value* of a Roller is determined by the length of time it can be used, the amount of work it can perform, and the *quality* of the work produced, and we claim that in these essentials our goods are unequaled; to prove it, we challenge an impartial trial with rollers made from any of the cheap brands sold. Send your roller stocks to us for casting; you will save time and trouble by doing so, as our arrangements for the business are most complete. We cast Job Rollers for Treadle Presses by the use of our patent machines, perfectly free from pin holes and as smooth as glass; no other house in the west can make these rollers, as the machines are our patent. Our capacity is 100 rollers per hour. Composition especially adapted for fast Web Newspaper Presses made on order.

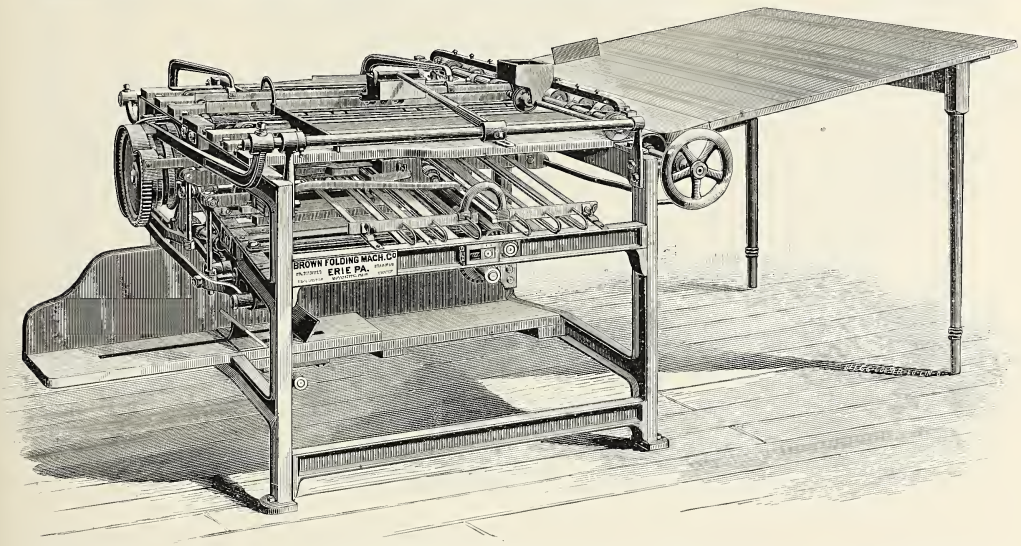
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Combination Folding Machine



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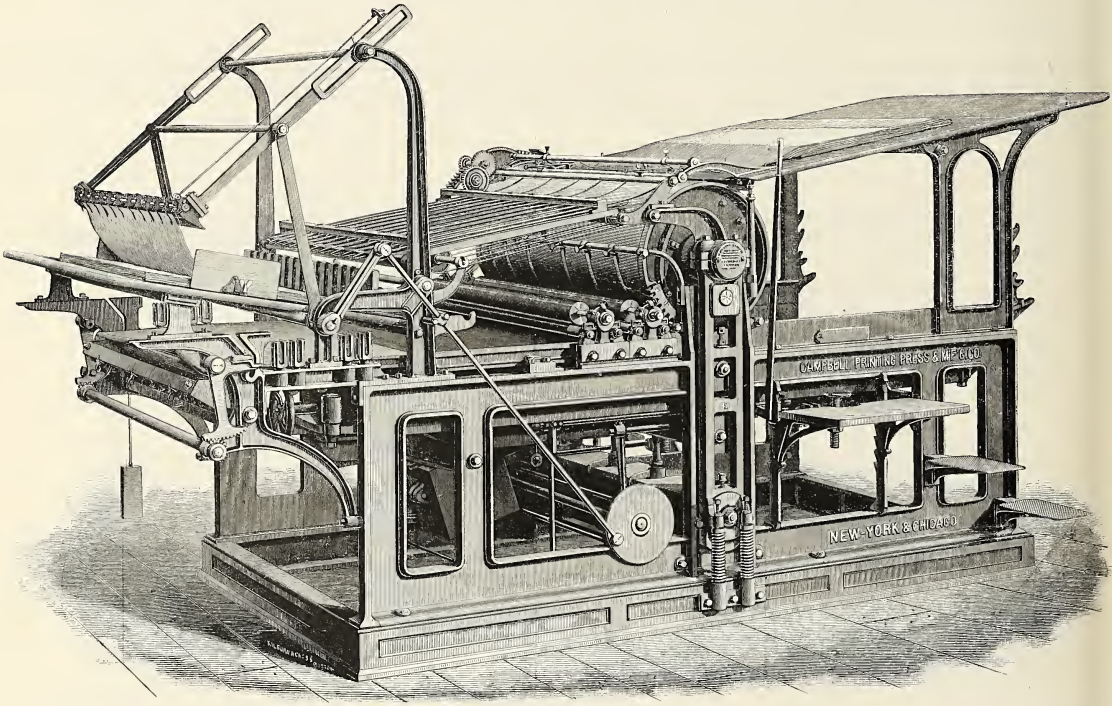
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW PATENT

"PARALLEL MOTION DELIVERY"

ONLY RECENTLY INVENTED AND NOW APPLIED TO

CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESSES



FOUR-ROLLER JOB AND BOOK TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS WITH P. M. D.

THE above new delivery is *not an experiment*, but a most perfect device which has won for itself the most enthusiastic praises from everyone of the many printers who are now using it.

A press with our "P. M. D." will print at the *highest speed* the most *difficult jobs*, and deliver every sheet PRINTED SIDE UP, accurately piled and in a position where the pressman can inspect them as he stands upon the floor, or regulates the flow of ink. *Every sheet is delivered without having anything whatever come in contact with its printed surface.*

For prices and terms, and full information describing the *perfect distribution and register* of our printing presses and their many other excellent features, apply to

THE CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO.

No. 306 Dearborn Street,

NEW YORK OFFICE—160 WILLIAM ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

VI.—DURING THE WAR.

ONE of the very best job printing houses in the city during the war period was that of Dunlap, Sewell & Spalding, doing business on Lake street, near Clark. This was one of the most prosperous houses in the city while under the management of the gentlemen named, and was the headquarters of many well known job printers. It was here that Geo. H. Bryant and Frank Keefer served their apprenticeship, and it was here that Loomis, Ellsworth, Hill and other widely known job printers became known to the fraternity in Chicago. After a very successful career the firm was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Sewell, who desired to devote his entire energies to the publication of the *Little Corporal* (a publication that he had founded, and which for a time met with a success that was truly phenomenal), and the retirement from active business of Mr. Dunlap. Of the original firm, Mr. Dunlap died about two years ago in Oak Park, where he had been for some years a justice of the peace. Mr. Sewell is still in business in this city, and J. J. Spalding & Co. are conducting what is left of the concern, which was known about the time of the great fire under the firm name of Spalding & La Monte. Of the other book and job printing houses that were added to the list during this period, the most prominent was that of Horton & Leonard, who began business about 1860. This firm, which occupied premises on Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark, is now known as Knight & Leonard, and has always borne the reputation of being a fair, upright and honorable house, a reputation that every printer in the city will maintain they are justly entitled to. Jones, Perdue & Small (now the J. M. W. Jones Co.), who had been in the stationery business here for some time, now began to add job printing to their business. This house has steadily advanced, until it is one of the largest in the West, if not the very largest, in their line of business. Church, Goodman & Donnelley, who, like Dunlap, Sewell & Spalding, had been in business for a few years in a small way, began to branch out about this time in a manner that gave some indication of the future proportions that this house was to assume in the book printing business.

Among the peculiar institutions of the printing business that flourished at this time may be mentioned the concern owned by J. H. McVicker. Whether that gentleman was actuated by a desire to be in some way connected with his old business, or that he was impelled by a shrewd calculation as to his expense account, I cannot say, though I am inclined to think the latter impulse the more probable. The concern at first occupied that part of the theater building now taken up by Gunther's candy store, but later, when rents began to go skyward in that locality, the printing-office was removed to a small room in the rear of the building, and at a still later period was taken from the theater building altogether to a small room across the alleyway, opposite the stage entrance. For some years after it was established the office was under the management of a corpulent, good-natured individual named Reynolds. Evidently he was a man who took a great pride in the art preservative, as he never tired of telling how skillful and accomplished a printer he was. In company with old Ben Jennings, the retired circus clown, Reynolds would frequently pay a visit to the office of Jerre Thompson, where, in a patronizing and fatherly way, he would give that novice "pointers" in the mysteries and intricacies of the business. You may depend upon it that on such occasions there was nothing in the way of printing that Reynolds did not know, or at least assume to be familiar with, though, as a matter of fact, he turned out the most beastly specimens of work that has ever been done in Chicago. Many a time have I stood at the door of the office when it was in the theater building on Madison street, and watched Reynolds as he stood in front of the ink-fountain of a large hand-power press while they were running off a poster. He invariably held a large ink knife in his hand, with which he liberally plastered the distribution roller with ink, his face meanwhile wearing such a self-satisfied expression as would lead the uninitiated to suppose that he was accomplishing something entirely beyond the power of the ordinary printer. Everything in view was covered with ink. The floor, the walls, the windows, the attendants, everything and everybody around the place was completely covered with it. Reynolds' idea of a good printer was apparently measured by his ability to use up ink, as another well known character of the town at that time estimated a printer by the size of the type he set—the larger the type the better the printer. I believe Reynolds was succeeded in the management of the office by a printer named Massey. Subsequently the place was for a number of years under the charge of our old friend, G. W. Morris, who, if I remember rightly, conducted the office until it was finally wiped out by the great fire. If Reynolds has departed this life, the ink agents are neglecting a duty if they have failed to erect a monument to his memory.

In 1861 the first paper that I have any recollection of, by the name of the *Daily News*, was published at 128 Clark street, under the proprietorship of Hampson & Carter, and with Alfred Dutch as editor. This paper, which kept above the surface but a short time, had no connection with either of the publications of the same name which appeared later.

In the same year, James W. Sheahan (who had disposed of his interest in the *Times* to C. H. McCormick), in company with F. A. Eastman and Andre Matteson, began the publication of the Chicago *Post*, at 82 Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington streets. Many of our most prominent printers worked here, and the foremanships of the newsroom was held successfully by E. S. Davis, Abe McCutcheon, Geo. W. Morris and P. J. J. O'Connor. Owen Stuart was connected with the jobroom here until he went into the army. Among the compositors in the jobroom were H. P. Boener, A. C. Cameron, A. P. Swineford and John L. Bancroft. Boener is superintendent of an establishment at Danville Illinois; the latter is still working at the business, and A. P. Swineford is now Governor of Alaska Territory. Later on William Piggott purchased Eastman's interest in this office, and became the business manager of the concern. John and Patrick McCaffrey were the pressmen most of the time that this paper was in existence, the former on the paper and the latter on the job presses. Patrick is still at the business, and John, who afterward acquired considerable prominence as a local politician, having held the offices of supervisor, alderman and county commissioner, is now living on a farm near Creston, Iowa.

Among the first appointments made by President Lincoln from this State, was that of Charles L. Wilson (publisher of the *Evening Journal*) to the post of Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James. On his departure for his new field of duty, Mr. Wilson placed his brother, John L., in full charge of the business of the *Journal* during his absence. John L. Wilson proved himself to be a very capable and enterprising publisher, and by his energy and liberality did much to keep that paper abreast of the times as a readable and reliable journal. One of his first acts was to put a force of union men in charge of the newsroom, which, up to that time, was one of the few non union offices of the city—although the jobroom had been under the jurisdiction of the union from the first. John K. Conklin was selected as the first foreman under the new *régime*, and it being the only evening paper then published in the city, he was enabled to select a force of compositors of more than average ability, the men gladly embracing the opportunity to be relieved from night work. On many occasions Mr. Wilson expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with the change made and the men furnished him, and from that day to this the best of feeling has existed between the publishers of that paper and the union. In the course of the next few years many well known printers worked at this office, among whom I now recall P. J. J. O'Connor, Mort. Misener, John R. Daley, H. D. Adams, T. Griffin, Isaac George, R. M. Winans, A. J. Getzler, James Tracy, John M. Farquhar, Abe McCutcheon, John J. Carroll, G. W. McDonald, Wm. McCurdy, C. A. Andrews, John C. Shea, and hosts of other good printers and good fellows. John C. Shea was at this time one of the best got up printers in the business, and although he could scarcely be termed a dude, he not having been

chiseled down to the proper dimensions of that biped, he was certainly one of the most dandyfied men that one would meet. To see Shea and Sam Bolster promenading in company of an evening would strongly suggest the presence of a couple of song-and-dance artists from some of the high-toned minstrel companies of the time. It was at this office and during this time that F. K. Tracy first became enrolled as a Chicago printer. He was then very boyish in appearance and years, and hailed from the town of Kenosha, Wis., where he was known among his friends as "the Judge," a tribute to his level headedness that has been well borne out by the excellent record he has sustained among his comrades here for years. Tracy is at present employed in the capacity of superintendent of the newspaper union, where he is highly appreciated for his many sterling qualities. Among the well remembered printers of that time was John C. Reid, a man of fine ability and good fellowship. Reid did not succeed here very well, and after a few years he departed for New York, and secured employment on the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, eventually becoming the managing editor of that paper, a position that he still holds. Reid is now a man of considerable influence in various ways. The last time I had the pleasure of meeting him was during a visit to New York a few months ago, when we exchanged stories of old-time Chicago printers for an hour over a congenial glass of cold tea.

When Conklin resigned the foremanship of the *Journal* newsroom to enter the army, he was succeeded by H. D. Adams. "Hank," as he was familiarly known to about everybody in any way connected with the printing business in this city, held this position for many years. He gave place to Conklin after the latter's discharge from the army, for a brief time, but again assumed the control, and remained there until succeeded by the present efficient and affable incumbent, Mr. W. A. Hutchinson.

One of the brightest geniuses that the craft of the West has ever produced began to make himself known at this time. Henry C. Work, the talented author of "Kingdom Coming," "Marching Through Georgia," "My Grandfather's Clock," and scores of popular and widely sung melodies, had been working around the printing-offices of Chicago for years, occasionally contributing to some of the music houses. He was finally taken in hand by Geo. F. Root (himself the author of some of the most popular of the war songs), when his music was properly placed before the people, and became an instantaneous success. It is a notable fact that of the countless songs that the war gave birth to, nearly everything of any lasting merit was composed and published in Chicago, principally by the two gentlemen named. The last time I heard of Work he was living on a farm in New Jersey. Contemporaneous with Work was a very talented and able writer, as well as a very singular and capricious individual named Bowman, who was a compositor on the *Post*, and who contributed to that paper under the *nom de plume* of "Beau Hackett." Bowman's writings quickly attracted attention by their humor and originality, when he was transferred to the editorial rooms, and assigned a place among the writers of that paper. He was one of the pioneers of that class of humorists which has since became so numerous in the persons of "Bill Nye," Bob Burdette, the "Danbury Newsman," "M. Quad," and scores of less widely known writers. Bowman, by the exercise of a little discretion and self-denial, might have won fame and fortune. But his success proved too much for him, he plunging into a course of reckless dissipation from which his friends were wholly unable to rescue him. It was the old, old story told over again, of a bright intellect and exceptional talents becoming the slave of an ungovernable appetite, attended by the usual and inevitable results. Bowman finally drifted to St. Louis, where for a time he fully sustained his reputation as a writer, on the *Republican* of that city. But he again fell away, and after a short and very checkered career, died there many years ago.

(*To be continued.*)

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

It gratifies us to announce that the improvement in business, referred to in our last issue, still continues, the reports received from the type-founders, press, electrotype and stereotype, and bookbinders furnishing establishments, as well as from the paper houses, being of the most encouraging character.

MORE SPECIMENS.

We have lately received a number of magnificent specimens of job work, which we propose to distribute among the apprentices of the United States and Canada. Those desirous of procuring them must send *stamped envelope*, addressed "Editor INLAND PRINTER," Chicago. We have enough for all.

PERSONAL.

JOHN S. WILSON, the efficient representative of J. H. Bonnell & Co., printing-ink manufacturers, New York, paid a pleasant visit to our sanctum a few days ago.

FRANK BELL, of the Champion Card and Paper Company, East Pepperhill, Massachusetts, recently spent a few days in our midst, looking after business interests.

AMONG our visitors during the past month may be mentioned Messrs. Wharton, Rogers and Kimberly, of Appleton, Wisconsin, and Mr. Dillon, of the Susquehana Paper Company, Philadelphia.

WE recently had the pleasure of a call from J. K. Wright, of the firm of J. K. Wright & Co., of the well known Fairmount Printing-Ink Works, Philadelphia, and were pleased to learn that business prospects were brightening.

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of the firm of Shepard & Johnston, secretary of the Inland Printer Company, is now on a trip of pleasure and recreation to the Pacific coast. His many friends wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE election for officers of Chicago Typographical Union takes place Wednesday, March 24.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO. have effected a satisfactory settlement with the insurance companies for the loss sustained at the recent fire.

MESSRS. OSTRANDER & HUKE have just placed a four-revolution Scott press in the Continental Printing Company, St. Louis, where it is giving the utmost satisfaction.

GAYTON A. DOUGLASS & CO., 185 and 187 Wabash avenue, have now on hand the largest stock of supplies for photography to be found in the Northwest. Purchasers would do well to give them a call.

AN extensive fire recently at 170 Madison street burned out a number of rising young firms in the printing business, including Hornstein Bros., Chas. E. Marble, W. J. Jefferson & Co., and Craig & Barlow.

THE Mitscherlich Sulphite Company, at Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to manufacture paper from sulphite pulp. The incorporators are J. H. Atkinson, H. L. Mason and E. Sadler.

THE reduction in paper freights from this city to San Francisco, from $1 to 50 cents per 100 lbs, has made the past week a busy one for our paper houses, which have shipped a very large amount of stock to the Pacific coast.

WE omitted to mention in our last the fact that Messrs. Ostrander & Huke, of 81 and 83 Jackson street, are western agents for the sale of the Scott job and news printing machine. A likeness of the latest improved "web" appeared in our February issue.

THE printing and stationery firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly has been changed to Brown, Pettibone & Co. The leading partner of the firm is the widow of Thos. H. Brown, who was accidentally killed while inspecting the water-wheel of a paper mill near Putney, Vermont, last September.

THE engraving representing the several contestants in the recent typesetting match in this city, under the auspices of the Chicago Typographical Union, is the production of Manz & Co., cor. of La Salle and Washington streets, and was gotten up conjointly for THE INLAND PRINTER and the *Typefounder*.

THE "Printers' Library" of this city has just received a handsome addition to its collection of curiosities in the shape of rare and valuable books, by-laws, scales of prices, etc., the gift of Mr. Wm. H. Rand, of Rand, McNally & Co. Among the books is a handsome specimen of the work of the Aldine press, issued in Rome in 1562.

A Tiny Though Valued Present.—We acknowledge the receipt of a somewhat unique and well filled pincushion in the shape of a tiny, a very, *very* tiny shoe, covered with crimson velvet and bound with satin ribbon—a granddaughter's offering. It hangs on our desk a valued souvenir, and we wish the donor, from our heart of hearts, all the happiness and prosperity which this world can bestow.

The interest manifested in union matters is exemplified in the fact that W. J. Warder, a clever young printer of Litchfield, Illinois, came two hundred miles from that city to join Chicago Typographical Union at its last meeting. He started homeward the same evening, the proud possessor of a traveling card, and expressed himself as much delighted with his experience, and that his interest in the proceedings of the meeting was so strong that he felt amply repaid for his long journey.

The action of the Chicago theatrical managers in combining to abolish the lithograph window picture nuisance deserves the thanks of the community. The "We, Us & Co.," and other monstrosities which have disgusted the public for the past year in every show window, merits the execration of all decent men and women in the country. If the performances advertised are half as abominable in character as the illustrations given, they ought to be suppressed by the iron hand of the law.

The annual election of the Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, was held on Saturday, March 6. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing term: President, R. F. Sullivan; vice-president, Fred. Goss; financial secretary, M. J. Kiley; recording secretary, B. Nolan; treasurer, M. Knowles; executive committee, S. McNamara, George McLenaher, F. Baumgartner; board of directors, J. Henry, J. Counihan, D. O'Brien, F. Miller, H. Rochon; guardian, R. Timroth; delegate to International Typographical Union, M. Curtis; alternate, Wm. Casey.

A Good Record.—The following sales have been effected by the firm of Snider & Hoole, of this city, during the past thirty days: Two paper box machines to Nicholson & Bro., Richmond, Ind.; No. 4 ⅞ Hickok ruling machine to Chronicle Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; ruling machine, standing-press, table shears, etc., to H. Engel, Kansas City, Mo.; ruling machine to Carlon & Hollenbeck, Indianapolis, Ind.; ruling machine and paging machine to Bristol & Knabe, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Hickok ⅞ ruling machine, with auxiliary striker, to Gibson, Miller & Richardson, Omaha, Nebraska.

Population of Chicago.—The following table shows the population of this city for each fifth year, that for 1875 being taken as a mean between the official counts for 1874 and 1876, while that for last year is a similar estimate given by applying the percentage from 1878 to 1884. The last column shows the average annual per cent of increase for the preceding five years. The same ratio that is used for last year gives the population for 1886 as 706,500. In each case the figures apply only to the residents within the corporate limits of the city:

Year.	Population.	Average p. c.
1835	3,265	....
1840	4,480	6.5
1845	12,100	22.0
1850	28,300	17.4
1855	80,000	23.1
1860	109,200	6.4
1865	178,500	10.3
1870	306,600	11.5
1875	401,500	5.5
1880	503,300	4.6
1885	667,900	5.8

What will the Harvest be?—So far as we can learn up to the time of going to press, the following comprises the list of members of the typographical union who have announced themselves as candidates for the offices named below, at the ensuing election: President, A. H. McLaughlin*; recording secretary, J. R. Jessup,* Geo. J. Knott; secretary-treasurer, Samuel Rastall,* Thos. N. Francis; delegates to International Typographical Union, Edward Langston, C. G. Stivers, Jos. N. Barnhurst, Sam. K. Parker, Chas. T. Gould, Arthur G. Davis, L. C. Shepard, W. H. Nicholson, W. J. Creevy, Frank Willard, J. E. McCarthy, E. G. Sprague, Jas. O'Leary, Nelson Bowerman, Standish Acres, N. E. White; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Hollister.*

*Present incumbent.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.—The following is an exact copy of a handbill, which is doubtless the handiwork of an "amatoor" of this city. If the flavor of the "Fresh Salt Meat" advertised corresponds with the character of the production here given, we believe that "this Comunity" has by this time "convince themself" that they wish none of it.

MEAT MARKET!

I the undersighned wishes to inform to the general Public, that I opened a Meat Market.

AT 716 BURLING ST.,
CORNER DEWEY COURT,

Where I intend to keep a first class Stock of Fresh Salt and Smoked Meat.

POULTRY, GAME AND FISH,

At reasonable prices, hoping that the people in this Comunity will give me a trial and convince themself.

All orders will be promptly attented to.

The following circular has been received by the United States senators and Illinois representatives in congress:

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Dear Sir: Chicago, February 6, 1886.

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at its meeting held January 31, 1886, emphatically protested against the passage of the International Copyright bill offered by Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, for the following reasons:

We antagonize the Hawley bill as presented in congress, knowing that its effect would be to bankrupt large printing establishments who make a specialty of furnishing the working classes with the latest and best works of authors at a price within the means of all. The Hawley bill will prove a heavy tax upon the education of the people, and its tendency will be to place good and elevating works of authors out of the reach of the masses, and force the reading of only the trashy and unhealthy literature of the day. Its effect would also be to throw hundreds of printers upon an already crowded labor market, and curtail the force at present employed in paper-making, bookbinding, and kindred trades.

Trusting you will use your best endeavors to prevent the passage of the Hawley bill, we are Respectfully yours,

J. R. Jessup, *Recording Secretary.* Andrew H. McLaughlin, *President.*

THE COMMITTEE'S AWARD.

The accompanying report of the Awarding Committee appointed to examine and decide on the merits of the specimens of typography entered for competition during the past four months, speaks for itself:

To the Editor,—Your committee to whom was submitted the specimens for The Inland Printer prizes report as follows:

In order to do justice to all the specimens, we first decided as to the features which were to constitute excellence. After some discussion the prizes were awarded as below, with the reasons therefor accompanying each.

First prize to M. F. Dougherty, of the J. M. W. Jones Company, specimen on page 304 of February number, for originality, adaptability and detail of execution.

Second prize to F. Russell, with Thad. B. Mead, 96 Duane street, New York detail of execution and symmetry.

Third prize to A. R. Allexon, Shepherd & Johnston, Chicago; adaptibility and general execution.

The committee desire to make favorable mention of the specimen from G. A. Moore, of the Beverly *Times*, in the November number. We also advise A. J. Smith, of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Times*, to keep on the track, as he has evidently not missed his calling.

While recognizing the fact that some of the contestants were handicapped by the lack of labor-saving material and improved machinery, and that several of the specimens showed genuine skill and genius, without the assistance of modern appliances, we could not consider these points in our official capacity, and therefore simply passed judgment on the respective merits of the specimens submitted.

Chas. G. Forbush, *Chairman.*
Frank S. Pelton.
C. E. Lewis.
Samuel Foote.
F. J. Hurlbut, *Secretary.*

THE NEW YORK PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY,

of 67 Park Place, of which Mr. John Hastings is president, and Mr. A. R. Hart manager, is too well known to the readers of The Inland Printer, through its productions, which have appeared from time to time in our columns, to need any commendation at our hands. In tone and exquisite finish the specimens presented show to what *absolute perfection* this class of work has been brought by this firm, which justly claims that the artists and workmen in their employ cannot afford to turn out anything of an inferior character.



BLACK MOUNTAIN—LAKE GEORGE—DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD.

Specimen of Ives Process—Crosscup & West Eng. Co., 907 Filbert St., Philadelphia

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

S. C. HUNTER & Co., Malvern, Iowa, show that good printing can be turned out in their establishment.

THE Bayfield (Wisconsin) *County Press* printing-house has sent a very creditable selection of general work.

A. H. BERG, Columbia, S. C., sends several very creditable specimens of composition, the presswork of which is equally satisfactory.

KENNEDY & DOTY, 393 Pearl street, Cleveland, Ohio, forward several specimens of colored poster work, which are very attractive and well arranged.

THE designs furnished by Chas. E. Young & Co., of Minneapolis, are unique and meritorious, especially the business card, although the curving of the C is far from perfect.

MC CRELLISH & QUIGLEY, 16 East State street, Trenton, N. J., furnish a very attractive, symmetrical and neatly executed business card, in script, printed in black and red.

P. RYAN, Market street, Brantford, Ontario, is represented by a passable business circular, in blue and red. [Mr. R., take our advice, however, and kick that brick red out of doors.]

THE card, in gold, lake, purple and green, by C. W. Thayer, of Brockton, Massachusetts, is a neat, effective, and well balanced production, The presswork is also worthy of especial commendation.

W. J., Toronto, forwards a specimen in the shape of a stock certificate in the Toronto Base Ball Association, the outlines of which are passable, while the details could very easily be materially improved.

AN attractive advertising card, in colors, comes from the Frankfort (Kansas) *Bee* office. It is chaste and at the same time effective, and shows what good taste and judgment can accomplish even with the most limited stock of material.

HARDMAN, of St. Joseph, Missouri, sends a four-page circular, printed for the Mounted Commandery of that city, worked in gold, green, red, and black. The designs on the first and fourth pages — a cross and opened volume — appear to good advantage.

FROM the La Cygne *Weekly Journal*, Kansas, comes an extensive assortment of commercial printing, consisting of business cards, letter and note heads, circulars, certificates, etc., whose general excellence reflects the highest credit on the establishment turning them out.

ATWATER & GILES, Meriden, Connecticut, contribute a somewhat attractive business card, the filagree work of which is overdone, while the desire to secure symmetry crops out a little too strongly; besides, the bottom lines do not balance or harmonize with the main features of the job.

GEO. W. CRANE & Co., of Minneapolis, comes again to the front with a number of specimens, which sustain the good words previously spoken concerning the general character of the work turned out by this establishment. Neatness, rather than effort, seems to be the point arrived at, and we wish a number of more pretentious competitors would take a lesson therefrom.

THE specimens of fine printing from Stanchfield & Co., St. Paul, consisting of business cards, circulars, programmes, etc., are neat, clean jobs, though composition on the firm card is not, in our opinion, in consonance with its surroundings and character. The design is also subject to criticism, as is the positive nature of the coloring, the moon being out of place in a sky of such a hue.

THE specimens sent by J. W. Shepherd, of Brockport, New York, show that his selection of type has been made with very poor judgment, the grotesque predominating. One glaring defect in this gentleman's productions is, that whether a business card, title page or circular receives his attention, the services of ornamental cap lines are invariably called into requisition, to the exclusion of more appropriate material.

THE specimens received from the *Journal* print of Lincoln, Nebraska, justify us in repeating what we have heretofore said regarding the general excellence of the work turned out by this establishment, and yet while we admit that the use of the Japanese border and characters were peculiarly appropriate in the programme of the "Mikado" Dress Ball, we seriously question the propriety of trying to *crowd* in the entire font. Enough is as good as a feast.

A BOOK of specimens from the well known firm of Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, Milwaukee, deserves more than a passing notice. The hand of the *true artist* is discernible in every production, no matter whether we admire the pretentious colored title page, or the modest business circular or letter head. The rule work is especially well executed, and the pressman has done his full share in the make up of general excellence. When we state the book is gotten out under the supervision of Mr. J. S. Bletcher, one of the best job printers in the United States, no further reference to its merits is necessary.

SAMPLES have also been received from the Oneida (N. Y.) *Dispatch* job print; E. N. Walling, artistic printer, New Haven, Connecticut, a novel and attractive colored business circular; the *Record* office, Ada, Ohio; E. F. Bachelor, book and job printer, Lynn, Massachusetts.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

FIFTEEN newspaper men sit in the Iowa legislature.

A NEW morning daily is talked of in Covington, Kentucky.

EVERY newspaper in St. Louis is published in a union office.

THE POOR DEVIL is the name of a German labor paper in Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA has thirteen daily papers, ten of which employ union printers.

WITHIN twenty-five years the joboffices of Pennsylvania have increased six fold.

ROMAN letters are used by all Christian nations except the Germans, Danes and Russians.

EDITOR PULITZER, of the New York *World*, was born in Hungary, and studied under a private tutor.

WE are indebted to Mr. Carroll D. Wright for an interesting manual on "Distributive Coöperation."

MR. D. P. BOYER, chief organizer of the National Typographical Union, is about to visit the eastern cities.

BUSINESS in Denver is reported better than it has been for some time, there being few, if any, idle printers in the city.

ADVERTISING in newspapers, as now published, did not become general until the beginning of the eighteenth century.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Beneficial Society has a membership of one hundred and seventy-five in good standing.

THE proprietors of the *Craftsman* have now established a book and jobоffice in connection with the publication of the paper.

THE poem printed in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER was originally published in *Once a Month*, Lewiston, Maine, in 1856.

THE Culbertson (Nebraska) *Sun* and *Reville* give a year's subscription free to everyone publishing a land notice in either of those papers.

SOLOMON IDE, of Claremont, the Nestor of New Hampshire printers and publishers, has passed his ninety-first birthday in good health.

THE scale of prices in Butte, Montana, is now 45 cents for afternoon papers, 50 cents for morning papers and bookwork, and $24 per week for job printers.

THERE are 633 German papers published in the United States, of which 83 are daily, 76 Sunday, and 474 weekly papers. The circulation ranges from 400 to 65,000.

F. F. DONOVAN, the indefatigable state deputy for New York, has recently organized a union at Glens Falls, and is making efforts to organize Newburg and Kingston.

THE newsboys of Washington, D. C., are organized into a union numbering one hundred members, and they declare they will not sell or handle "rat" or boycotted newspapers.

BOSTON Typographical Union has opened an office for the convenience of employing printers and the assistance of employés. Special pains will be taken to secure first-class workmen when ordered.

THE Typographical Union of Columbus, Ohio, owns over nine hundred square feet in Greenlawn Cemetery, and has ordered stone steps and corner stones for the improvement of the lot, at a cost of $90.

A UNION of pressmen has been organized in Syracuse under charter from the International Typographical Union, and there are good prospects of two more being organized in that state in the near future.

IN New Orleans the presidents of the printers' and pressmen's unions have been indicted for criminal libel in carrying a banner in their labor parade with the device: "Fined $600 for being union men."

ONE of the oldest printers in the United States, Benjamin R. Hitchcock, died at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, the 31st ult., at the age of eighty years. He issued the first number of the New Haven *Palladium*, and was at one time mayor of New Haven.

A RECENT typesetting contest occurred in Memphis, Tennessee. The contestants worked one and a half hours each afternoon and evening. The rules governing the contest, which was under the auspices of the Memphis Typographical Union, were the same as those under which the Chicago conte-tants worked. The following is the total score: Van Bibber, 28,707; Mayfield, 26,838; Drake, 26,787; Holmes, 25,461; Sheats, 24,441.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & BAKER, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, the well known wood type manufacturers, have recently perfected, patented and placed on the market an improved cutting stick for paper cutters, the merits of which need only to be known to secure its universal adoption. This improvement consists of a one-quarter inch square, made out of select rock maple (which occupies in space but one-twenty-fifth of the old sized and used stick), which is held in position by a steel plate secured by screw bolts every six inches, thus rendering warping an impossibility. A new strip can be inserted in a few seconds, and each side of the square is available. But the overshadowing advantage of this improvement is that the strips can be furnished at a reduction of seventy-five per cent below the cutting sticks now in use.

QUICK WORK.—At noon yesterday the report of the committee on state house expenditures, with the lengthy testimony taken therewith, was given to the state printer to be printed. At one o'clock the force of compositors at the office and as many extra ones as could be obtained, began work and worked steadily till two o'clock A. M. This morning, long before the legislators were up, a complete, neat pamphlet of one hundred and twelve pages, containing the report and all the testimony in question, was ready for distribution. The pamphlet was made up from seven forms of sixteen pages each and contains over 50,000 words. This is one of the quickest jobs ever turned out in the state, and the state office at the same time published the usual daily calendars for the house and senate sessions of today. Mr. E. P. Harris, the efficient and veteran foreman of the state printing house, and his able force, are equal to any emergency in the printing line.—*State Journal, Topeka, February 19.*

FOREIGN.

THE *Mother-in-Law* is the title of a paper published in Pueblo, Mexico, by young women.

NEW ZEALAND has one hundred and twenty newspapers, thirty of which are daily, to a population of only 400,000.

DURING the first ten months of last year, France exported to Tunis 319,081 francs' worth of paper, cardboard, books and prints.

THE Melbourne Typographical Association has recommended the reduction of the term of apprenticeship from seven to five years.

SAMUEL PITMAN will shortly publish, in monthly parts, an *edition de luxe* of the Bible in shorthand, at the nominal price of six pence a part.

IN England, last year, 4,307 new books were published. Of these the largest portion — 636 volumes — were religious. There were also brought out 1,333 new editions.

A NEW firm, the Picturesque Atlas Publishing Company, of Sydney, has taken the initiatory measures to publish a large illustrated work upon Australia. The expenditure for the first edition is estimated at $300,000.

IN France and its colonies 4,032 periodicals are published, 1,586 of which are issued in Paris. Of the political organs, 87 appear in Paris and 1,360 in the provinces.

A CIRCULAR published in the Spanish *Official Gazette* enjoins the governors of provinces to grant complete freedom for the press. This has given immense satisfaction to the persons concerned.

MONTEVIDEO, the capital of Uruguay, with a population of 125,000, has twenty-three daily newspapers, more than any other city in the world—three times as many as London, and nearly twice as many as New York.

ENGLISH stationers are complaining very bitterly of the competition of "cheap labor" in the manufacture of German papers, which are sold for less in the English market than the same grade of English papers can be.

AT last advices business at Sydney continued good with employment for all willing and steady hands. At Melbourne, however, trade has been dull, and the list of unemployed is still large. At Adelaide also trade is dull.

The British government printing, which is worth £130,000 a year, will hereafter be open to competition. Of the three firms heretofore enjoying the monopoly, Hansard has had it over a century, and the other two nearly as long.

THE school for printers' and typefounders' apprentices in Austria, now numbers three hundred and fifty. Newspaper apprentices can attend in their off hours. The school will furnish workmen, compositors, pressmen and machine menders.

THE *Anglo-Japanese Review* having obtained the requisite permission from the authorities, has issued its first number, a modest, well-printed little sheet of four pages, with a one-page supplement of advertisements. The paper is published at Hiogo, and is edited by Mr. Yoshioka Iku.

THE members of the London Society of Compositors, in appreciation of the valuable services of their secretary, Mr. Drummond, at a recent meeting, unanimously agreed to increase his salary to £200 per annum. The decision is a very judicious one, especially now that the total number of members amounts to nearly 7,000.

AT a meeting held recently by the operative printers at Leipsic, a committee was commissioned to draw up a new tariff for composition on the basis of nine hours' daily work, the result to be submitted to a general meeting of all the Leipsic printers. The meeting expressed the desire that the alteration might be proceeded with in concord with the master printers.

THE German Master Printers' Union, which until recently was on the point of dissolution, numbering on the first October last 244 members, has received a fresh and healthful impetus by the new law on accidents, which all masters, small ones and big ones, are subjected to. On November 27 the number of the members of the Masters' Union had risen to 894, and may be now above a thousand.

RECENTLY the printers of Naples put forth a new price list and regulations, which were submitted to the employers. Fifty master printers at once signed the new scale, and, what is still more singular, attended the meetings of the printers and assisted them in their struggle against those who resisted. At last reports the strike was over, all employers having accepted the price list.

THE German state printing-office, for which only a few years ago an entirely new building was erected, has already outgrown its premises. One of the adjoining houses is intended to be bought to permit of the necessary enlargement; but its price being 360,000 marks (£18,000), the Reichstag will have to decide the matter. It is not unlikely that the Liberals may offer a strong opposition, as the private printing industry looks with no favourable eye on the state establishment.—*Printers' Register*, London.

FRENCH trade statistics are sometimes rather late in appearing. Those for 1884, for instance, are only just published. Compared with those for 1883, they show a decrease of fifty per cent in imported rags, and an increase of twenty-four per cent in wood pulp. The importa-

tion of foreign papers has risen slightly, while the export of French-made paper has decreased from eight million francs to seven million, or twelve and a half per cent. The export of cards, too, is less by fifteen per cent. The imports of books in the French language have risen, while the exports of such books have fallen nine per cent.—*Printers' Register, London.*

THE Natal *Mercury* (South Africa) recently celebrated its thirty-third birthday, and thus completed the term of its first generation. There are not more than half-a-dozen papers in South Africa that can boast such a lifetime, and of these the only daily issues are in Natal. The *Mercury* claims that in no other instance has the editorial conduct of a South African journal remained in the same hands so long as in their case; while the names which appeared in their imprint twenty-five years ago are there still.

As the result of an interview between a deputation from the Typographical Associations and the chief secretary, a clause has been inserted in the Factories and Workshops Bill (which has passed the Assembly and reached the Upper House), stipulating that no boy under sixteen or girl under eighteen shall work as a typesetter in any printing-office for longer than eight hours, nor between six in the evening and six in the morning, except in a case of emergency, with the permission of the minister, and then only on the condition that for twelve hours preceding and for twelve hours following such night work they shall not be employed.—*Printers' Register, London.*

ADVICES from Sydney report business there as very good, the season for briskness being in full swing. At Brisbane trade is quiet, parliament having been prorogued. At Melbourne things, though somewhat dull, are beginning to show signs of improvement, hands being taken on for the "Directory" and at the government printing-office. The reverse is the case at Adelaide, for, owing to the retrenchment policy adopted by both the government and the house, some £5,000 has been deducted from the government printer's estimate, who has had to reduce the number of men employed. Work at the other offices there is fairly brisk, though this is not expected to last long.

THE most important printing-offices in the Argentine Confederation are: Kidd & Co's (an English house); the *Courrier de la Plata*, Buffet's, and Corie's (three French houses); *La Union*, Penzer & Kraft's (book publishers); Kingelfuss's (Swiss), and Lowe's (English). All these employ from thirty to thirty-five hands. There is also a considerable number of small jobbing printers. At the time of writing there were forty-five daily and about ten weekly papers, but after the election the number will in all probability be reduced. The best are *La Nacion* and *La Prensa*, which are both printed on Marinoni machines. The plant comes from France, England, Germany and the United States. As for the staff, it is strangely cosmopolitan. In an office of twenty-five hands, the writer has seen Belgians, French, English, Swiss, Poles, Italians, North and South Americans, and Argentines of all shades.—*Exchange.*

FACTS ABOUT ROLLERS.

The setting of a roller, especially on a cylinder press, requires care and judgment. Rollers cast from re-casting composition never shrink. Roller trucks should be one-sixteenth of an inch less in diameter than the roller.

Glue and molasses rollers should be kept in an air-tight box, with a shallow jar at the bottom for water as needed. In damp weather remove the water, in dry weather let the water remain. Rollers when out of use any length of time should be put away with the ink on them to protect their surface from the action of the atmosphere.

It would be difficult to find a pressman who could be induced to believe there was anything for him to learn in the making of rollers. Several things enter into the choice of composition, such as quality of ink used, climate, class of work, requirements of presses, etc. The cores should be cleansed by scraping, or, if of wood, by scalding in strong lye or soap suds, then dried. New rollers should be washed in sperm or coal oil before used. It will prevent the strong suction. Turpentine is better than benzine for removing colored inks. Never use lye on new rollers.—*Exchange.*

TO PREPARE AN OVERLAY.

About the best method of preparing a wood-cut overlay is to take three careful proofs on a kindly-surfaced paper, moderately thin; next cut out slantingly all the light portions of proof No. 1, and set it aside to build upon; next cut out proof of No. 2 a great deal more, according to the character of light and shade and the judgment of the operator, and paste what remains with as little as will hold exactly in position over the first; next, cut out such heavy portions of proof No. 3 as may appear judicious, and paste them also in exact position, and the "overlay" is almost completed, but may need a little dressing with a sharp eraser. By this simple process the pressman builds up a finished overlay that so operates on the impression of the engraving as to bring out the shades and manipulate the high-lights of the picture with all the artistic effects originally contemplated by the artist. He is also enabled to "cover" with the least possible amount of ink, which is a leading feature of artistic presswork. But the young pressman must have experience in this particularly nice operation before he can expect to become a proficient. We have described the process; yet engravings vary so much in their general character that no dogmatic system will apply universally. The student must possess a quick perception of what is demanded by each particular cut, and modify his judgment accordingly. An excellent plan is to keep before him the engraver's proof, and be guided by it in the amount of building up that is expedient.—*Exchange.*

THE Wisconsin Fiber Company, located at Monico, expect to be in running order by the 1st of April. This company owns 5,000 acres in the immediate vicinity of their works, cut and prepare their own wood, and intend to turn out ten tons of pulp per day. They have purchased from the Wheelwright Patent Sulphite Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, the exclusive right for the southern and western states. Mr. Frank Steel, formerly of the Kaukana Paper Company, has been appointed manager.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 25 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Detroit.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents. There is a surplus of newspaper men, but job printers are all employed.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. New scale of prices adopted February 28.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 26 cents; evening, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Louisville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Good printers can find employment here. Subs are getting all they can do.

Mobile.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. New comers should inquire if there is a union, and what offices to work in.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, tolerably good; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Our union has recently increased from ninety to about one hundred and forty members.

Sacramento.—State of trade, moderately good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $20. The legislature is now sitting, which makes the printing business for the time being brisk.

San Francisco.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Sedalia.—State of trade, good; prospects, a new evening paper will shortly be started; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 and $15.

Springfield.—State of trade, good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Good workmen can get good work.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Will probably have something to report next month.

St. Louis.—State of trade, moderately brisk; prospects, unchanged; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. We have drawn a line which will prevent non-union offices receiving any help from union men, and are trying to put down all cheap labor offices by enforcing the working card system.

Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The difficulty with the *Capitol* has been settled by conference, and that office now employs none but union men.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. Subbing, good.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, very good; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32½ cents; job printers, per week, $16.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CROSSCUP & WEST, wood and photo-engravers, of Philadelphia, formerly of 715, 717 and 719 Arch street, are now located at 907 Filbert street.

THE Improved Keystone Quoin is, without doubt, one of the very best in the market. It is a safe, simple, quick and sensible lock-up, permanent, cheap and durable. For sale by typefounders and printers' supply houses throughout the United States.

FUCHS & LANG, manufacturers of metal leaf bronze powders, of 29 Warren street, New York, and 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, have recently gotten up a *new metal leaf bronze*, to take the place of the expensive imported French leaf bronze. Price $1.50 per lb.

LIPMAN'S Patent Eyelet Machines are the best and most satisfactory paper fasteners in the market, as they securely fasten and prevent tampering with papers at the same time. No lawyer, binder or manufacturer can afford to be without one. Made by H L. Lipman, 51 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

ONE of the best stapling machines is that manufactured by the Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia. It is capable of holding one hundred staples at a charge, and automatically feeding the same, so that they may be inserted one by one and clinched flat on the underside of the papers. Price $3.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS, 69 Beekman street, New York, have recently placed on the market an all-iron card cutter, with wheel front gauge, a feature which no other card cutter in the market possesses. It moves quickly, and perfectly true, both ends moving simultaneously. All parties having use for card cutters are respectfully requested to look into the merits of this machine.

THE Francis Improved Registering Machine, compact, accurate and cheap, is indispensable in every well regulated printing-office. It has no complicated parts to wear or get out of order, and is claimed to be the most simple and accurate device now offered on the market. Manufactured by the Francis Registering Machine Company, 194 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 323 Pearl street, New York, has recently introduced a modern improvement in the typefounding business, which consists of the employment of gas for melting metal. The special advantages claimed are, that it produces no ashes, dust or smell, and an even and controllable heat, and that by its employment three casting machines can be run with greater ease than two could be run under the old system. No additional space is required, and the apparatus can be put in without the least interference with present arrangements.

WE have received from Samuel Bingham's Son, manufacturer of printers' rollers, Chicago, a handsome calendar for 1886. The calendar is all that a patriot could long for, its most conspicuous feature being an American eagle perched upon the American flag and apparently screaming defiance to all the world, including other roller manufacturers. Mr. Bingham went to Chicago from New York in 1877, and by virtue of perseverance became the largest manufacturer of printers' rollers in the entire West.—*Exchange.*

WE direct the especial attention of our readers to the printers' specialties advertised in the present issue by G. D. R. Hubbard, of the Elm City Printers' Warehouse, New Haven, Connecticut. They consist of a self-feeding bronzing pad, and the Elm City counter and card cutter, all of which possess real merit, and in truth have come to be regarded as indispensables in every well regulated printing-office. By the way, brother Hubbard makes one of the finest roller compositions in the market. It is clear, elastic and tough. Numerous eastern printers are using it entirely. It is well worth a trial, and for its special points see advertisement in the April number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE Prouty Press Co., of 49 Federal street, Boston, have recently added several very important improvements to their job presses. The segmentary gears on the old style have been superseded by a system of common crank movements, so arranged as to produce the least amount of friction and the maximum of power, and by which without the use of cams or other objectionable features the essential requisites for a practical press are obtained—slow motion and dwell to platen to facilitate feeding, and slow approach to and dwell on impression, and consequent saving in the wear of type, as by the rotating movement. New and improved gripper attachments have also been applied—simple, easily adjusted and durable—these advantages, together with its simplicity of construction, strength, durability, power, speed, ease of making ready and operating, and perfect register make it one of the most profitable and desirable presses in the market.

SECOND-HAND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1	Sanborn 17-inch Job Backer	$ 45
1	" 13-inch Roller Backer	150
1	18-inch Roller Backer	250
1	pair 30-inch Sanborn Improved Table Shears	65
2	" 32-inch Hickok " " " at	45
1	" 30-inch Toulmin " " "	50
1	40-inch Marshall's Monogram " "	100
1	Marshall Foot Round Corner Cutter	40
1	Self Clamp " " "	25
1	Hickok Power Sawing Machine	75
2	Hickok Ruling Machines, hand power, at	135
1	Sanborn 36-inch hand and power Paper Cutter	375
1	Sheridan 43-inch " " " "	450
2	Carr Wire Stitching Machines at	150
1	American Book Sewing Machine, Wire Stitcher, Novelty A	200
1	No. 3 Sheridan Hand and Power Embosser	400
1	Chambers' 32-page Folder and Paster	700
2	Blackhall Rotary Perforators at	300
1	English " "	125
1	Rotary Card Cutter, power, 30-inch	300
1	Large Die Cutting Machine, power	300
1	Power Stubb Folding Machine	100
1	Sutcliff Numbering Machine, two heads, at	125
1	Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. Paging Machine	100

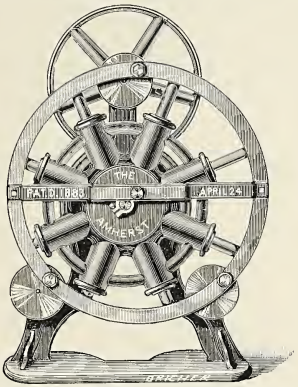
The above machines have all been overhauled in our shops, and most of them good as new. For further information, write to the

E. P. DONNELL MF'G CO.,

Office and Salesrooms: 158 and 160 Clark street, Chicago.

THE AMHERST HYDRAULIC MOTOR.

The accompanying illustration is that of a motor which it is claimed fills all the requisites of an economical and perfect working hydraulic engine, manufactured by the Amherst Hydraulic Motor Co., of Holyoke, Massachusetts. It is adapted for a variety of purposes, such as driving sewing machines, dental engines, printing-presses, organs, etc. Eight sizes are manufactured, ranging in weight from 16 to 550 lbs., and in prices from $38 to $350.



Among its special advantages may be mentioned the following: 1. It is a piston motor. All other kinds lose a large per cent of the power. 2. It has no dead centers, because the power is constantly applied at right angles to the crank. 3. It will start in any position with a full load, and its action is quiet, strong and uniform. 4. It can be reversed, and runs equally well in either direction. 5. It is thoroughly built in every respect, simple in construction, accessible in all its parts, and every part can be duplicated. 6. It gives the largest possible per cent of power for the water used.

From a large number of highly complimentary testimonials furnished we select the following as having a special interest and reference to the trade:

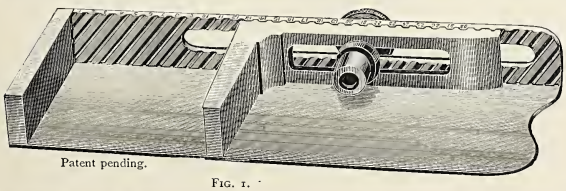
AN ECONOMICAL MOTIVE POWER.

On page two of *The Courier*, this week, we give an illustrated description of the Amherst Water Motor, which drives the machinery of *The Courier* office, and does its work admirably in every respect. With an experience of many years in the matter of running printing-office machinery, we have never found anything more thoroughly satisfactory in the way, both of economy and convenience, than our Amherst Motor.—*Great Barrington (Mass.) Courier, October 28, 1885.*

Parties desirous of obtaining further information should write to the manufacturers for illustrated catalogue.

NEW COMPOSING-STICK—STANDARD LEAD CUTTER GAUGE.

For many years few, if any, specially valuable improvements have been made in the indispensable composing-stick, and this is all the more surprising when we consider how many desirable qualities might be added to any of the ordinary sticks now in use. The one now manufactured and offered to the trade by the Printers' Standard Gauge Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, Fig. 1, is a marked improvement over that of its competitors, for the reason that it adds a most decided feature of advantage—that of being a *time saver*, and this characteristic is the distinguishing quality in the labor-saving machinery and appliances which are destined to supplant those in common use.



Patent pending.

FIG. 1.

This new article consists of a strongly made iron screw stick with the addition of a brass strip about a nonpareil in thickness, fastened to the inner side of the back part of the stick, the brass strip and the sliding jaw of the stick having each diagonal slots or mortises to fit each other. Its special value, however, consists in the fact that these slots are all even picas apart, and are consecutively numbered by sunk figures at the top, beginning with one pica, so that the compositor has only to open the set screw, shove the jaw of the stick along till it rests at the number of picas which he desires his measure to be, and tighten the screw, when the stick is ready for use, and is absolutely accurate in measure.

It will be readily seen that this saves time, and insures uniformity, for when the slots are once adjusted there can be no variation in the width of the stick.

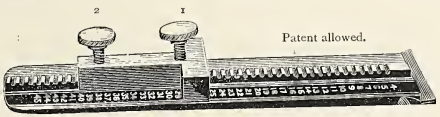


FIG. 2.

The Standard Lead Cutter Gauge, Fig. 2, represents the application of the same principle to the lead cutter, and the operation of the device in connection therewith is as easily seen as in the stick. The milled headed screw No. 1 acts on a lipped spring on the under side of the gauge which, when the screw is put down, fastens in the notches in the raised portions of the bed on which the gauge slides, and thus holds it firmly in position. A numbered brass strip inlaid in the cutter bed facilitates the setting of the gauge to any desired measure. Screw No. 2 is used in setting the gauge for bastard lengths.

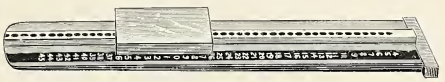


FIG. 3.

Fig. 3 shows Standard Cutter Gauge No. 2, a different device for accomplishing the same as No. 1, a series of holes in the cutter bed determining the pica ems. The gauge is held in place by pins projecting from its undersurface which engage in the holes of the bed. The gauge plate is made of such length that by reversing it the same gauge may be used for both pica and nonpareil measures.

A second gauge goes with style of cutter No. 2, by means of which bastard measures may be cut.

The inventor describes a number of different devices, by means of which composing-sticks and lead cutters may be graduated, all of which he has included in his letters patent, but only those above described have been selected, as the most practical and durable, and are for the present the only styles manufactured for the trade.

We feel perfectly satisfied that the efforts now put forth by the manufacturers to introduce these labor-saving devices will be crowned with success, and that all progressive, wide-awake printers will give them a place in their offices. They can be obtained from all printers' supply houses, or by addressing the manufacturers, at Battle Creek, Michigan. Full descriptive circulars will be sent on application.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A party having 230 lbs. long primer Roman, 114 lbs. Clarendon long primer, P. O. type, 70 lbs. slugs, and two pairs of cases, offers the same at a dead bargain. The entire outfit is as good as new, as there have only been twenty galleys of proofs taken from it. Address "Bargain," INLAND PRINTER Office, Chicago.

STATEMENT OF THE STONEMETZ PRINTERS' MACHINERY COMPANY, ERIE, PA.

The Brown Folding Machine Co., of this city, have extensively circulated among our customers and the trade generally, a circular dated Erie, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1885, as well as many personal letters to our customers and others, warning them against using the Stonemetz Paper Folding Machinery, manufactured by us, and alleging that it infringed certain patents owned or controlled by them.

Lest purchasers and customers of the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. should be misled and deceived by the allegations in the letters and circular sent out by the Brown Folding Machine Co., we desire to call your attention to the following facts and matters of public record in the United States Patent Office and elsewhere.

1st. *They say in said circular:* "Our patent No. 322,344, covers an attachment for connecting a printing-press and a folding-machine, the combination of a table which spans the space between said machines and two sets of conveyer rolls between which the sheets pass." *And that* "Our patent No. 331,762 covers in a sheet-carrier attachment for folding-machines the combination in the frame or table, that spans the space between the printing-press and folding-machine, the hinges joining the upper and lower half of said table in a manner whereby the two parts will fold with their under sides together; also a hinge, joining the lower portion of table in such a manner as to allow the attachment to be folded back upon the folding-machine.

The following is a copy of the decision of the Board of Examiners-in-Chief in Stonemetz's favor and against Brown;

No. 8489. U. S. PATENT OFFICE, June 4, 1884.

BEFORE THE EXAMINERS-IN-CHIEF, ON APPEAL.

In the matter of the interference between the application of Richard T. Brown, filed May 28, 1883, and the application of John H. Stonemetz, filed March 14, 1883. Improvement in Carrier Attachments to Folding-Machines.

The matter in contest is declared to be:

1st. "The combination with a Folding-Machine of a sheet-carrier, hinged to and adapted to be folded over upon said machine.

2d. "The hinged carrier provided with the tape carrying rollers and the tapes, in combination with a folding machine, having suitable rollers for the reception of said tapes, and means substantially, as described for driving the latter."

3d. "The combination with a Folding Machine of the jointed and hinged carrier."

Though the devices shown by the parties differ in some small respects, the real matter of invention, we think, has been correctly found identical by the examiner.

Stonemetz filed application March 14, 1883. Brown three months after, May 28, 1883.

Stonemetz was an inventor in this line, and was engaged in manufacturing and attaching these folders. He conceived of the material features of this improvement in connecting the press and folder by a carrier, easily and quickly attached and detached, as early as February, 1882, as he then disclosed it to one Bennett, as appears by his oral and Bennett's testimony. He testifies that he made an application of the device at Milwaukee in April, 1882, but this is not considered important, and perhaps is not found in his preliminary statement. He, however, made sketches which are made exhibits, and show the substance of the matter in contest, especially the working drawing made from these sketches and made Exhibit No. 8. In June, 1882, he made another application to a press in Somerville, Massachusetts, assisted by one Varney, who also testifies to the fact.

Now, Brown was a workman for Stonemetz Printing Machinery Co., Stonemetz being principal partner and director, and some time in September went west under instructions to look after and fix certain of these carrier attachments, etc., at different points, and proceed as far as Winnipeg, Manitoba. Stonemetz swears that his instructions embrace a full description of this mode of attachment, accompanied by a sketch showing the whole thing. Brown was notified to produce this sketch, and failing to do so, a copy, sworn to be a fac-simile, is made, Exhibit No. 8. It shows the invention. Brown denies the instructions and the reception of the sketch.

On the 5th of October, 1883, Stonemetz delivered to one Edelen, a draftsman, a sketch for him to make drawing for a patent application—made Exhibit No. 9. This shows the invention. Edelen corroborates this, and also produces a complete drawing made from said sketch and inspection of the carrier, folder and printing-press. This appears as Exhibit No. 1 in Edelen's testimony. He inspected the press and folder and carrier, and commenced preparing for the execution by sketches, etc., some time in November or December, 1882, but it was not delivered until March, 1883. Brown proceeded to Winnipeg, and was there during November and part of December, 1882. It was while there, he says, he conceived of this invention and applied it to a press and folder. He returned to the United States in December, 1882, going to Duluth.

Now, the earliest date we can give him is when he first brought it to the United States, December, 1882. But before this date Stonemetz had put the matter in the hands of a skilled draftsman, preparatory to his patent application, which he afterward made. Beside, the proofs show convincingly that he had conceived and disclosed it to others, and made sketches and reduced it to practice long before Brown went to Manitoba; and there are other marks and circumstances showing that Stonemetz was the true and orginal inventor.

Brown was working on wages; all he did was under instructions. He was working on the machines patented by Stonemetz, and belonging to the firm. Whatever he did was in their time and pay, and with their materials, and they received pay for the job. And this was followed up for a long time after—they forwarding him in some instances all the materials and fixtures for making the attachment. He, by his own admission, never made any claim to invention, until for some reason it was thought best to organize another company, in which he was made a partner, and so three months after Stonemetz made his application, he came halting into the office.

We see no reason for changing the finding of the Examiner of Interferences, and affirm his decision finding priority in Stonemetz.

R. L. B. CLARKE,
H. H. BATES,
ROBERT J. FISHER, JR.,
Examiners-in-Chief.

The Commissioner of Patents, November 26, 1884, on appeal affirms the decision above granted, as follows: "A careful inspection of the record in this case leaves no doubt in my mind that the decision of the Board of Examiners affirming that of the Examiner of Interferences is correct. I therefore approve and affirm the same."

After the above appeal to the Commissioner of Patents, and pending his decision thereon, Brown, on *August* 4, 1884, filed his application for Letters-Patent, No. 322,344, referred to in their circular.

BROWN'S CLAIMS IN PATENT No. 322,344.

"What I claim as new is:

1st. "In a sheet-conveyer for connecting a printing-press and a folding-machine, the combination, substantially as described, of a table which spans the space between said machines, and two sets of conveyer-rolls, between which the sheets pass, connected with said table, and arranged relatively, as set forth, the second of which sets is operated at a slower speed than the first, for the purposes mentioned.

2d. "In a sheet-conveyer for connecting a printing-press with a folding-machine, the combination, substantially as described of the table C, having notches and slots, as described, the shafts D D' with rollers E and E', the shafts F and F' with the rollers f and f' and the bridges G and G' holding the guides g g g, &c.

"In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

"RICHARD T. BROWN."

It will readily be seen by reading the claims which comprise all that there is novel in patent No. 322,344, that the only novelty in the first claim is *that the second set of rollers operate at a slower speed than the first set*, and the only novelty in the second claim of said patent is, *the combination of parts specifically as constructed and described.*

The application for this patent having been filed August 4, 1884, over a year and four months after the date (March 14, 1883.) of Stonemetz pending application, in which he defeated Brown, this patent is therefore clearly subject to any and all rights Stonemetz may have under his patent when issued. Now the Stonemetz Company do not and never have used the device described and claimed in patent No. 322,344, and therefor there can be no infringement of any rights secured under said letters patent.

After Brown, the defeated applicant, had appealed from the decision of the Board of Examiners-in-Chief (herein before quoted) to the Commissioner of patents, and pending said appeal, he and W. Downing, then one of the managers and Business Manager of the Brown Folding Machine Co., went to Canada and arranged with one Wm. Meek, to file an application for a patent for the benefit of the Brown Folding Machine Co. for the same invention, and Meek filed his application July 17, 1884, *—a year and four months* having elapsed from the date of the filing of Stonemetz's application (March 14, 1883) At the instance of the Brown Folding Machine Co., acting for Meeks, Stonemetz was again put into interference with Meek's application. Stonemetz was also put into interference with an application filed by Dexter, of the Dexter Folding Machine Co. Dexter failed to make out a *prima facia* case in his interference, and the Examiner of Interferences decided against him. A large amount of testimony was however taken in the contest between Meek (on behalf of the Brown Folding Machine Co.) and Stonemetz, and after full hearing before the Examiner of Interferences, on December 16, 1885, he decided in favor of Stonemetz, and against Meek.

The Brown Folding Machine Co., acting on behalf of Meek, appealed to the Board of Examiners-in-Chief, and after full argument, they, on February 19, 1886, rendered a unanimous decision in favor of Stonemetz and against Meek.

No. 9400. U. S. PATENT OFFICE, February 19, 1886.

BEFORE THE EXAMINERS-IN-CHIEF, ON APPEAL.

In the matter of the interference between the application of William Meek, filed July 17, 1884, and the application of John H. Stonemetz, filed March 14, 1883.

Improvement in Devices for Connecting Paper-Folding Machinery to Presses.

The matter declared to be in interference is as follows:—

1st. "The combination with a printing-press and a folding machine, of a frame consisting of two sections hinged together and bearing sheet-conveying tapes and rollers, and adapted as shown to span the space between the machines and to be laid back upon the folding machine.

2d. "The combination with a printing-press and a folding-machine, of a frame composed of jointed sections, rollers, on said frame and on the folding-machine supporting endless sheet carrying tapes, and mechanism substantially as described for driving said tapes."

Substantially the same matter was in contest in the interference between Brown and Stonemetz, decided by the office in favor of Stonemetz. The Board found priority in favor of Stonemetz, June 4, 1884, and the Commissioner November 25, 1884.

While the interference was pending, it seems that Brown organized a rival company in the same town where Stonemetz was engaged with another company in manufacturing folders and attachments, and made arrangements with Meek to make his present application for their benefit.

Meek applied July 17, 1884. Stonemetz applied March 14, 1883.

Meek knew all about the contest between Brown and Stonemetz, but never came forward to assert a claim to the invention until after priority had been awarded to the latter by the Examiner of Interferences and the Board. Meek, therefore, comes to the office under adverse circumstances well calculated to cause suspicion as to the bona fides of his application, and the validity of his claims. But he is a foreigner, and we are disposed to give him the benefit of all doubts, and a fair and liberal consideration. Meek, by his own statement, came to the United States from Canada in June, 1882, and visited the works of Stonemetz & Co., at Erie, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of that month, and saw for the first time one of the Stonemetz's folders, having an attachment to a press similar to the one in contest as to functions, but coupled to the press by bands buckled or sewed over the press pulleys, and driven from the press instead of from the folder. His business was to order a folder to be put up at Winnipeg, Manitoba. He swears that at this time he thought out this improvement in contest, and made sketches and disclosed it fully to Stonemetz. But although he presents his pocket memorandum-book having a sketch made, Exhibit 1, which he swears was one he made and showed to Stonemetz at that time, but no one saw it, or identifies it, and Stonemetz swears positively that no such sketch was shown him, or such disclosure made. So Meek establishes nothing as to having made the invention at Erie, June 16, 1882. The next thing in the order of his narrative, he states that he called upon his brother-in-law in Oswego, June 17, 1882, and thinks he made another sketch there, filed as Exhibit 2, and showed it to his brother-in-law, Savage. Now, Savage is called, and instead of corroborating him, says that he did show him a sketch, but says, "I think it was a paper *folder*, something about the press to fold up papers, a *folder*, he called it."

Now, a "folder" is a very different thing from the "carrier attachment" in dispute. Yet, of course, the witness may have been shown the sketch of the attachment and folder combined, and not comprehended the distinction between them. The

difficulty with the evidence is, that it utterly fails to identify either of the sketches produced or establish anything definite, as to the invention in controversy.

Meek, therefore, utterly fails to establish invention or disclosure at Oswego, June 17, 1882.

And next we find him at Winnipeg, and whatever took place there is "dead letter," and cannot be taken into consideration in deciding this case. It was there he and Brown first came together, and when Brown in his contest attempted to show conception and sketches, and by disclosures and reduction to practice, but which was all thrown out, and he was only allowed to date back to the time he came with it to the United States.

Under the same ruling, Meek has no evidence tending to show that he had the invention in the United States prior to the time he made his application. He makes a very remarkable statement about Stonemetz wanting him "to help in giving testimony in the Brown interference case," and his having made an arrangement with Stonemetz to go and help him against Brown, and when he, Stonemetz, got a patent, he would buy Meek's "right of it." This, he says, was in Montreal, and he thinks in November, 1883, and Stonemetz's partner, Bennett, was there.

Stonemetz says that he met Meek in Montreal in October, and that Bennett was not there, and denies that any such arrangement or agreement ever existed. Bennett also swears that he was never in Montreal with Stonemetz, and never had any such agreement. If any such existed, it is very singular that Meek made his application *after a favorable decision for Stonemetz*, and without conference with him, or notice.

Meek gives his statement of an agreement to excuse his delay in not asserting his claims. But it reflects severely on his own character for truth and veracity, whether the statements be true or false.

We have carefully gone over all the evidence in the case, and reviewed that in the case of Brown vs. Stonemetz, and see no good ground for supposing that Meek was ever the inventor of the matter in controversy, especially in view of Brown's testimony in the two cases. At all events Meek has never reduced the invention to practice in the United States.

As regards Stonemetz, his recorded date ante-dates Meek's earliest evidence of invention, by his filing. Beyond that we find the evidence in this case on the part of Stonemetz substantially the same as in the case of Brown, and sufficient to satisfy our minds that Stonemetz had the invention and made sketches and communicated it to others before Brown or Meek pretend to have conceived of it.

Meek does not make out as strong a case as did Brown, for he has the weight of Brown's testimony — such as it is — against him.

We affirm the decision of the Examiner of Interferences and award priority to Stonemetz.

R. L. B. Clarke,
H. H. Bates,
Robert J. Fisher, Jr.,
Examiners-in-Chief.

Pending the contest between Meek (on behalf of the Brown Folding-Machine Co.) and Stonemetz, Brown amended and modified his application, which had been defeated in the interference of Brown vs. Stonemetz, inserting, *inter alia*, the following disclaimer in the specification of the Patent No. 331,762 referred to in said circular:

"I do not claim, broadly, the combination, with a folding-machine, of a sheet-carrier hinged to and adapted to be folded over upon said machine; nor do I claim, broadly, the hinged carrier provided with the tape-carrying rollers and the tapes, in combination with a folding-machine, having suitable rollers for the reception of said tapes and means for driving the latter; nor do I claim, broadly, the combination, with a folding-machine, of the jointed and hinged carrier. * * * *

"Having now described my invention, what I claim as new is:

"In a sheet-carrier attachment for folding machines, the combination, in the frame of said carrier, of the parts B B and C, the hinges b joining the parts B B together in a manner substantially as shown, whereby the two parts will fold with their under sides together, the hinges C' C' joining the lower part B, to the part C, in a manner substantially as shown, whereby the parts B B will fold over on to the part C, substantially as set forth.

"In testimony whereof I have set my hand, this 26th day of May, A. D., 1883.
"Richard T. Brown."

The above patent, No. 331,762, was issued and bears date December 8, 1885, just prior to the date (December 16, 1885), of the decision of the Examiner of Interferences, in favor of Stonemetz and against Meek.

Now we submit, that in view of the decision (hereinbefore quoted) against Brown and in favor of Stonemetz, rendered on the following issues, viz.:

1st. "The combination with a folding-machine of a sheet-carrier hinged to and adapted to be folded over upon said machine."

2d. "The hinged carrier provided with the tape carrying rollers and the tapes, in combination with a folding-machine having suitable rollers for the reception of said tapes, and means substantially as described for driving the latter."

3d. "The combination with a folding-machine of the jointed and hinged carrier."

And in view of the disclaimer hereinbefore quoted, forming part of Brown's alleged patent No. 331,726, as well as the decision against Dexter in interference, regarding the same subject matter, together with the recent decision hereinbefore quoted against Meek (the tool of the Brown Folding Machine Co.) and in favor of Stonemetz. That *Stonemetz and his licensees, the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co.*, have the *sole and exclusive right* to construct and use carrier attachments for connecting paper folding machines to printing presses." Embodying either *a table or frame, having tape rollers and carrier tapes thereon, and adapted to be laid back over the Folder, or a table, or frame constructed of sections hinged together, and hinged to the folder, provided with tape rollers and carrier tapes*, and that neither Brown nor the Brown Folding Machine Co. have any right to use, or to interfere with the use of devices of the character above referred to.

2d. *They further say in said circular:* "Our Patent No. 330,485 covers, in combination with the feed-rollers and feeding-tapes, a rock-shaft having thereon *two sets* of drop rollers, arranged to be brought into action alternately on the same sheet as the rock-shaft is tilted."

It is sufficient to say in reply to this that the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company have used drop rolls on their machines for over six years past, but they have never used the double drop rolls described and claimed in said patent on any machine made by them, and the Brown Folder Co. well knew this fact when they issued said circular.

3d. *They also say in said circular:* "Our Patent No. 330,777 covers the combination of a stop or guide for limiting the forward movement of an incoming sheet, and a stop or back-stop for preventing the said sheet from rebounding from the said front-stop or guide. Also adjustable side guides in combination with the foregoing; also the indicating scales that are used for setting guides or stops accurately and speedily."

Both adjustable front and back stops have been used on Stonemetz machines ever since January, 1880. The application of W. Downing for Patent No. 330,777 was filed November 24, 1884, more than four years after the Stonemetz Co. began to use adjustable front and back stops on their machines, and other parties had used such stops on folding machines long prior thereto, so that the invention of adjustable sheet stops had become public property. And as the Stonemetz Co. do not use indicating scales for setting the guides or stops they do not in any manner infringe the rights of either Downing or the Brown Folding Machine Co. under said patent.

We have thus stated at length *facts and reasons* why the Stonemetz Folding Machine does not infringe any rights the Brown Folding Machine Co. may have under the patents mentioned in said circular, and referred to in the letters they have written regarding the same.

In conclusion permit us to say that *we are certain of our position in respect to these matters*, and shall in all respects fully protect persons now using, or those who may hereafter purchase our Folding Machine, from any loss or damage because of the alleged infringement by us in our machines of any alleged rights of the Brown Folding Machine Co. or those of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co.,
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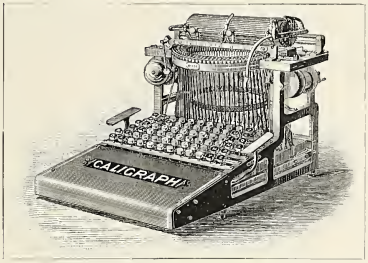
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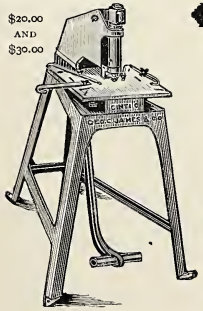
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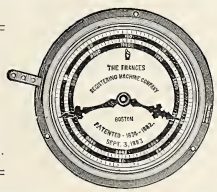
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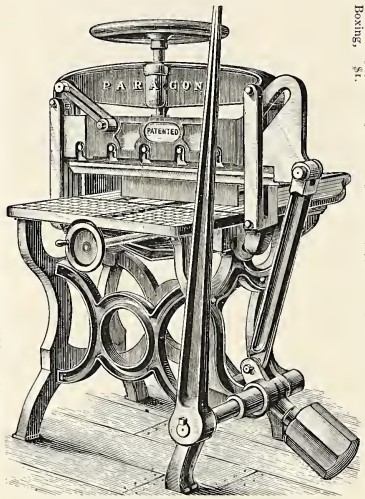


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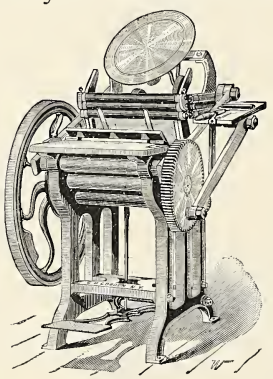
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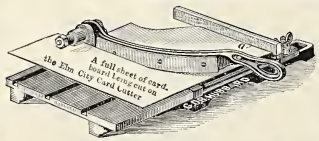
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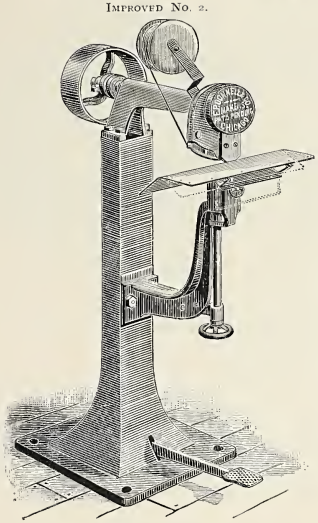
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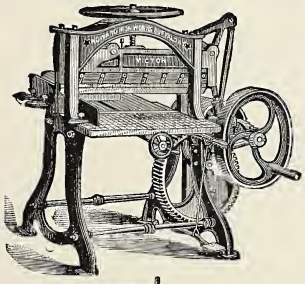
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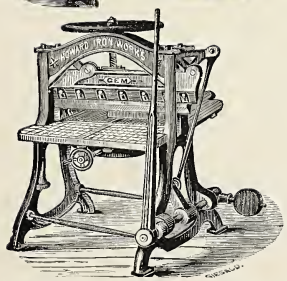
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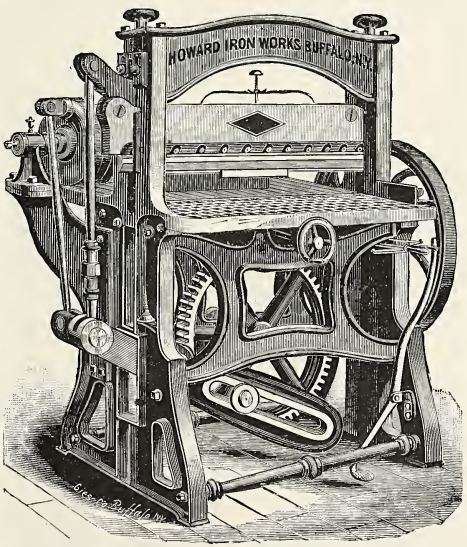
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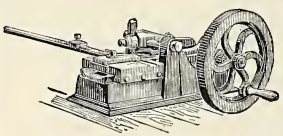
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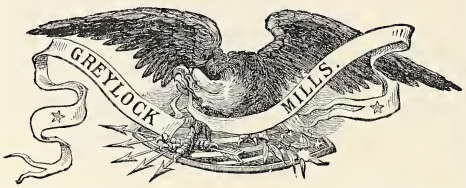
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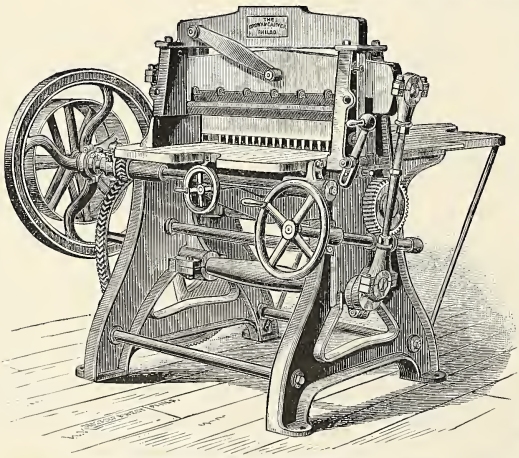
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Boxing and Shipping extra. Machines shipped at Purchaser's risk.

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WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

FIRST.—Superior proportions and construction of **machine frame**, giving strength and solidity, without excess of metal.

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THIRD.—Superior arrangement of **machine table**, same having slots or grooves for the traverse gauge to move in, thus **preventing sheets of paper becoming wedged between bottom of gauge and table.**

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FIFTH.—Superior arrangement of clamp and traverse gauge in combination; construction is such as to permit stock to be cut **to the last half-inch**, thus effecting **great saving in paper**, and facilitating the cutting of small work.

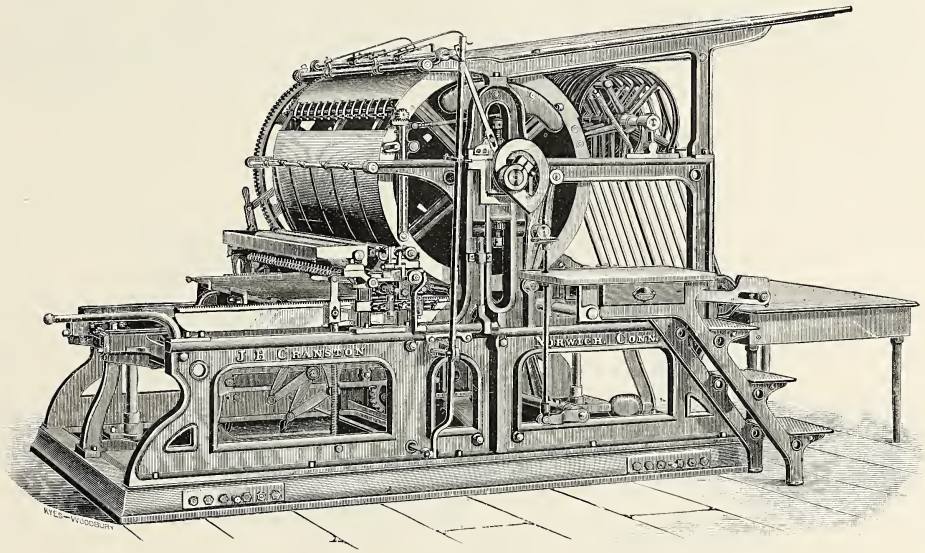
SIXTH.—Superior position of **clamp wheel**, enabling operator to clamp stock **rapidly and without stooping.**

SEVENTH.—**Adjustable side gauges**, front and back of clamp, facilitating the handling and cutting of small work.

EIGHTH.—**Simplicity of machine**, no traps or springs of any kind; all parts are easily accessible.

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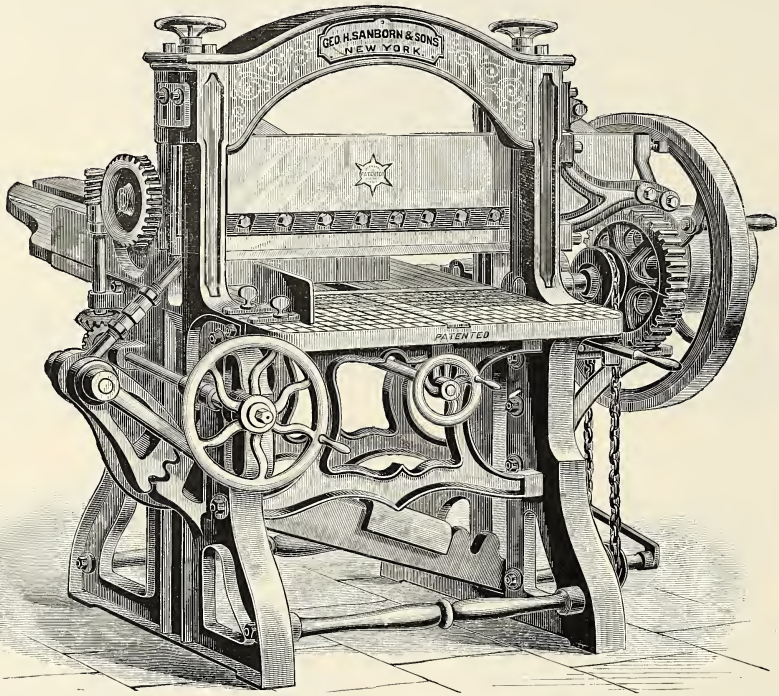
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 7. CHICAGO, APRIL, 1886. TERMS: { $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

IN 1854, Merwin Davis, proprietor of a small printing-office in Fulton street, near Nassau, New York City, invented a press of a most novel description, and differing in every respect from any so far known. Every cylinder press in which the type bed was thrown forward and back with a shuttle motion was complicated and costly. By whatever means this was accomplished the press was racked and strained to a greater extent than by the printing proper. The wire spring buffers neutralized this shock to a great extent, and the air spring softened the concussion materially, while the application of the crank motion necessitated the rest or stoppage of the cylinder during the return stroke of the bed.

To construct a machine which, in a measure, should obviate the difficulties attending the various presses then in use, this inventor sought new and untried paths, hedged about with apparently insurmountable obstacles. Every step he took was cautious, and the force of every blow was weighed, until at last success crowned his efforts, and on July 24, 1855, he secured a patent on his press, the cut of which we present, in which novelty and ingenuity was happily blended, and in operation perfect balance was maintained.

To him there was no necessity for a stop motion of the cylinder nor resistance to overcome the momentum of the bed. By removing the cause he escaped the effect, and though he may not have immortalized himself by the result, still he is entitled to our respect for what his efforts accomplished.

His idea was to support a flat bed on a pedestal connected to a crank, from which it received a rocking motion. A quadrant was substituted for a cylinder, which was carried forward by the bed for printing and when released returned again by rocker arms actuated by the crank shaft. Thus the shock of the bed was reduced to a minimum at the dead centers of the crank, while the quadrant, of less weight, was more easily handled, and a bell crank, one end of which was geared to a sector on the quadrant shaft, the other, provided with an anti-friction roller running in a cam on the web of the main gear, brought the quadrant back while the bed was completing its forward stroke.

As will be noticed in the cut, power was applied from the driving shaft in front to the crank shaft, thence by a connecting rod to the pedestal, which, with an enormously heavy rock shaft, on which it was mounted, was hung in bearings, the position of which was governed by levers regulated by the small hand wheel seen in the lower left hand corner, near the base, and by which the impression was graduated to a hair.

The sweep of the bed was greater than would seem necessary for the size of sheet printed, but, right here, the genius of its inventor becomes apparent, for that afforded an opportunity to deliver the printed sheet.

The feed-board was placed at the rear, and the bed just cleared its front edge on its return. At the instant the bed started forward the feed-board was raised by a cam which simultaneously closed the nippers, the board and tongues holding the sheet up snug to the tympan; the rack on the bed engaging that on the quadrant propelled it forward to the limit of the size of the tympan, and during this period the thimble in the cam of the main gear was free, and at this point a more sudden formation of the cam, and in which then the thimble fitted accurately, returned the quadrant and delivered the sheet to the fly.

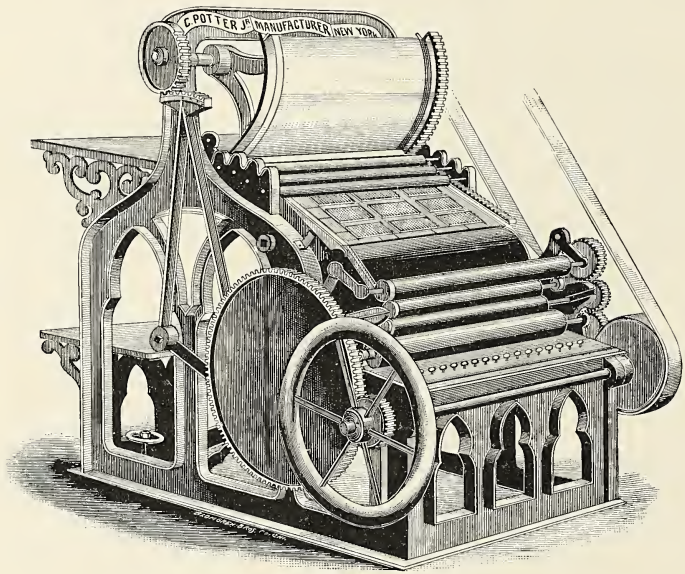
Just in front of the quadrant and behind the rollers a reel was placed, on which one end of a sheet of muslin was kept snugly wound by a spring, the opposite end being fastened to the quadrant in front of the nippers. The fly was of sufficient length to just reach this reel, and hung in such a position as to follow up the back end of the bed, thus, as the sheet was being printed the curtain was unwound, and as the quadrant returned the sheet was rolled down neat as could be desired, and the fly laid it down on the fly-board just in time to escape the return of the bed. By this simple contrivance no tapes or front straps were necessary.

Mr. Davis had one of these machines constructed partially by A. B. Taylor, who was unable to perceive sufficient merit in the principle to invest in it; so in the month of April, 1855, C. Potter, Jr., who at this time had a business office in Conner's Type Foundry, and was engaged in the

laudable undertaking of trying to introduce a Polychromatic press, invented by Geo. H. Babcock, a bright, mechanical youth of seventeen years, was induced to embark in its manufacture. Mr. Potter at once concluded arrangements with Nichols & Langworthy, of the Hope Valley (R. I.) Iron Works, and making complete working drawings of the folio and medium sizes, soon had one ready, and placed it on exhibition in the Crystal Palace in New York City in November, 1855. A gold medal was awarded this press; also two silver medals were awarded the following year by the Mechanics' Fair at Boston, and the Maryland Institute at Baltimore. These medals are still in the possession of Mr. Potter, and are highly prized by him, signalizing (as the writer presumes to say) his advent into a business in which he has since assumed a most conspicuous rank.

makes. No tapes were necessary, thus avoiding accident from this prolific source. The mechanism was simple, easily understood, and not likely to get out of order nor subject to wear from undue strain. It was sold at reasonable figures, produced good work at fair speed, and was admirably adapted for small offices, where expense was an important item, and filled the guarantee of its builders to the letter.

The mechanical difficulties attending the construction of this machine were of such a character as to require the exercise of the very highest degree of skill, for in rocking the flat bed to and fro from a fixed center, the radius was constantly changing, being longest at the front and back and shortest in the center. To meet this differential surface the quadrant was so formed as to compensate equally at all points and give a uniform impression. This was



DAVIS OSCILLATING PRESS, 1855.

The first press was ordered by R. Oliphant, of Oswego, but its efficiency was so pronounced by the awarding judges that gentleman courteously yielded his claim to Mr. Morehouse, of Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, of New Haven, while the press from the Boston fair was purchased by our respected townsman, Wm. H. Rand, and for whom Mr. Potter erected it in his office, on Lake street, in the month of November, 1856.

Folio, medium and double medium (of which but three were built) were the sizes constructed, and up to 1860 about fifty presses of this style were in successful operation, the war and its excitement having put an end to the further prosecution of the business.

Many of the purchasers of this press became devotedly attached to it because of its noiseless operation and the absence of the jar and vibration inherent in all other

accomplished by minute measurements, from which deduction was made of the required protuberance or crowning, and by swinging in the lathe out of center the precise distance, it was turned to produce the eccentric motion required. As this method proved effectual on the sizes built, and doubts existing as to the larger size, no attempt was made to construct other than job presses, for which they were admirably adapted, permitting of access to the form for correction, while register was absolute and positive.

It may be said of this machine, in closing, that its faults were prominent and conspicuous; nevertheless its successful introduction was another triumph for American ingenuity, enterprise and skill, and was an augury of better things to come.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XIX.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

IT is uncertain how many, and which of the eighteen of the Durer children grew up in the house with Albert.

In 1524, when he compiled his family narrative, only two were living besides himself, namely: Andreas, the goldsmith, and Hans, the youngest, a painter, and pupil of Albert. He probably spoiled this pet of the family, who seems to have done no good in the absence of his brother. At Venice, in 1506, we find him beseeching his friend, Perkheimer, to look after the boy, and talk to him and keep him straight until he should return. In 1509, Durer, in advising his mother to secure work for Hans, says: "I would gladly have brought him to Venice with me, which would have been an advantage to him and me as well;" but the mother was "afraid the sky would fall on him." Hans was afterward court painter to the king of Poland.

Andreas, the goldsmith, was made meister in Nuremberg in 1514. Albert, to celebrate this event, drew his portrait on white paper. It is in the Albertina collection at Vienna, and was engraved by Burtsch in 1785, and afterward lithographed by Pilzotti. Albert paid him his share of the value of the family house in 1518. At Albert's death he appears to again have gotten possession of the house, which he sold twenty years later to an apothecary named Quintin Werthaimer.

Andreas continued to follow his profession. He had only one daughter, who married a goldsmith. In spite of Albert's fortune, the last branch of the Durer family seems to have been in needy circumstances. Andreas left Nuremberg to follow his brother Hans and settle down in Cracow without permission from the town council. In 1534 he was ordered to return, which he did. Four years later the council gave him letters of recommendation to the king of Poland, because of outstanding debts to collect. It is presumed that Hans was dead at this time, otherwise Andreas would have no claims in Poland. From this time all traces of the Durer family are lost.

This seeming deviation from the subject in hand we deem of no little importance in following the individual life of this very important light in the history of wood engraving, Albert Durer. As no proofs exist of the two eldest of the Durer family having survived their early childhood, it is reasonable to suppose that the father's hopes were centered on his third child, Albert. He delighted in him because he was a careful and attentive student, and he gave him the best education his limited resources would justify. Printed books in the fifteenth century were very expensive, therefore Albert had to learn his lessons from a blackboard. Free Latin schools were quite common, as there was a great desire for knowledge at this period. Albert at least learned to read and write well, and his letters show that he was also conversant with Latin. He was taken from school to his father's workshop to learn that trade (goldsmith's), but there is no record of his work at this time. It is altogether probable that he learned nothing more than the rudiments of engraving with his father. His first drawings were in no way the result of his toil in the goldsmith shop under his father's direction; on the contrary, they appear more like work surreptitiously done, as indeed they were.

In the British Museum is a sketch of a woman standing, a falcon on her hand, and an old Burgundian cap on her head. Upon this paper is the inscription (apparently by a playfellow), "Albert Durer did it for me before he went to Wolgemuth's as a painter, in the back-house on the top floor, in the presence of Conrat Lomayer, now dead." In his free hours he abandoned the Gothic designs for these little figures, which he drew, to the delight of his comrades, in the nooks and corners of his father's house or those of his friends, until it was forced upon him that he was destined for something more than a goldsmith, his inclination being more for painting than goldsmith work. He communicated this fact to his father, who was not at all pleased, and he regretted the time lost in learning the goldsmith's work. However, he yielded to his son's inclinations, and in 1486 he apprenticed him to Wolgemuth for three years. Fortunately there are other drawings of Durer's during his apprenticeship to his father, which clearly show that his time was not lost, as his father had supposed. His earliest work (now in the Albertina collection at Vienna) is a portrait of himself, with the inscription added later by his own hand: "This I copied out of a looking-glass of myself in 1484, while still a child. Albrecht Durer." It is a half-length, and drawn with marked freedom and grace. Another, of even more skill and grace, is the "Madonna," drawn by Durer in 1485. These drawings exhibit a conscious effort and artistic comprehension that were remarkable for a boy of fourteen.

Durer held his worthy teacher in the highest esteem, and a proof of this fact is furnished by the excellent likeness he has left of him. The inscription on the picture says thus: "Michael Wolgemuth died November 30, 1519, before sunrise," exactly thirty years after Durer's apprenticeship was completed. It was painted from a drawing in the "Albertina Collection," which was made about 1516.

Durer passes over his apprenticeship with the remark that "God gave him industry," and he learned well, but he had much to suffer from his fellow-apprentices. This is all he says, and just as briefly too he passes over his wandershaft. He says: "When I had served my time my father sent me away. I was away four years when my father called me back. I went away in 1490, after Easter, and came back again after Whitsuntide, in 1494, which in this year was on the eighteenth day of May."

From scattered tradition, and from his youthful works, it can only be surmised where he wandered, or spent these four years, of absence from his native home. Much valuable information of his supposed whereabouts is furnished by the sketch maps which he brought home with him on his return from his travels. He seemed to have endeavored to shake off the traditions of the "Wolgemuth School," and devote his energies principally to the beauties and charms of landscape, in the treatment of which he constantly improved from the teachings of his great nature. According to the old trade custom, Durer evidently strayed from town to town, living as long in one

place at a time as his fancy and inclination would dictate, and working in studios, as he could obtain employment. Although there is no trace of him in 1493, we have two of his works of this date. One is a miniature in tempera, on parchment, of the child "Jesus;" the other a large portrait of himself, also on parchment.

From sketches and letters by Durer it is reasonable to surmise that he was in Venice in 1494, although there is no positive proof of this assumption. In 1506, February 7, writing from Venice, he seems to refer to a previous residence there. Records of many of his works from 1494 to 1520 are in existence, but a detailed account of his numerous works would be too lengthy to embody in these "Notes."

Durer's delight was in landscape, with nature his teacher. He did not content himself with simply copying the effect of nature, but went still further, and reproduced on canvas the minute detail as well; but as his circumstances compelled him to look for profit from his work, and there was no great demand for landscape painting, he, out of necessity rather than choice, developed a taste for figure drawing with remarkable success, and to some extent abandoned landscape painting, but never forgot its beauty and charms, for he wove it into his compositions whenever it was consistent with the subject in hand.

Durer's portrait of himself in 1493, gives us an idea of his appearance during his wandershaft. Goethe, who saw it, describes it as invaluable. It is the picture of a gaily-dressed youth, half life size. He wears a purple cap, an embroidered shirt, the folds of which are tied with peach-colored ribbons, a loose blue-grey cloak with yellow strings, and carries in his hand a blue flower called "Man's Fidelity." The youth is handsome, with an earnest look, and wears the signs of manhood on his chin. "The whole," Goethe continues, "is admirably drawn and worthy of a Durer."

This picture, though badly damaged, has been transferred to canvas, and restored. Only the lower portion, with the hands, show the original painting. It is the boy of 1484 over again, only more mature. In none of his other portraits is he so carefully dressed, as a young man of fashion, and not as a wandering apprentice. The query is, where and why was this portrait made? He returned home by his father's command at the end of May, 1494. "When I returned," he says, "Hans Frey was in treaty with my father, and gave me his daughter Agnes and two hundred guilden with her, and celebrated the wedding, which took place July 19, 1494." It is probable that this portrait was made to please the bride, and satisfy her father before the marriage was consummated. Frey was a man of no mean consideration, and an "expert in all things." At his death he left a considerable fortune. Durer was on excellent terms with both Frey and his wife, and there is no doubt that he was substantially assisted in a pecuniary way by the death of his father-in-law. It is justly presumed that Durer was very fond of his wife, and that the same feeling was reciprocated by her, yet they were destined to be a mark of jest and a byword for unhappiness in the future generations, which undoubtedly originated in the diseased and jealous mind of Durer's friend, Perkheimer, and finds its origin and growth in his expressions after the death of Durer the elder, 1502.

Albert had a hard time to support his father's family. It is presumed from remarks in a letter to Perkheimer that he left Venice almost empty-handed, but soon after he returned he was able to pay his debts and redeem a mortgage on the old home. The place did not, however, content him long, for in 1518 he became possessor of land in Nuremberg. This is somewhat the substance of what Perkheimer hands down in history as "sheer poverty." In none of Durer's writings, in his diary or otherwise, is there the least trace of dissension or unhappiness existing between himself and his wife. As Durer died without a will and left no children, the widow had a legal right to everything. At her death one-fourth would go to his brothers. What did she do? She had everything valued, and gave up one-fourth at once, of her own pleasure and the friendly feelings she had for the sake of her late husband. After the valuation, she disposed of several of her useless articles, and in doing so she committed an unpardonable offence to Durer's friend, Perkheimer, which he used with bad effect on her memory. Durer had among his effects several pairs of antlers, one pair of which was especially beautiful. There was a great craze for these things in Nuremberg at this time, and Perkheimer caught the infection badly, and particularly coveted this particular pair of horns, and when he learned that the widow had disposed of them without his knowledge, his wrath far exceeded his better sense of right and justice, and this is undoubtedly the cause of his writing that famous abusive letter concerning Durer's widow to his friend "Techerte," at Vienna, shortly before his death, he being in very poor health at the time. This letter had evidently no other purpose than to avenge himself on the widow for the loss of these antlers.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

BY J. B. HULING.—III.

AMONG the many gentlemen whose attention was called to the Sholes & Glidden type-writer in the years between its invention and general sale was George W. N. Yost. Mr. Yost had taken out a number of patents within the fifteen years or so preceding, and under them several very successful agricultural implements were being manufactured. He was ambitious and full of enthusiasm, and saw great possibilities for the type-writer. He became interested in it in a pecuniary way, and was one of the parties bound by the first contract with the Remingtons. He was in the factory a great deal during the execution of that contract, and gave the benefit of his wide experience with other inventions, contributing largely thereby to the moderate measure of success had. Building type-writers seems to be an art by itself, and, to be practiced well, it has to be acquired by special experience, not through general familiarity with machines; every inventor, therefore, finds extreme difficulty in getting his apparatus constructed in quantity, even after he has made many single examples. At a later period, Mr. Yost was one of the firm of Locke,

Yost & Bates, mentioned before, and took an active part in making a market for the type-writer. While thus engaged, he naturally came in contact with many of those who were trying the machine, and became forcibly impressed with the value of much of their criticism. From time to time he made various suggestions for improvements, some of which were accepted, and others were not. Believing that the manufacturers were too slow in listening to all the demands for better working machines, he severed his associations with the type-writer, and started on plans for something new. Some of his designs then followed in the type-writer he secured the right to use further, and he put them with his fresh ideas, and worked out a writing machine he called the caligraph. (Fig. 7.) The principal patent was taken out in 1879, and several years passed before the sale of the machine was begun. Comparison with its predecessor and now competitor is unavoidable. The resemblance is so great at a casual glance that the differences are not noticeable, yet there are many. The caligraph was made with a lighter frame and in two sizes. The shift was done away with, and the double-case machine was provided with a separate lever and type-bar for each character. The paper-carriage motor was entirely new in design. The levers were hinged at the front of the frame.

The caligraph was welcomed, and its advent was a stimulus to improvements in the Remington that would seem to have waited for competition to develop. The caligraph established lower prices at first than now. Essentially it was and is the same as the Remington, and theoretically both machines should have the same degree of popularity. But whatever the experience of its inventor in the manufacture and sale of the type-writer, it did not avail him all expected in making and selling the caligraph, and that instrument became the subject of severe criticism on its own account, and the trials and tribulations of reducing fault-finding were manifold. The property was with a corporation called the American Writing Machine Company, which established its own shops at New York (removing afterward to Corry, Pennsylvania, and more recently to Hartford, Connecticut), and set about vigorously to overcome the perplexities seemingly inseparable from the building of every type-writing apparatus. Through time, patience and skill, the defects complained of have been obviated, and the machines now offered seem to give all reasonable satisfaction. The general design of the caligraph has never been altered, but in the details of its construction there have been numerous modifications to make durability and exactness of work more certain.

Two sizes of the caligraph are made ordinarily, the single case (No. 1) and the double case (No. 2). The length of longest printed lines is seven inches, and the greatest width of paper carried is nine inches. Four faces of type are offered for No. 1, and three for No. 2, the larger faces printing fewer spaces to the line, as low as fifty-five in one case, but the line is not diminished in length, however. The impressions are made through an inked ribbon. Like the Remington, the caligraph is easier operated on a low desk. No. 1 has forty-eight characters, weighs about fifteen pounds net, and stands fifteen inches front to back, thirteen wide and ten high; No. 2 has seventy-two characters, is about twenty-one pounds in net weight, and in extremes is eighteen, fourteen and twelve inches, respectively. Of No. 2 there is an extra style with a wider paper-carriage, holding a sheet of eleven inches

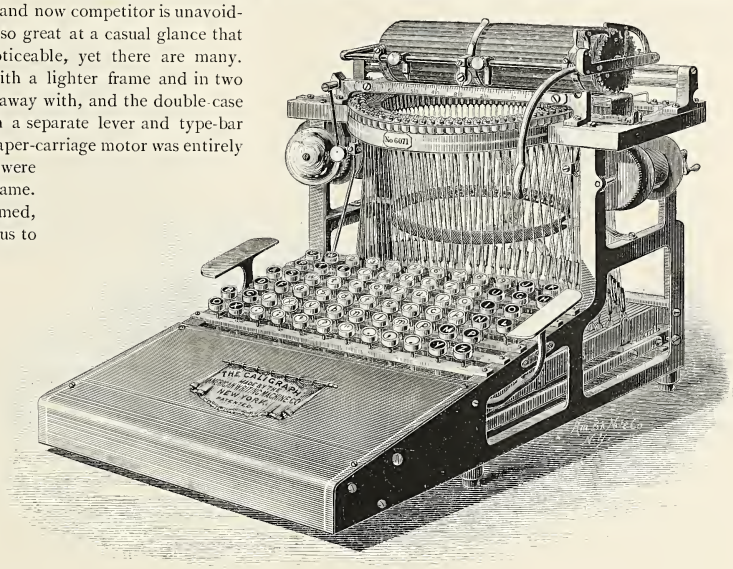


Fig. 7.

and a half, and printing a line of nine inches and a quarter. Manifolding copies is practicable. No. 1 sells for $70, and No. 2 for $85. Somewhat more than 11,000 of the various styles have been made and sold to the present time, most of them being in daily use in different parts of the country.

The cut (Fig. 7) is of No. 2 machine. The difference of many of its features with those of the Remington may be readily detected there. But one style will not do more than the other in execution. They are designed for precisely similar purposes. The capital-letter keys are black-faced, and are at the sides of the keyboard. The space-lever is depressed from the touching-plates shown on either side of the keys. The space between the operator and the keys is occupied by the extension of the different levers to the hinging-bar. The cylinder-platen has a polygonal surface, the impressions being received on the faces. The

bar in front of the cylinder holds the alarm-bell slide and the stop slide for the left-hand margin. The carriage is supported and is adjustable as in the Remington, but actuated by a torsion spring about a rod extending from the front to the back of the machine-frame, where a vertical arm connects with the carriage-frame above. The spacing for impressions is regulated by a double-sliding ratchet at the back of the paper-carriage. The paper is guided over the cylinder by metal tapes.

Following are plans of the keyboards:

NO. 1.

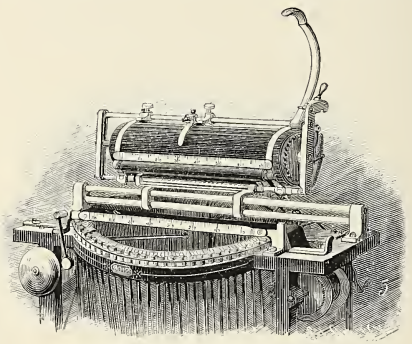
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
— Q $ (& Z) !
W T R E Y U I O
A S D F G H C K
J X V B N L M P
? : ; ' " . , —

The dash in second row from top is an underscore, the lever for which is so cut that the carriage is not moved till the letter is also printed, it being thus necessary to underscore first.

NO. 2.

V W 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 J K
R T E ($ q & z) U G H
A S w t r e y u i o I O
D F a s d f g h c k N L
B C j x v b n l m p M P
Q X : ; ' ? ' . , - Y Z

March 3, 1881, Thomas Hall, previously mentioned, was awarded a patent for one of the inventions he had in embryo when he put aside his type-writer of 1867. This second writing machine is shown in Fig. 8. In nearly every respect it was a radical innovation on all previously known conceptions. It was greatly diminished in number of parts, in weight, and in its proportions; it embodied a most novel application to bring the characters to print at a common center; every machine was double case, either alphabet being available without appreciable effort to discriminate; the printing apparatus, instead of the paper-carriage, moved the length of the line; rubber characters were employed, cast from printers' type, and different styles were offered at a very low price, and were interchangeable by anyone almost instantly; there was no inking-ribbon, but impressions took place direct from the type. More remarkable than all, however, was the fact that only one hand was required for the principal operations. Hall had previously secured the coöperation of a Boston capitalist, by whose aid full development was attained, and subsequently patents were procured in many foreign countries, and arrangements made for manufacture and general sale. A company was formed, and a shop established in New York. For several years the distribution was moderate, pending positive settlement of all details. By the fall of 1883 three hundred machines or thereabouts had been constructed, when advertising was begun, agents engaged, and sales jumped up beyond precedent. In another year, over three thousand had found purchasers. Then there was a slight slackening. Marvelously simple in design as was this type-writer, and carefully as it was thought out before being offered in the market, notwithstanding, effective adjustments could not always be had in each machine; inequalities existed, and a season was taken to perfect the minor points of manufacture. Here, again, exposure to wide scrutiny revealed in a year what the inventor could not foresee in a decade of study in his closet. During 1885 there were not the facilities for making and selling previously had, but improvements were effected to an appreciable extent, and increased



CALIGRAPH, WITH PAPER-CARRIAGE RAISED.

popularity found generally, so that when the current year opened the number of instruments disposed of had nearly reached five thousand. The shops had meantime been removed to Salem, Massachusetts. The ordinary machine by itself is fourteen inches from side to side, seven inches from front to back, and three inches high, all extremes, and its weight is two and three-quarter pounds. Each machine is furnished in a wooden case, which supplies a base, and adds four pounds more to the weight. The cut shows the frame attached to the bottom of the case, but hinged at front, with a notched strip of metal on each side. Back of the frame is a prop. on which to elevate it to several positions, resting in the notches referred to. No special desk is required. The largest single feature after the frame is the printing-carriage. This moves from one side to the other, and may be raised to a vertical position, hinging on the supporting-bar at the head. The motion of this carriage from left to right is caused by a spring coiled in the small drum shown in the center at the head, this drum being cogged on the outside to fit in the notches of the supporting-bar. The unwinding of the spring is regulated by blades in the upper right-hand corner of the carriage, which are held in the notches by an upholding spring on the inside of the carriage, but are freed (1) by depressing the top of the carriage, (2) by action of the spacer-key (shown in the lower right-hand corner of the carriage), or (3) by being raised by the fingers at the grasping-pieces above. To return the carriage from right to left, or to put it at any point desired on the line of printing, the fingers lift the blades, and

control the coiled spring. The carriage is in two sections. The top has the letter-dial on its upper side, and holds the printing-plate underneath. This printing-plate has seventy-two characters in a space two inches square, is elastic rubber, is cast in the same way that rubber stamps are made, and is held on a frame ingeniously jointed to enable the printing-plate to be moved in any direction, and admit of any single sign in the square being at once drawn to the center. The letter-dial is a hard rubber plate, about an eighth of an inch thick, perforated to expose under it impressions on a card to correspond with those in the printing-plate. Surmounting the dial is a handle of hard rubber, having under its front a steel pointer resting in the perforations, and at its back being attached to a projecting bar from the frame holding the printing-plate. In the center of the top of the carriage, in front of the letter-dial, is a post, threaded, penetrating the top, and standing over the printing-plate. This makes the impression when the carriage is pressed together, driving the character in the plate through a hole in the bottom of the carriage. This post may be turned to increase or diminish the impression. The bottom section holds a thin tin plate, on which is spread a thickness of cloth that is inked as may be required. This ink-pad is perforated, of course, and on it all the characters in the printing-plate rest at an impression, except the one printing, the entire plate being thus kept inked constantly. Moving the pointer over the dial draws the printing-plate around under the impression-post, and wherever in the dial the pointer is inserted and held, the character corresponding in the printing-plate is brought and held below the post. The front of the carriage is held apart by props connected with a spring, and latched, so that it may be opened, and access be had to the printing-plate or the ink-pad. Putting the pointer over the desired character, and pressing down, effects an impression, and when the pressure is relaxed the plate is lifted, and the carriage is pushed by the coiled spring to a succeeding space. Right and left across the frame, and passing under the printing-carriage, will be seen the platen to receive impressions. Upon this is an etched line showing where the foot of each letter strikes, and is a guide for printing on ruled paper. Under and in front of the platen is a rubber-faced roller, over which the blank paper passes. Against the front of this roller is a clip to hold the paper in place, and which is itself pressed by an adjustable screw extending back through the machine frame. The screw may be lifted in the orifice in the frame, and the clip is thus permitted to fall back and admit a sheet of paper around the roller from either front or back. At the left end of this roller, inside the frame, is a ratchet-wheel, which is acted by the fingers, and moves the paper forward for a new line. Outside the frame, on the end of the roller spindle, is a button, whereby the paper may be moved backward or forward any required distance, independently of the ratchet-wheel, and is graduated for exactness of position.

The square bar from left to right across the head of the frame is the bell-shaft. Beginning at the left is a scale numbered to seventy (ten spaces to an inch), which is duplicated on the clip over the roller carrying the paper. From the upper left-hand corner of the carriage projects a pointer to the scale on the bell-shaft. The adjustment is such that this pointer always indicates where on the line of printing an impression will fall. At the left end of the bell-shaft is a stop-slide for margin, and at the end opposite is an alarm-slide, slightly different in appearance, which works by a cam connection with the carriage, raising the shaft to let a hammer fall on the bell shown by the frame, notifying of the end of a line. The little finger works the space key, without hold being relaxed on the handle over the dial. The outside blade at the right-hand of the carriage may be set with a single turn to jump two notches in the bar, and so space between letters and double between words, useful in headings and envelope superscriptions. Manifolding is successfully accomplished by hardening the face of the characters in the printing-plate, or by setting on an elastic rubber sheet electrotyped faces. The change in the Hall, whereby the printing apparatus moves along the line instead of the paper, enables the mounting of paper in a web, and printing matter by the yard. Two sizes of the machine are made, one at $40, printing a line seven inches long, and working paper twelve inches wide, and one at $50, printing an eleven-inch line, and carrying seventeen-inch paper. Following is the plan of the printing-plate:

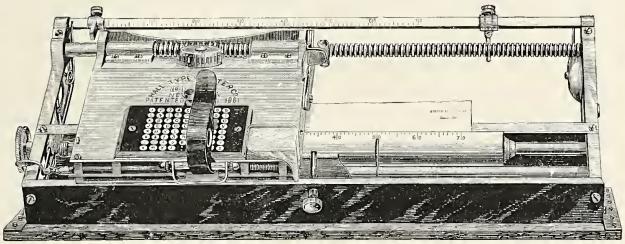


FIG. 8.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(	&	;	"	–	?	%	$	)
K	B	F	G	N	I	A	S	Q
J	C	D	O	E	H	T	W	V
X	M	Y	L	.	R	U	P	Z
k	b	f	g	n	i	a	s	q
j	c	d	o	e	h	t	w	v
x	m	y	l	,	r	u	p	z

The O is used for a cipher, and the , may be printed at the top of its space for an ', thus affording two extra characters.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TWO PIONEER PRINTERS.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR AND SON—FIRST PRINTERS OF THE BIBLE IN AMERICA—ORIGINATORS OF THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AS WELL AS THE FIRST TYPEFOUNDRY ON THIS CONTINENT.

NO. II.—BY L. A. PLATE, MT. MORRIS, ILL.

IN addition to the introductory, mentioned in our last, Saur printed also a short synopsis of current events in the first number of his "Historian." We find an account of a war between the Persians and the "Great Mogul;" of the "Moscoviters" (Russians) against the Turks; also notes on the then existing complications in Europe. This is followed by the proclamation of the governor of Pennsylvania in regard to war matters between England and Spain.

Only two advertisements are found in this first number. One is in reference to a "gold piece" which was found on the street, and which, the paper says, "will be returned to the owner upon satisfactory description," etc.

Saur never intended to publish a newspaper in the common acceptation of the term. He did not wish to furnish a medium for unreliable reports, nor entertain his readers with trashy effusions of current literature. The real purpose and mission of his paper he gives himself, as follows:

> By this all may know that hereafter we intend to print a collection of useful and notable accounts pertaining to the kingdom of nature, as well as to matters in regard to war in Europe and elsewhere, so far as we can get them reliable; also matters of the church, as much as is deemed prudent. We do not intend to bind ourselves to a certain time, but will probably issue four times a year: November 16, February 16, March 16 and August 16; whereof this first copy is a sample.

This publication, small as it was in its infancy, formed the beginning of the German-American newspaper business—a field of labor now as immense in its preportions as it is in importance and influence.

The proposal to publish accounts of the most important events of the day, in the German language, met with so much encouragement, that the "Historian" could at once be issued *monthly*. The subscription price was then three shillings (sixty cents) per year, including, at first, gratuitous insertion of advertisements for subscribers. In 1741 the paper was enlarged; in 1745 the name was changed and made to read as follows: *High-German Pennsylvanian Reports or Collection of Important Events in Nature and Church.* As a reason for this change, Saur explains that "many things were reported that were not actual *facts*, but simply suppositions or even falsehoods." With the year 1749 the "Reports" appeared twice a month, and in 1762 we see that the name was again changed. By that time the business had passed into the hands of the younger Saur, and he, even more conscientious than his father, did not wish to claim the *strictest* credibility for all he published, so he changed the heading to read: *Collection of probable events*, etc.

In 1775 the paper appeared weekly. The old price of three shillings per year was still retained, though the reader now received fifty-two instead of twelve numbers, and each number about three times as large as the initial number above referred to. The reason why Saur retained the old price is somewhat strange, and not likely to be adopted by publishers nowadays. He explained that the increased cost of publication was covered by the larger receipts for advertising, and that an honest man should not take pay twice for the same piece of work. In regard to the advertising we learn the following as to his conditions:

> Whosoever, for his own use, wishes to insert an advertisement (not too large) should pay five shillings for the first insertion, and if he should receive no response, he can have another insertion at half price.

The generosity of the printer was not rewarded by the public as it should have been. The "delinquent subscriber," the curse of the country paper to this day, was in existence already then, and Saur found frequent occasion to take him to task. But the good man treated all such with a mildness that should have moved the most obdurate. All he told them was this: "Those who owe three years and over, and make no efforts to pay, should not take it amiss if they get a gentle hint."

The number of subscribers for those days was considerable. In 1751 it reached 4,000, as stated in a copy of the paper. Several years later, Saur regrets that "the number of copies is so large as to prevent the regular appearance of the paper." Teamsters who had undertaken the distribution of the paper along the country roads "complained about the large number of papers to deliver, since 330 copies alone were sent by way of the Conestoga road."

Though published, in the first place, for the Pennsylvania Germans, the paper found ready sale in the other colonies and wherever there were Germans. The paper was published uninterruptedly till 1777, when the catastrophe which wrecked the Saur publishing house during the Revolutionary War, also stopped the publication of the paper.

PRINTING OF THE BIBLE.

Soon after the origination of his printing-office, Saur contemplated the publishing of a German Bible. This was not a small undertaking in his day. The German population, scarcely numbering 70,000 souls, was scattered over a wide area, and had to contend with the privations of pioneer life. Not until forty years *later* the *first English Bible* made its appearance, and even then the publisher, Robert Aitken, found it advisable to obtain especial privileges from Congress before undertaking its publication.

A prospectus of Saur's Bible was printed during the early part of 1742, containing on one side a sample of the letterpress and size of page, on the other Saur's "Address to the Public." In this prospectus we are told:

> It is known to many that several times there have been Bibles, Testaments, etc., sent to the printer at Germantown, to give to the needy, or to sell for the purpose of relieving the wants of the poor, which has been done as far as possible. Then, again, it was clear that all this did not supply the demand, since many would have gladly paid for Bibles and Testaments if they only could have been obtained; and though frequently some were obtained from Germany, yet the price would be so high that many a one would decline to buy or lacked the means of paying for same.

After laying especial stress on the importance of a thorough knowledge of God's Word for every Christian,

he explains upon what conditions he would publish a quarto edition, on large type and on good paper. He continues:

But since to the publishing of a Bible a larger edition is necessary than we are able to undertake on our own strength, we have concluded to take subscriptions for the same; that is, each one desiring a Bible is to put down his name and pay a half-crown, which will be needed, first, in order to know how many copies to print; second, as an aid for the publishing, since the paper in one Bible alone will cost 7s. 6d.

Following this we find an exact description of the typographical style, etc., in which the Bible was to be printed. Regarding the price, he said this could not be definitely stated, depending somewhat on the size of the edition, etc. At any event, the Bible was not to cost, unbound, more than fourteen shillings. When the Bible was completed it was even *cheaper* than advertised, costing, unbound, twelve shillings; bound, eighteen shillings. "For the poor and needy," says the *Historian* of June, 1743, "there is no price."

During the summer of 1743, then, appeared, after exhaustive and conscientious labor, at Germantown, *the first Bible* printed in a *European* language on the Western continent! The title page is printed in red and black, and, to judge by the copy which we have had the privilege of examining, the work is done in a thorough manner throughout. In many respects the average printer of today, with *superior* facilities, could learn a lesson, and wonder how "ye olden printers" could do such clean work with the *poor* implements then in use.

The Old Testament occupies 995 pages, the New 277 pages. The type was purchased at Frankfort, Germany, from Dr. Heinrich Ehrenfried Luther's foundry. After the Bible had been completed, Saur, with joyful heart, sent one dozen copies of the sacred volume to this Frankfort typefounder. They reached their destination, though meeting an unexpected mishap on the voyage. The ship to the care of which they had been entrusted, was taken by pirates, and for what reason the Bibles escaped destruction our record does not state; enough, they arrived fresh and clean, after a year's delay, at Frankfort, and were a source of just pride and satisfaction to the receiver. One of the copies he donated to the city library, where it is regarded as one of the most valuable works to this day. Other copies he gave to distinguished friends, who united with him in expressing wonder and admiration over the first Bible printed in the New World.

In *Bradford's Mercury*, March, 1742, we find a notice of the proposed printing of this Bible, and also in Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, March, 1742, where subscribers are notified to leave names and amount of advance payment, if they wish to do so.

As stated previously, the *first English* Bible in America did not appear until about *forty* years later, though some attempts were made previously which proved unsuccessful. Elliott's *Indian* Bible, which was published in 1663, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the *only* Bible which *preceded* the one printed by Saur, and he could rightfully say that his was the *first* printed in a *European* tongue on the western continent.

Two other large editions of this Bible were published in 1763 and 1776, respectively, by his son, Christopher Saur, the younger, which were all in the same large quarto form and substantial binding as the first edition, always meeting with rapid sales, and supplying those with a copy of the Scriptures who desired to read them in their mother tongue.

(To be concluded.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

IMPROVED WAX PROCESS.

BY HERMAN REINBOLD.

As the wax process, which is mostly used for maps, diagrams and other outline work, is not generally known, nothing having been published about it, I give the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER a correct description of it, which will enable every skilled draughtsman or engraver to successfully work the process.

A well cleaned and polished copperplate, one-eighth of an inch thick, is coated with a solution of sulphite of potassium, in order to get a thin film of oxide on the surface of the plate. As the electrotype is taken directly from the copper, this is quite necessary, or else the copper precipitated by the electric current would combine with the solid metal, and therefore stick to it. As soon as the solution is put on the surface of the metal, it becomes black, making a thin coating of sulphur and copper. The plate is then set up on one corner to dry.

Now melt in a pan four ounces of best white beeswax, one quarter of an ounce Venetian pitch; then add one ounce oxide of zinc, and let the mixture boil, constantly stirring it meanwhile. When no lumps can be found in it, filter it through coarse cloth. The copperplate is laid on a hot stove, which must be quite level, and when the plate is well heated, put some of the prepared wax on the center. Then spread it evenly all over the plate with a comb, after which take it off and let it get cold. Should there be any small lumps on the surface, they can be taken off with the finger. Care must be taken, however, not to get the wax too hot, and the coating must be made thin, according to the fineness of the lines to be drawn upon it. For coarse outline drawings it may be made thicker. When the plate is cold and the wax hard, it may be engraved, the tools being sewing-machine needles, ground round the tip. The drawing may be transferred to the wax by means of transfer paper, or photographed. The latter may be done in the following manner: Take two ounces of nitrate of silver, one-half ounce of oxide of zinc and one-half ounce of corn starch, mixed together and finely pulverized; put some of this powder on cotton and rub it over the surface of the wax. Before it is printed the plate is put into a solution of common salt water and dried in a dark room. The plate is exposed under the negative for ten minutes in full sunlight, and afterward washed off with hyposulphite of soda. The picture will look red.

The plate is now engraved by running the needles along the drawing on the wax; if there are straight lines, the application of a rule is of advantage. The tools should be held vertically, but the workman has himself to find only which is the best way. The wax should be cut clear down to the metal, otherwise the engraving will not come up sharp when electrotyped. If types are put in it

is necessary to use a stamp, to hold them, and the types should be quite new, as others which have been used for printing do not cut sharply. The best way is to set up all the names and put in one after the other. The stamping should be done while the plate is warm, and for this purpose this should be placed on the stove, mentioned before; however, care must be taken not to get it too hot, as the wax should only get soft and not melt.

When all the engraving and stamping has been done, the large spaces have to be built up. The wax for this purpose is made in the proportions of eight ounces of yellow wax to two of paraffine and one of Venetian pitch. These are melted together and poured on a stone, about one-eighth of an inch thick. When hard it is taken off and cut in long pieces.

To build up the large spaces, an instrument of a hook-like form is used, which is heated over a gas-jet. A piece of the wax is brought in contact with the hot iron, whereby the wax is melted and run upon the form when it becomes hard. Fine lines should be built up with a fine camel-hair brush, which is dipped in a mass of the hot composition and brought in contact with the place to be built up. Of course, very fine lines do not have to be built up at all, but if wished, they may be by means of a hot steel pen, dipped in the wax and pressed upon the surface. It very seldom happens that melted wax runs over into a line if a skillful workman has charge of the work; but if this should occur, it may be taken out with the same tool.

The principal thing in the process is the preparation of the wax on which the engraving is done, and the copper should be well oxidized. To take off the oxide film after the electrotype has been taken from the plate, it is best to lay it in a solution of lye, and afterward polish it with pumice-stone, when it may be used over again and again.

ROLLER MAKING.

THE following interesting article on roller making is from a standard authority, and is republished for the especial benefit of many of our country readers:

Good composition, as a rule, goes far toward producing good rollers, but unless care and attention are given to the details in casting, much vexation and disappointment often occurs, and the results prove a failure.

To assist the pressman in the performance of this duty, and enable him to secure uniformly reliable and durable rollers with the least possible difficulty, is our present object; and in order to accomplish this properly, we shall classify the details under respective headings, also adding such other general information as may be found of service.

SELECTION OF COMPOSITION.

First, determine the particular kind of composition to be used. In its selection, carefully consult the requirements of different presses, the class of work to be performed, the quality of inks used, climate, etc.

PREPARATION OF THE STOCKS OR CORES.

First, remove all old composition from the cores, afterward cleaning the same by either carefully scraping the core (if made of wood), or by scalding them in strong lye or soap suds, which will remove any sourness or oily matter from the wood. They should then be allowed to thoroughly dry. If pipe or iron cores are used, after cleaning they should be painted and well dried. They should then be wound on the ends with a single layer of wicking or twine, for the space of an inch. This precaution will prevent any liability of the composition cleaving away from the ends of the stocks. For job roller cores made of iron, they may simply be wound their entire length, without the necessity of painting. In winter they should be placed in a warm atmosphere before being inserted into the molds, in order that the composition may flow more readily over them without chilling.

THE MOLDS.

First, see that they are perfectly clean and free from any crumbs of composition or dirt adhering to them. Then obtain a suitable swab or block, wound with woolen or flannel to the proper size; then spread evenly upon the swab a slight coating of good winter-strained sperm or lard oil; the quantity required can be determined by passing the palm of the hand over the surface of the cloth, and if the hand is gently moistened in so doing, it is ready for use. Then evenly oil the mold its entire length, occasionally turning the mold and the swab in the operation. Simple as this may seem, good roller makers pay the strictest attention to the oiling of their molds, in order to obtain rollers with a smooth surface. The cores or stocks may now be inserted, using care not to handle them with oily hands. They should then be warmed to blood heat before receiving the composition.

MELTING AND CASTING.

First, procure a proper kettle with a tapering lip, fitting into another kettle containing water (similar to a carpenter's glue kettle). They may be made from good, heavy tin or copper, but should be of smooth surface upon the inside. Then wipe the inside of the composition kettle with an oily cloth, that it may be readily cleaned after using, as the oil prevents the composition from sticking to its sides. Cut the composition into the kettle, in pieces about two inches square; stir frequently while melting. When sufficiently hot it should be allowed to stand for a few minutes to permit the bubbles, scum and air to rise to the surface, carefully removing the same before pouring. Do not add any water or other material to the composition, nor cook it any more than sufficient to run freely.

The molds should now be placed in a proper position to receive the composition. Pour a gentle, steady stream upon the end of the stock, until the core is covered to the depth of two inches. It should then be allowed to stand over night, care being used that it does not cool too rapidly. Then draw carefully from the molds, and trim the ends with a sharp knife as may be desired. The molds, when not in frequent use, should be covered over with cloth or paper to keep out the dust.

SEASONING.

The amount of seasoning required by rollers depends entirely upon the kind of composition from which they are cast and the work expected of them. Glue and molasses rollers may be allowed to season until their adhesive surface disappears. This may be determined by running the fingers lengthwise over the surface, and if they glide along smoothly, without rebounding, they may generally be considered "about right," and should then be either charged at once with ink, or covered with oil until needed. Too much seasoning for glue and molasses rollers is injurious. In our opinion, a great amount of the cracking in this style of roller is owing to over-seasoning, as its surface is constantly contracting, while the heart of the roller remains unchanged, causing it to crack upon first using it, especially when in contact with strong inks. We have often noticed that glue and molasses rollers have lasted fully as long with scarcely any seasoning as when seasoned for a great length of time.

A NEW TYPE-WRITER.—Mr. E. Peacock, a member of the parliamentary reporters' gallery, has perfected a mechanical writer which is said to be one of the most perfect machines yet introduced. The "Dial" writer is small and compact, weighs only six pounds, writes with ink obtained from small rollers, thus doing away with the ink ribbon used in most other machines of the kind, and will print twenty perfectly legible copies on tissue paper simultaneously. Its size and weight make it easy to carry about, and a little practice would enable a smart manipulator to write about thirty words a minute. Other advantages are that it can be used as easily in a railway carriage as in a room, and that it can be manufactured at a moderate price.—*English Exchange.*

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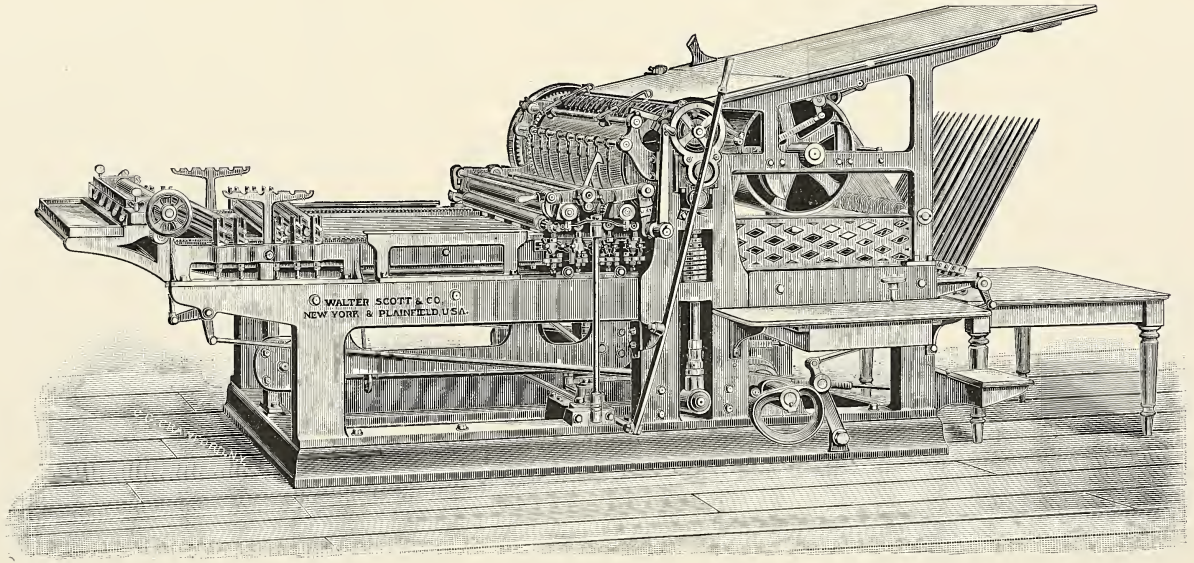
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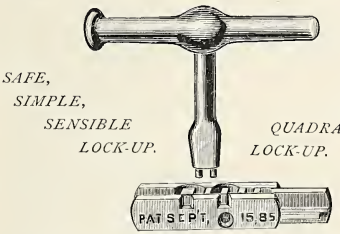
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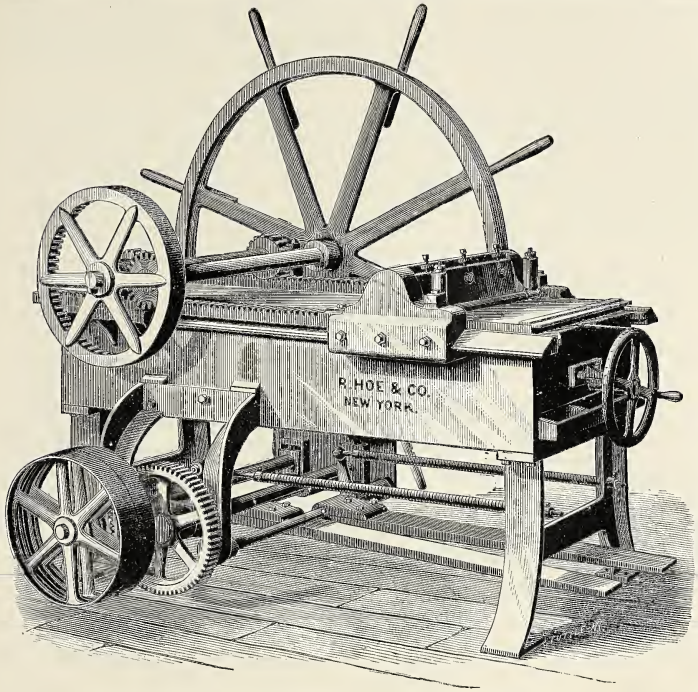
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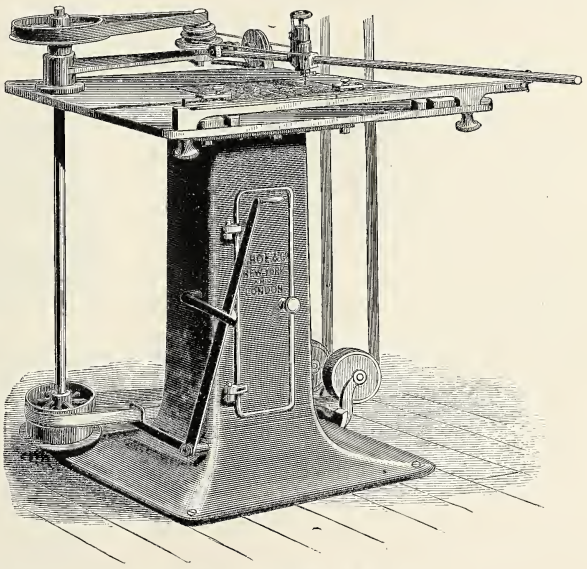
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This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

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This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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GENTS—The present dress of the *Mail* costs us $2,904.14, of which the proportion furnished by you cost $2,818.43, and the remainder from all other foundries $85.71.

Very truly yours,
THE HATTON-SNOWDEN COMPANY (per C. A. Snowden).

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

DEAR SIRS—Answering your inquiry of this date, we are using at this time about eight thousand pounds of type on the *Daily News*, all of which is your manufacture excepting about three hundred pounds.

Very truly yours,
VICTOR F. LAWSON, PUBLISHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

☞ In view of the evidence contained in above letters we leave the printing fraternity to judge respecting the honesty of purpose of the Illinois Type Founding Company in including the Chicago *Daily News* and Chicago *Mail* in a list of papers that it pretends to furnish—presumably large buyers of its product.

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[From THE CHICAGO MAIL, Jan. 18, 1886.]

The National Championship Typesetting Tournament.

Barnes takes first prize, McCann second, and Levy third.
Hudson loses his place in the class.

The national typesetting tournament came to an end last evening, with W. C. BARNES, of the New York *World*, 1,420 ems in the lead of his rival, MCCANN, of the New York *Herald*. On Saturday it was considered almost a sure thing that Joseph M. Hudson, of the *Mail*, would capture third prize, but by a wonderful burst of speed in the evening, Levy placed himself in the lead, and Hudson was unable to overcome the difference, though he made a heroic effort in last evening's work, and gained 225 ems on his opponent, leaving Levy only 101¾ ems as a winning margin. The net score for the entire week is: Barnes, 30,225½; McCann, 37,805½; Levy, 34,015; Hudson, 33,913¾; Monheimer, 33,346¾; Creevy, 33,273½; DeJarnett, 31,362¾. A banquet was given to the New York men at the National hotel after the finish last night. The company comprised the contestants and prominent printers.

At the close of the tournament the contestants sent to the *Mail* the following handsome acknowledgment for the type they had used, which is also a very handsome compliment to Messrs. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, by whom the type was manufactured:

Chicago, January 18, 1886.

TO THE HATTON-SNOWDEN CO., Publishers, Chicago Mail:

We take pleasure in making this acknowledgment for the use of the splendid type loaned by you for the national typographical championship contest, in which we have been participants and which has just closed. For rapid and satisfactory work perfect type is indispensable, and this furnished by you is as near perfection as any we have ever set. It is finely finished, adjusts with perfect accuracy, and is very easy to handle. With its clean and clear-cut face we can readily see why THE MAIL always presents such a handsome typographical appearance.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM C. BARNES, New York *World*.
JOSEPH W. MCCANN, New York *Herald*.
THOMAS C. LEVY, *Evening Journal*.
J. M. HUDSON, *The Mail*.
WILLIAM J. CREEVY, *The Inter Ocean*.
LEO MONHEIMER, *Daily News*.
CLINTON W. DEJARNETT, *Tribune*.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,

Manufacturers of Superior COPPER-MIXED Type.

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

The attention of Printers is directed to the following specialties, which HAVE NO RIVAL and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)



The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, - - $2.50.
Price, for light work, 2½ inches square, 1.50

"THEY ARE APPROVED OF."—I have had repeated orders for the Elm City Bronzers, so take it for granted they are approved of. Send me forty more.—*Thomas Hailing, Oxford Printing Works, Cheltenham, England, April 11, 1885.*

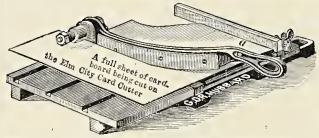
ELM CITY COUNTING MACHINE.



Saves both stock and time. Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Counting 100,000, $10.00
" 10,000, 8.00

ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.



It is so made that a *full sheet* of card board may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

Price, $10.00.

☞ Send for description of these and all our other goods.

Manufactured by G. D. R. HUBBARD, New Haven, Conn.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

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WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.
A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 50 TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK. } CHARLES W. COX, *Eastern Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain or fancy card	$ 5 00	$13 50	$ 25 50	$ 48 00
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One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following well known firms:

WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street, Chicago.
H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
L. GRAHAM & SON, 99 Gravier street, New Orleans.
J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
E. A STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1886.

OUR EASTERN OFFICE.

THE Inland Printer Company have established a permanent branch office in the East, at 50 Tribune building, New York City, in charge of Mr. Chas. W. Cox, and we cordially invite all customers and friends not to pass New York without giving him a call. Mr. Cox will keep his office open until 9 P.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, for the purpose of receiving calls, and becoming acquainted with the working members of the craft. He will keep on hand a supply of current and back numbers for retail sales, and his energies will be specially devoted to promoting the interests of the employer, the workman and THE INLAND PRINTER. Boys, call and have a chat with him. He is a worthy gentleman, and will make you welcome.

IS A COPYRIGHT LAW DESIRABLE?

BELIEVING that it is an unworthy project which cannot afford the light of intelligent investigation, we herewith present in full copies of the bills recently introduced into the United States Senate to establish an international copyright law, together with a synopsis of the arguments advanced by their advocates and opponents, so that our readers may have an opportunity of forming their own conclusions as to their justice or merits. Senator Hawley's bill, as originally introduced, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the citizens of foreign states and countries of which the laws, treaties, or conventions confer, or shall hereafter confer, upon citizens of the United States rights of copyright equal to those accorded to their own citizens, shall have in the United States rights of copyright equal to these enjoyed by citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not apply to any book or other subject of copyright published before the date hereof.

SEC. 3. That the laws now in force in regard to copyright shall be applicable to the copyright hereby created, except so far as the said laws are hereinafter amended or repealed.

SEC. 4. That section forty-nine hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed; section forty-nine hundred and fifty-four is amended by striking out the words "and a citizen of the United States or resident therein;" section forty-nine hundred and sixty-seven is amended by striking out the words "if such author or proprietor is a citizen of the United States or resident therein."

SEC. 5. That the proclamation of the president of the United States, that such equality of rights exists in any country, shall be conclusive proof of such equality.

It is proper to state, however, that at a recent hearing of the American Copyright League, of which Mr. James Russell Lowell is chairman, before the senate committee on patents, Senator Hawley, its author, declared that a more thorough examination of the subject had led him to the conclusion that it should contain a provision requiring that foreign works copyrighted in the United States should be printed and manufactured in this country for the American markets.

Senator Chace's bill, which emphatically *prohibits* the importation of any book, printed musical composition, or photograph, so copyrighted, into the United States, reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in section forty-nine hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes the words "citizen of the United States or resident therein, who shall be," shall be stricken out. The last sentence in the same section shall be stricken out, and in lieu thereof shall be inserted: "Authors or their assigns shall have the exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States."

That in section forty-nine hundred and fifty-four the words "and a citizen of the United States or resident therein," shall be stricken out.

That in section forty-nine hundred and sixty-seven the words "if such author or proprietor is a citizen of the United States or resident therein," shall be stricken out.

That section forty-nine hundred and seventy-one be, and it is hereby, repealed.

That in sections forty-nine hundred and sixty-four and forty-nine hundred and sixty-five the words "publish or import" shall read "or publish."

SEC. 2. That at the end of section forty-nine hundred and fifty-six the following clause be inserted:

"*Provided*, That if the author, designer, or composer of the article for which a copyright is applied for be not a citizen of the United States or resident therein, then such copyright shall be recorded, as above, in the office of the librarian of congress, not more than fifteen days subsequent to its publication in the country of its origin; and in case of a book, printed musical composition, or photograph, two copies of the best American edition of the same shall be deposited with the librarian of congress, within the term of three months after the date of recording such copyright; in default whereof, such copyright shall be held void and of no effect; and in case the American manufacturer of any book, printed musical composition, or photograph of foreign authorship shall, after publishing and vending the same, abandon the publication thereof, then the copyright of the same shall be held void and of no effect; *and after the recording of any copyright as above, during the existence of such copyright the importation of any object so copyrighted into the United States shall be, and it is hereby, prohibited; and all officers of customs and postmasters are hereby required to seize and detain all copies of such copyrighted articles as shall be entered at the custom houses or transmitted to the mails of the United States;* but in the case of books in foreign languages of which translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translations of the same, and the importation of the books in the original shall be permitted, unless the original shall also be copyrighted and an American edition thereof shall be issued within three months after the date of entry of copyright."

SEC. 3. That at the end of section forty-nine hundred and fifty-eight the following clause be inserted:

"*Provided*, That the charge for recording the title or description of any article entered for copyright, the production of a person not a citizen or resident of the United States, shall be one dollar, to be paid, as above, into the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of lists of copyrighted articles to be printed by the secretary of the treasury, at intervals of not more than a week, for distribution to the collectors of customs of the United States and to the postmasters of all postoffices receiving foreign mails; and such lists shall likewise contain the title or description of all articles on which copyright shall have expired or become void under the proviso of section forty-nine hundred and fifty-six; and it is hereby made the duty of the librarian of congress to furnish to the secretary of the treasury the material for the publication of such weekly lists, for which service he shall receive an addition of one thousand dollars per annum to his present salary; and such weekly lists, as they are issued, shall be furnished to all parties desiring them, at a sum not exceeding five dollars per annum; and the secretary of the treasury and the postmaster-general are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce such rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States of all articles copyrighted under this act."

SEC. 4. That for the purposes of this act, each volume of a book in two or more volumes, when such volumes are published separately, and each number of a periodical, shall be considered an independent publication, subject to the form of copyrighting as above; and the alterations, revisions and additions made to books by foreign authors, heretofore published, of which new editions shall appear subsequently to the going into effect of this act, shall be held and deemed capable of being copyrighted as above.

SEC. 5. That this act shall go into effect on the — day of ——, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

The advocates and opponents of the measure may thus be classified: (1) Those who are in favor of the passage of the Hawley bill, as originally presented; (2) those who favor the Chace bill, with its prohibitive clauses, and (3) those who are opposed to a copyright bill under any circumstances. Let us first, then, refer to some of the arguments advanced by those who favor the passage of the Simon-pure Hawley bill, and in doing so we propose to let them express their own ideas in their own way, without indorsement or interpolation.

1. It is claimed that it is based on abstract justice; on a recognition of the principle that the brain worker has as much right to be protected as the hand worker, for while there is no property in an idea there is property in the fashion given to an idea. The constitution has already recognized this fact in conferring the power to grant patents. The Bell telephone, for example, presents a precisely similar case to that of books, for patents are nothing but ideas furnished in a certain way; and that the publisher who appropriates the production of an author without recompense, is little, if any better, than a pirate or highwayman. Also, that the argument used in certain quarters that their competitors in Great Britain work for less wages than they want to receive, or seem to think they ought to receive, is a somewhat inconsistent argument, because the American author is the only laborer in America who is brought into direct competition with people who are paid absolutely nothing.

2. It is reciprocal in character, in that it grants to the British author and publisher exactly the same privileges conferred on the American author and publisher; and this reciprocity on the part of Great Britain is guaranteed by a law already adopted there, which stipulates that when any nation grants protection to British subjects, the subjects of that nation shall have the same rights in England that English subjects possess. Further, that as the natural tendency of trade is to seek the largest market, and adapt itself to that market, that the weight of the book trade would be eventually transferred to this country by the passage of such a law.

3. The *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent cash now secured by our tariff regulation, together with the additional 15 per cent incurred by package, freight and contingent expenses (making a total of 40 per cent which the British importer would be compelled to meet, in order to avail himself of the American market), would afford ample protection to the American mechanic and manufacturer against the cheap labor of their European rivals; and as the United States is destined to furnish the major portion of the books published in the near future, and can even now successfully compete with Great Britain in the markets of the world, she has absolutely nothing to fear from any competitor.

4. It is prospective, not retroactive, in its character: one of its provisions expressly stipulating that "this act shall not apply to any book or other subject of copyright published before the date hereof," and as such law cannot possibly affect the price of the works of standard authors already in print, the Greek and Latin classics, the literatures of Italy, Spain, France and Germany, and the whole of English literature of the past—its array of poets, historians, essayists and novelists—would be as accessible in cheap editions then as now. Neither would the price of American books already published, nor the prices of our school books or text books be affected in the slightest degree; so that we should be able to educate our children

and fill our bookshelves at no additional cost whatever, as the books worth reading embraced in these several classes include nine-tenths of what may be styled standard literature. In the main, it would only affect the price of English novels, and even these could not become much dearer, as they would have to be published in competition with all the great novels of the past, on which there is no copyright, and with the increasing novels of the brilliant American schools, which have sold as cheaply as fifty cents.

Want of space forbids the further consideration of this subject in the present issue. In our next we shall look at the question from an American manufacturer's and workman's standpoint.

THE REAL CULPRIT.

BEFORE us lies an illustrated catalogue of a New England amateur printers' furnishing establishment which has probably done as much to demoralize legitimate trade and furnish as big a crop of botches as any house in America. The inducements held out are not only specious, but in many instances absolutely false, as the following extracts, culled from its pages, abundantly prove:

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN!

Or young Ladies! Nothing in the world will give you so much pleasure, real enjoyment, and earn many a dollar at the same time as a printing press. On the last page of this book read what others HAVE done; YOU can do as well—perhaps better. What else gives you fun and pocket money both? Any boy can do all his father's printing, and very nicely too, after a little experience. PARENTS, TEACHERS, and all having care of young people, should aid and encourage their proteges in amateur printing, for it gives them a SAFE, BENEFICIAL amusement; they improve in reading, spelling, punctuation, grammar; they love the fun and get a good idea of business from the work. And they do not tire of it, because of its never-ending novelty and variety.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING!

It pays. Think of it a moment! Whatever your occupation, you can do most of the printing you need at QUARTER printers' prices. The lively competition in EVERYTHING nowdays, compels ALL to use printers' ink freely, or else a more wide-awake rival draws the business. But newspaper advertisements cost high and reach only part of the people, and the printers charge a round price for circulars, etc. But have your own press at hand and a card, circular, hand bill, or the like, can be turned off at any time, at TRIFLING COST. The best known names of this country are those which keep themselves before the public by print. It is pleasant relaxation to do the work, and we with EVERYBODY would read the PROOFS on the last page of this Catalogue.

"It pays," quoth this genius, "to become an amateur printer." No, sir; it does *not* pay. It does *not* pay anybody to debauch public taste, take the bread out of the mouths of honest, qualified workmen, and injure legitimate trade. It does *not* pay to help swell the flood of botches with which the country is already cursed, or encourage boys to make a nuisance of themselves, even if by so doing an unprincipled humbug is enabled to dispose of some worn out or discarded stock of material; and the man who advises to the contrary, shows a moral turpitude which proves that he is unworthy to be recognized either as parent or teacher. Tradesmen who make a habit of doing their own printing under the conditions advocated above, have no reason to complain if they are paid back in their own coin, and the patronage of their customers is transferred to firms which do business on business principles.

But here is another precious *morceau*, which will, no doubt, be news to all of our readers:

IT IS A MISTAKE if any one imagines it is a long job to learn type setting and to do *good printing*. Any one of ordinary intelligence can, by the aid of the very excellent, concise instructions we send, learn the first principles *very quickly*, and then, "practice makes perfect." With hardly an exception buyers take hold instantly, and have a very presentable job done in a few hours after receiving their Press.

Think of this, ye numbskulls, who have devoted the best years of your lives to master the details of your trade, and yet realize from day to day you can learn something you never knew before, that you have been laboring under a fatal mistake. What were you thinking about when you *wasted* (?) four or five years in learning the business, when, according to this Solon, you could have turned out a very "respectable job" *a few hours after you had entered the printing-office!* remembering at the same time the important fact that the term of apprenticeship is decided by the employé, not by the employer. Is there an intelligent man in the United States who believes any such rubbish? Is there an employer, foreman or journeyman, who values his reputation, who will affix his signature to such a statement? *Not one;* and nobody knows this fact better than the party holding out such false inducements. On the contrary, we will guarantee that nineteen out of every twenty of these so-called self-instructed amateurs would be kicked out of any printing establishment claiming to do good work, for incompetency, even as an apprentice! Their handiwork, instead of being "respectable," reminds us of the effort of the amateur artist, which, visited by a wag in his absence, placed beneath it: "This is a hoss." Indignant at such intrusion, the amateur corrected the mistake as follows: "This is neither a hoss nor a muel, it is a jackass."

Boys, take our advice. If you have determined to be a printer, determine to be a *good one;* learn the business in its entirety, under the guidance of a careful and competent foreman, and you will, in after years, respect yourselves and command the respect of your associates. If you have not so determined, get your fun and pocket money in a more honorable manner than filching it from those who depend on an honest day's wages for an honest day's work.

A PERNICIOUS PRACTICE.

CRIMINATION and recrimination is, or at least should be, an unpleasant and unwelcome task, as it is certainly more agreeable to commend than condemn. And yet there are times when the truth should be made known and pernicious practices opposed, no matter who may be affected thereby. It has recently been brought to our attention, from what we deem an entirely reliable source, that a number of ink manufacturers, or their representatives, instead of depending on the intrinsic merits of their wares, and letting every tub stand on its own bottom, secure their introduction and continued use by the payment of heavy commissions to the subordinates in the pressrooms.

This, we insist, is subversive of the rules which should govern honest and honorable business men; is, in short, a species of blackmailing, and an injustice alike to the manufacturer and the party supplied. If these commissions, *alias* subsidies, are paid, as charged, they are certainly paid for a purpose, and a *quid pro quo* is expected. Patronage is thus virtually secured by dishonesty, and this is the true name to give it, as the purchaser is the victim, either in the price or quality of the material furnished. Opinions secured under such circumstances are misleading, and are not worth the paper on which they are written. "A fair field and no favor" is the true motto, and if any advantage is to be given, let it go to the consumer instead of to the pockets of those who are ready to give a "certificate of character" to the "highest bidder." We repeat, this system is a pernicious one, and the sooner it is abolished the better for all concerned.

GIVE US GOOD PLAIN WORK.

AS most of the work executed in a large majority of printing-offices is of such a character that the services of the artist, as this term is generally understood, is entirely unnecessary, it is far more desirable from a practical workman's standpoint to be able to expeditiously turn out a neat, unpretentious job, which, while giving satisfaction to the customer, reflects credit on the office, than to have the reputation of being able to produce something grotesque, the cost of which is disproportionate to the results obtained. One great trouble, even with a number of skilled printers is, that they are not willing to let well enough alone. They seem to forget that a good, plain job is much more attractive and meritorious than a pretentious one, indifferently executed. There is too much straining after effect; too much desire manifested to do something beyond their capacity, and here they show their weakness. The man who deliberately goes, or attempts to go beyond his depth, is a fool. While it should be the laudable ambition of every printer to be recognized as a good workman, it does not necessarily follow that the standard of excellence to be attained should consist in an ability to produce the fantastic with some one who may possess a special gift in that direction. A compositor, for example, can prove himself as big a botch, or sloven, while setting a brief or casting up a table, as in preparing a diploma in colors. A well-proportioned, well-justified, unpretentious title page pays a greater compliment to the efficiency of the workman than a disproportioned, out of place and poorly executed attempt at the elaborate does, and this important fact seems to be forgotten half the time. Many of the ornamental efforts put forth remind us of the Polynesian savage, who thinks his appearance is improved by the insertion of a shell in his lip or a ring in his nose. If, instead of attempting the impracticable, men, and boys too, would make the best of what they have and use it to advantage, the results would surprise them. We have frequently heard good compositors grumble because they did not have the material desired to finish a job as designed, when a little investigation would have demonstrated that fact when they commenced it, and we have seen other workmen with far fewer facilities, quietly turn out a better job without a word of complaint, so that in this case as in many others, it is not the possession, but the proper use of the means placed within our power which achieves successful results.

A great deal of the gingerbread, filagree work turned out under the guise of artistic printing, while valuable as showing what patience and effort can accomplish, is practically worthless from a dollar and cent standpoint, because it is unprofitable, and also because it is frequently out of character to the nature of the work for which it is used. Here and there a compositor may be found whose services in this direction belong to the phenomenal, but as a rule when purely ornamental work is demanded, the engraver or lithographer can discount all other efforts, especially when we take into consideration the vast improvements recently made in these branches of industry. We repeat then that it is a fallacy to insist that the ability of a good printer is only evinced in the execution of grotesque designs or ill-proportioned or even well-proportioned curves, instead of by a thorough, practical knowledge of all branches of the business, and in being able to expeditiously produce a symmetric, well justified job, no matter what its character, agreeable in its general effects, satisfactory to the average customer, and profitable to the average employer.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

FROM the annual report of the public printer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, we glean the following interesting facts: The cost of paper of various grades for use of the office is between $300,000 and $400,000 per annum. The estimate of expenses for year ending June 30, 1886, amounted to $2,676,107.62. The number of employés June 30, 1885, was 2,255, of which, in round numbers, 800 were females, and 1,500 males, and the average pay roll amounted to $5,700 a day. A special appropriation of $90,000 is recommended for the purpose of granting the employés of the office fifteen days' leave of absence annually, with pay, and an earnest appeal made therefor. In support of this proposition, Mr. Rounds says:

> This recommendation is made in lieu of any proposed legislation for leave on account of sickness, as it is believed that furloughs granted on that account might result in much abuse of the privilege. Under all the circumstances, in my judgment, fifteen days' annual leave will be more satisfactory. This will be but one-half the time allowed in the various executive departments, and I hope this recommendation, so often urged, will be regarded as reasonable, and result in favorable action.

During the first and second sessions of the forty-eighth congress there were printed for the United States senate 1,705 bills and joint resolutions; 113 executive documents; 84 miscellaneous documents; 758 reports of committees; 16 miscellaneous and 32 confidential documents. For the house during the same period were printed 1,357 bills and joint resolutions; 274 executive documents; 58 miscellaneous documents; 663 reports of committees, and 24 resolutions. More confidential work was done during the year than at any previous time within the history of the office, and there was not a complaint of premature

publication. The report also states that experience shows that it is not as a rule for the best interests of the government to award the work of lithographing and engraving to the lowest bidder, as to give such to firms without sufficient plant invariably results in delay and inferior work. Nor is the system of contracting with the lowest bidder for paper the best method for obtaining such supplies, as bids are submitted much lower than the cost of production, and as a result, inferior paper is furnished. In conclusion, a graceful acknowledgment is paid to the efficiency of the subordinates, and the skill and devotion of the workmen employed. Altogether, the report is a very interesting document.

A WORD WITH THE SECRETARIES.

NEARLY two years ago we introduced a special feature in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER which we then believed, and still believe, could be made beneficial alike to employer and employé, namely, the publication of a detailed statement of the prices paid to journeymen printers under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union; also the state of trade, outlook, etc.; and in order to make these reports *reliable*, selected the secretaries of the unions as the mediums of communication. Our object in doing so was twofold — first, to show our interest in the welfare of the craft, and second, to prevent, as far as possible, an influx of labor in localities already fully supplied. It was the first effort made, as far as we know, by a technical journal to show its sympathy in a practical manner with the workmen of the craft, and as *no expense* was attached to the imparting and furnishing of such information by the secretaries, we had a right to expect a prompt and generous response. The spasmodic manner in which these replies have been received has not been satisfactory, and as we do not propose to coax, as we shall certainly not attempt to drive, the continuance of the publication of these reports lies in future in your own hands. If they are discontinued, you have only your own apathy to thank for the results. A word to the wise is sufficient.

OUR SPECIMEN PAGES.

WE direct the special attention of the trade to the many new and beautiful designs published in our specimen pages in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. It may be proper here to state that we have recently concluded arrangements with the leading typefounders in the United States, by which their latest productions will appear monthly in our pages, and employers who desire to keep up with the times would do well to make a note of this fact.

A CONGRESS of French and Algerian printers was held recently in Paris. It was resolved that men traveling in search of work should be allowed five centimes (one cent) for every kilometre (two thirds of a mile) on the tramp. Every one out on a strike also is to receive four francs (about eighty cents) per day. The admission of women as members was again decided adversely. The number of members at the end of June, 1885, was 6,117, of whom 2,915 were in Paris, 2,619 of them being compositors.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO CONDUCT A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

WITH the very first issue, remember that the long-desired opportunity has come to get even with those who have offered at sometime real or fancied insults. Never mind who it is or what his position in the community. Mean things can be said about anyone. Rake him fore and aft. True, the paper will lose substantial friends, but, especially if the object of wrath is a man of high standing, every "bum" and "deadbeat" in the town will chuckle and commend the "plucky" editor, and their commendation is surely preferable to any other. It is probable, too, that this course will kill the paper prematurely, but never mind! better a "short life and a spicy one," than years of slow-going prosperity.

2. If there are competitors in the town, be careful to make bitter enemies of them at once. They ought to have had the politeness to close up their business when the new paper was started, and their failure so to do, plainly shows them to be no gentlemen and unworthy honorable treatment. Then, too, they might desire a favor, and it would never do to grant such a preposterous thing. No help will ever be needed from them; so snub them! If assistance ever should be needed, why just shine up your gall a little and ask it. Ten chances to one they will kindly overlook the past and grant the request; but don't let that put you under any obligations for the future. All this stuff about being mutually helpful is the veriest bosh!

3. Be careful not to let employés' ideas about wages get too high. Much nonsense is talked about paying for labor what it is worth — everybody knows if a fifteen-dollar man can be gotten for ten dollars, that is all he is worth. It will sometimes be difficult to get labor at half its value, but the judicious use of promises and pledges will fix it usually. Of course, dishonest promises and broken pledges are followed by loss of credit, loss of standing, loss of business honesty, and leads to more glaring faults, which in the end may ruin the business by blasting your good name, but no matter. There is nothing to be gained by maintaining a cordial friendliness with the employés that is worth the money it costs—get all the work possible for the least money, and trust to luck to escape the unpleasant consequences. This talk about the employer being responsible for the welfare of his employés is all very fine, but absurdly visionary and nonsensical.

4. Beware of the foolish practice of sticking to a regular scale of advertising rates. If one man is charged double what another pays, whose business is it? Editors are not obliged to deal fairly with customers. If the discrepancy in rates is discovered, it will be easy to lie out of it. Be especially kind to foreign advertisers — give them all the best positions, at one-quarter rates, and then take "truck" or "due bills" for pay; but do not for an instant tolerate any suggestion to give a local dealer any accommodation. If a traveling quack comes along and asks for an "ad" at half-price, by all means let him have it; if a peripatetic deadbeat bankrupt stock opens up for a few

days to take the cream of the town trade, give it every encouragement with lowest possible rates and quarts of free puffs. They will laugh at the editor for giving them such an advantage over regular dealers who trade with him the year around, but no matter! It is the editor's duty to assist quacks and deadbeats to delude his patrons and ruin the business of his town.

5. Never be tempted to tell the truth about circulation. After the first issue claim "the largest circulation in the county." If pushed for figures, remember that handy little word "about." "About 2,000" sounds big, and if it isn't really over 600, the "about" eases the tender editorial conscience wonderfully, and leaves a loophole for escape, if necessary. Blow and bluster and brag, but don't show up! This course will excite the suspicion of customers and lead them to distrust all the publisher's statements, but what of it? editors are not supposed to tell the truth, anyhow, and might as well have the game as the name.

6. Certainly it is unnecessary to call attention to the absurdity of the practice of requiring subscriptions to be paid in advance. Why, such a course would cut the list down! To be sure, those cut off for this cause would probably never pay anything anyhow, but better 1,500 circulation, only half of whom pay, than a paltry 800 of honest, square, cash-paying subscribers. It must be admitted that usually a good share of a country newspaper's profits are eaten up by bad accounts, but — well, your experience will be different from everyone's else. It will all come out right somehow.

7. One of the last things to consider is the appearance of the paper, if indeed it is worth any care or thought at all. Mix the matter all together, advertisements and reading, run in frequent paragraphs of display type among the news, use a dozen kinds of head letter and dashes, and slap it all in as if done by a blind man with a shovel. Never refuse to put into an advertisement the biggest wood type in the office; if a new font of fancy type come in, chuck it in regardless of appropriateness. The advertiser's demands are to be consulted without the slightest regard to the subscriber's finicky notions. Use cheap paper and ink, and waste no time in making the sheet print well—anything is good enough that can be read, and even that result isn't worth much trouble to attain. Some are absurd enough to claim that a neat, clean, bright-looking paper attracts business of all kinds, but of course experience does not justify this claim.

8. The statement is occasionally made that careful editorial work is of vital importance to the success of a local newspaper, but any man of experience knows that time spent in a thorough and spicy presentation of the local news and in writing an interesting editorial page, is wasted. In the old fogy times when exchanges were scarce, of course more writing was necessary; but why bother the brain about original matter when there is no law against taking the products of another man's brain, and passing them off as original? Anyhow, all that people care for is something to read, so dish up in the easiest way possible what little news comes to hand, then fill up with clippings or, better yet, stereotype plates. True, the only point in which the country weekly can successfully compete with the cheap city blankets is in the matter of local news, but is it worth the trouble and brain work necessary to make a good local paper? Take it easy and trust to luck.

9. Let your motto with reference to job-printing be, "anything is good enough." Country merchants don't know a good job from a poor one. Poor composition, botch presswork, cheap paper—good enough for the country! Of course neat composition and nice work would be pleasant to have, but it is too expensive to employ the necessary quality of workmen, and buy the necessary high grade of stock and material—too expensive because unnecessary. See to it, however, that the prices are first-class though nothing else is. If the local merchants become disgusted with such work, and order their printing from the city, blow 'em up! Whine at them about "patronizing home industry," and possibly by working on their sympathies with "great quarts of bitter tears, wiped upon your sleeve," they can be induced again to use the printing which they are ashamed to send out. The "home industry" racket and the "weep" racket will lose their efficacy in a short time, but never mind!—make all the money possible now, and let the future take care of itself.

10. Follow the foregoing hints carefully, and in six months the new office will be busted higher than—well, Gilderoy's kite is no circumstance in comparison. As a last suggestion, it is recommended that when the end comes, the editor take himself up by the nape of the neck and kick himself all over the state with a card on his back marked in 120-pica black gothic, "DAMPHOOL." Yet can he console himself with the fact that he is not alone in his folly, for thousands are following the course above outlined, barely keeping their heads above water, and wondering why they are so unsuccessful in business.

A JAPANESE BOOKSELLER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Among the arts of the West which are making for themselves a new home in Japan, where they are taking the places left vacant by such picturesque objects as daimios, happy dispatch, Chinese characters, an Established Church, and much else, is that of advertising. Your true Japanese, when he does get hold of an idea, does not fail to make the most of it; there are no halting or half measures for him. It will go hard with him, too, if he does not better his instruction. A bookseller in Tokio, desiring to sell his wares, thus advertised them in the newspapers:

THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

1. Prices cheap as a lottery.

2. Books elegant as a singing girl.

3. Print clear as crystal.

4. Paper tough as elephant's hide.

5. Customers treated as politely as by the rival steamship companies.

6. Articles as plentiful as in a library.

7. Goods dispatched as expeditious as a cannon ball.

8. Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife.

9. All defects, such as dissipation and idleness, will be cured in young people paying us frequent visits, and they will become solid men.

10. The other advantages we offer are too many for language to express.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

CHICAGO SCRIPT.

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1884.

Card Font, 6A, 16a, $4.10 — GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.) — *Job Font, 12A, 48a, $10.20*

Gracefulness and Beauty in the execution of Job Printing
Attained by a Judicious Use of the
Novelties Introduced by us, of which This Series of "Chicago Script"
Is one of the Most Attractive! 1234567890

Card Font, 4A, 12a, $4.70 — DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.) — *Job Font, 8A, 36a, $11.75*

For Artistic Designs in Spring Dresses
Ladies' should Visit the extensive Establishment of
Dame Nature. 1234567890

Card Font, 3A, 8a, $6.00 — DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.) — *Job Font, 5A, 25a, $15.30*

Argentina National Bank
Pay to Jeremiah Grabitall the sum
$1,286,743.95

Address all Orders for "Chicago Script" to

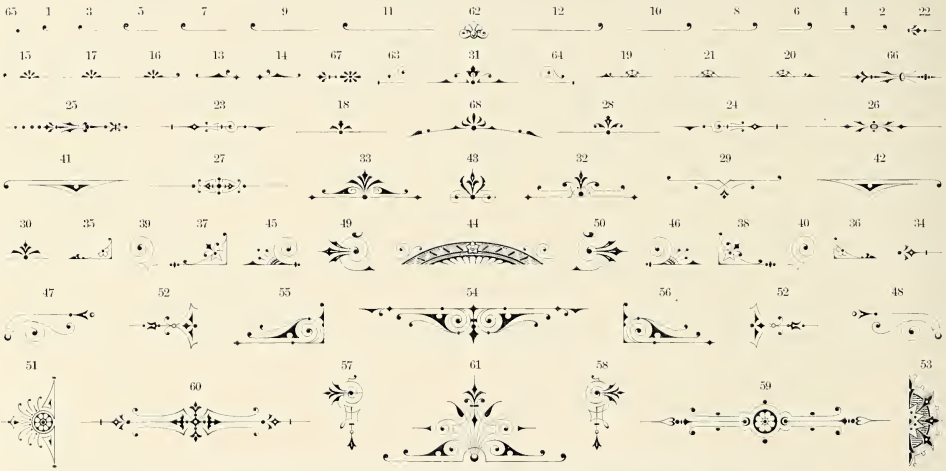
Marder, Luse & Co!
139 & 141 Monroe Street,
Chicago, Ill.

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES.

Cast by THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY, 201 Vine Street, Cincinnati.

TYPOGRAPHIC CHARMS.

PATENT PENDING. *Price per Font, $6.50.*



DIDOT SERIES.

16 A. PICA DIDOT NO. 3. $2.00

LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION 23

12 A. PICA DIDOT NO. 2. $2.00

SPRING FASHION MAGAZINE 7

12 A. PICA DIDOT NO. 1. $2.00

GOVERNMENT BUILDING 5

10 A. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT NO. 3. $2.25

IMPORTANT NOTICE 9

10 A. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT NO. 1. $2.75

MARINE BANK 3

10 A. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT NO. 2. $2.50

FOREST HOMES 8

8 A. TWO-LINE PICA DIDOT. $3.00

MONUMENT 5

6 A. FIVE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT NO. 2. $3.50

GENERAL 6

6 A. FIVE-LINE NONPAREIL DIDOT NO. 1. $4.25

NONPAREIL JOBBER

All sizes of this Series are cast so as to line perfectly with each other.

BILL OF FARE

BODIES.	FACES.
Nonpareil.	Romics.
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Brevier.	Didots.
Long Primer.	Pen Text.

NOVELTIES

Charms. Borders. Corners.
Flourishes. Ornaments.

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Cincin'ti Type F'dry

NEW DESIGNS
IN
BORDERS,
ORNAMENTS,
RULES
AND
TYPES

SPECIALTIES
FIRST-CLASS
DRUM CYLINDERS,
—IMPROVED—
NONPAREIL JOBBER,
UNIVERSAL
RULE SHAPER,
—PATENT—
LEAD CUTTER

H. BARTH, PRES. WM. P. HUNT, TREAS.
THE CINCINNATI
TYPE FOUNDRY,
OFFICE, 201 VINE STREET.
PRINTING MACHINERY. CASES AND CABINETS.

CHARACTERISTIC
SPARKLING EFFECTIVE
PERFECT SELF-JUSTIFICATION

SUPERIOR SPECIMEN.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

18 A Two Line Nonpareil Superior. [12 Points] $1 75

THIS WORLD WITH ALL ITS BEAUTY, ITS SUNSHINE AND ITS SHOWERS, WAS
MADE FOR HIGHEST DUTY, AND NOT FOR IDLE HOURS; EACH LEAFLET HAS ITS MISSION, EACH
2345 BLADE OF GRASS ITS PLACE 6789

12 A Three Line Nonpareil Superior. [18 Points] $2 10

THE AVERAGE WEIGHT OF TWELVE INCHES OF SOLID
MATTER SET IN THIRTEEN EMS PICA MEASURE IS SIX AND THREE
2345 QUARTER POUNDS 6789

10 A Four Line Nonpareil Superior. [24 Points] $2 60

THE HAUGHTY YOUTH WILL NEVER
SPEAK THE TRUTH UNLESS HE FINDS IT PAYS
45 TOMBSTONE AVENUE 68

6 A Six Line Nonpareil Superior. [36 Points] $3 05

THE HOUR OF BLISS IS DEAD
AND GONE IN SILENT SADNESS THEY
23 LIVE ALONE 68

UMBRA SERIES.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

8 A THREE LINE NONPAREIL UMBRA. [18 Points] $2 55

PRINTERS' FAVORITE
THE GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY
2345 CHICAGO ILLINOIS 6789

6 A FOUR LINE NONPAREIL UMBRA. [24 Points] $3 25

SALT LAKE CITY
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANIES
43 SHERMAN HOUSE 58

4 A SIX LINE NONPAREIL UMBRA. [36 Points] $4 95

CHICAGOANS
ELEGANT GARDENS
43 FLOWERS 75

ART·GOTHIC SPECIMENS.

PATENT PENDING FOR THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY

5a 3A 72-Point Art Gothic. (Twelve-line Nonpareil.) $10.00

Ninety Abstract Books

5a 4A 60-Point Art Gothic. (Ten-Line Nonpareil.) $9.20

Recorder of Property

5a 4A 48-Point Art Gothic. (Eight-line Nonpareil.) $6.50

Explains Theoretical Science
Modern Philosophy

8a 6A 36-Point Art Gothic. (Six-line Nonpareil.) $5.00

Political Schemers Secret Assemblies
Absolutely Corrupt Methods 80

10a 8A 24-Point Art Gothic. (Four-Line Nonpareil.) $4.00

Transitory Geometrical Colored Forms Portrayed
Revolutions of a Kaleidoscope 462

16a 12A 18-Point Art Gothic. (Three-line Nonp.) $3.00

Romantic Experiences of Travelers
Extraordinary Incidents 369

20a 14A 12-Point Art Gothic. (Two-line Nonp.) $3.00

Deepest and Strongest Streams of Learning
Often Moving in Narrow Channels

WE ALSO CAST THE ART GOTHIC SERIES ON OUR OLD SYSTEM OF TYPE BODIES. PRICES OF FONTS ARE THE SAME IN BOTH SYSTEMS.

CAST BY THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SAINT LOUIS SERIES  NEW SHADED FACES.

ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

5a 4A 72-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Twelve-line Nonpareil.) $12.50

RANKEST WOODLAND
Grandeur Noted

6a 5A 48-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Eight-line Nonpareil.) $7.50

CORRECTED STATE REVENUE
Heavy Taxes Reported 15

6a 5A 36-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Six-line Nonpareil.) $5.00

MEANDERING LOVERS MUCH DEVOTED
Sweethearts at Sundown 24

10a 6A 24-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Four-line Nonp.) $4.00

SUMMER PICNIC JAUNTS
Rustic Pleasures 48

14a 8A 18-POINT ST. LOUIS. (Three-line Nonp.) $3.25

AUTUMN MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS
Viewing River Scenes 360

NEW LINING FACE

Uniform Bottom Line

LABOR-SAVING SYSTEM

NOTE.—The five sizes of the ST. LOUIS Series line with each other, and can be used in combination as Caps and Small Caps, accurate lining and justification being secured with Nonpareil Slugs and Six-to-Pica Leads—thus avoiding the use of cardboard or paper, an advantage which every practical printer will appreciate. This lining feature will be added to all new faces made by this foundry.

CAST BY THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WEIMAR SERIES.

940. DOUBLE ENGLISH WEIMAR, 6 a, 3 A, $4.00.

The Old Boston Type Foundry
Hard and Tough
No. 104 Milk Street $1886

946. GREAT PRIMER WEIMAR, 10 a, 5 A, $3.25.

Grand Anniversary of the Old Thirteen Guardsmen
Massasoit Hall, September 25
Music by Squeak. Catering by Fish & Pate

BAYARD SERIES.

947. GREAT PRIMER BAYARD, 20 a, 6 A, $2.75.

Grand World's Exposition at Paris. Excursions Daily by Air Ships. Passage Free
Supplies Furnished by the Boston Type Foundry
Continuous Telegraphic, Telephonic Communications en Route to all Countries

950. PICA BAYARD, 24 a, 8 A, $2.50.

Discoveries, Inventions, Improvements, Everything in the Lines of Creation, Manufacture and Importation
Transcendental Literature, Surprising Revelation of Facts, Ethereal Phenomena
Tickets to Celestial Music by Metaphysical Choirs Given Free to Patrons of the House

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY. JOHN K. ROGERS, AGENT, 104 MILK STREET.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company,

SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA



6 POINTS. NONPAREIL CULDEE. Price, $2.55.

Boreal League Autumnal Meeting
Opening of Cyclone, Hurricane, and Tornado Season
Preventive Measures Discussed
Schemes Directing their Pathway Upward
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Price, $2.80. THREE-LINE EXCELSIOR CULDEE. 9 POINTS.

Retirement from Business
Future Home, Stone Building in Suburbs
Necessary Change of Occupation
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12 POINTS. PICA CULDEE. Price, $3.25.

Broadgauge, Romanesque and Company
Warerooms, 236-954 Commercial Avenue, South Merchantville
Superior Work, Economy, Promptness

CULDEE SHOWN IN COMBINATION.

Sweeping, Dusting and Scrubbing

Artistically Performed by the

Household Detersive Company

For Terms, Apply at Sign of the

Bucket, Soapdish and Ashpan

18 POINTS. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL CULDEE. Price, $3.80.

Eighteen Superb Volumes
Forty Dollars Each
Influence of the Grindstone on Civilization

24 POINTS. TWO-LINE PICA CULDEE. Price, $4.60.

OPPORTUNITIES

Bathing Costume Wedding Garment
Requisites for Housekeeping

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 169–171 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 86–88 Dearborn street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, McCormick Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Inserting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 Rose St., New York; 56 Franklin St., Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, New York.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. We make none but the best. Use it.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

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SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 19 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Dominion Typefounding Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Typefoundry, 54–56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.



H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &c.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM OTTUMWA.

To the Editor: OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 18, 1886.

The staff of officers elected by No. 78 last Sunday is as follows: W. G. Field, president; Jas. P. Thompson, vice-president; Jas. L. Beaman, corresponding and recording secretary; H. B. Wood, financial secretary and treasurer; Otto Friderici, sergeant-at-arms; J. L. Beaman, J. P. Thompson, A. B. Wood, executive board.

Messrs. Brown Bros., of the *Table Talk*, have added a neat job-office to their establishment.

W. H. Earnest, late foreman of the *Spiritual Offering*, has gone to Detroit to take the position of telegraph editor of the *Journal*.

Business is not powerfully good, but still the artists manage to get their "chew."

A movement is on foot to establish a club room for the benefit of local and tourist printers.

A neat typesetting contest occurred at the *Saturday Press* office Monday, between Ed. A. Jones and Chas. Rowell, Mr. Jones winning, The time was three hours and forty minutes, and 6,000 ems of leaded brevier were the figures. H. B. WOOD.

FROM MISSOURI.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 30, 1886.

Business has been fair during this month, and all are happy in consequence, as March is usually very dull here.

This place supports nine job houses (seven of them exclusive), with a population of 40,000. The largest establishment is that of the Steam Printing Company, which runs thirteen presses, five of them lithographic. The fine commercial work is done by Lou. Hardman's house, which also turns out considerable show paper.

St. Joseph is now a solid union town, the "missing link" (*Evening News*) having passed into Typographical Union No. 40 on the first of the month. The scale on morning papers has been raised from 32½ cents to 35 cents.

The *Daily Herald* has just put in a new Hoe double cylinder, donned a handsome dress, and is altogether assuming metropolitan airs.

The Sunday Visitor and *The Journal of Commerce* (monthly) are new candidates for favor, and are taking well.

While fault-finding with the foundries is in order, I may be allowed to ask why it is that pica "type-writer" type is not made on en body instead of being cast on an odd sized space? It seems to me that while making all the letters, points, spaces, etc., the same thickness, as they do, it would have been as easy to use an en body. This would greatly facilitate justification, and do away with the annoyance of these "foreign" type-writer spaces eternally mixing with en quads.

Yours truly, ONE NICK.

HOW TO SET A TABLE.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 4, 1886.

Two articles on "figure work," which have appeared in recent numbers of your journal, attracted my attention, from the fact that they both advocated methods of figure composition which are older and slower than the one in use by myself. The methods referred to are (first) the old "galley" plan, which is too slow for "nowadays," although we respect it for its age; and (second) "A. W. B's" idea of setting up a table from the bottom to the top, in rows, which I think he would not find practical, should he have many complicated tables to compose.

The method I use (and I suppose nearly every "table-man" in the country is familiar with it) is as follows: I first get the whole number of figures across the table (using the totals), and then determine upon the size of type to be used, according to size of page or space table is to occupy. I then set a line of quads, counting an em for every two figures, and allowing, of course, for dollar marks and relief quads, add something to take up space to be occupied by down rules (if type is brevier, an em quad for four rules, etc.), and set my stick. Now I proceed to set up the table in the same manner as ordinary matter (straight across, from left to right), being careful to break my quads in line where the rules are to be inserted. If any words are encountered among the figures (as "not estimated," in statistic work), set your figures in that line first, on both sides of the column the words are to occupy, and put them in last; this will insure perfect justification.

The great advantage of this method is (in addition to speed) that you set the stick to the *full* size of the job, enabling you to set your head, or any matter preceding the figures, box headings, etc., without breaking, and when all set up, you simply take the em quads from the end of lines and put in your rules.

Of course, in some kinds of tablework, the plan has to be varied, but I have found this one to be the best for general use.

I would be pleased to hear of any *new* "wrinkles" my brethren may have. Yours fraternally,

CHAS. W. FASSETT.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1886.

At the present time I should pronounce the printing business here very good; indeed, it begins to look like old times again when everybody had enough to do. In regard to the other trades and industries, there has been so many successful demands for increased wages and shorter hours of work that it would take pages of THE INLAND PRINTER to enumerate them. The demand for shorter hours has generally been compromised on the nine hour basis, which the *Public Ledger* editorially approves. Editor Alex. McClure, of the *Times*, has been stirring us up lately, asking us to shake off our "swaddling clothes," etc.: the result is that we hear of syndicates for this and that, quite numerously. Among them there is talk of a great printing syndicate with overflowing capital, and a prospectus that will astonish the world. We are also to have a hotel which will be the Mecca for merchants from such villages as Chicago, and other suburban towns. A great deal of the talk about Philadelphia's slowness is simply bosh. Ever since the time I first saw the light of day in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, it has been my fortune, first as a member of a clergyman's family belonging to the itinerancy, and then as a traveler on my own account, to visit many of our progressive localities, and I have yet to see anything very astonishing about any of them as compared with our own solid, substantial, liberal, hospitable, independent, domestic, Quaker city.

Pressmen's Union No. 4 met on Saturday evening, at 605 Walnut street, and elected the following officers: Frederick L. McCarthy, president; Albert M. Baker, vice-president; Charles W. Miller, recording secretary; C. H. Scout, financial secretary; William Harris, treasurer; Edward Boyson, doorkeeper; William J. Adams, Charles Gamewell, Fred. McCarthy, Geo. F. Bates, John Callahan, trustees; Charles Gamewell and C. H. Scout, delegates to the International Typographical Union. John T. McGovern and John H. Dougherty, representing the New York Fressman's Union, were present, and asked the union to organize the press-feeders of this city and give them a rating so that they will be brought under the control of the pressmen's union. Mr. Gamewell moved that the secretary be instructed to send a protest to the general secretary of the Knights of Labor, asking that body not to issue a charter to the Society of Protective Printers of Topeka, Kansas, as he stated there is a typographical union in that city, to which they are not attached; also requesting him to notify all assemblies to refuse admission to any compositor or pressman in any local association who is not a member of some union. The motion was unanimously adopted.

As noted above, it will be seen that Mr. Gamewell, the present chief organizer of pressmen, is returned as a delegate to Pittsburgh. Mr. Gamewell has certainly done a grand work, at great personal sacrifice, and I believe that when he makes his report, the International Typographical Union will be greatly impressed with the wisdom displayed at the last session, when the pressmen were granted executive

office. About the other delegate, Mr. Scout, I know I voice the sentiment of all Philadelphia pressmen when I say that he is peculiarly competent to fill the position. A good speaker, versed in all parliamentary tactics, and possessing good horse sense, he is one of whom No. 4 is justly proud.

New York Pressmen's Union now has one thousand members, and will, I believe, send three delegates to Pittsburgh. Let all the unions send their delegates this year, as in the present agitated condition of the labor world all eyes will be turned to this admittedly leading intellectual representative trade assembly. Our typographical union has its election on the 17th of April. No. 2 has reason to feel elated at victories achieved during the past year. As far as I can judge, no union in the country can point to as good a record in the way of offices reclaimed.

The *Public Ledger* (folio) celebrated its semi-centennial the other day, and presented each of its patrons with a *fac-simile* of the first number issued fifty years ago. Among the observations made in it, I see that at that time it required four lines of stage coaches, running daily between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, to transport the traveling public to and fro. How great were the necessities of that time. Then, there were four lines of coaches; now, how many? None! Another proof of the decadence of these latter days. C. W. M.

FROM THE DOMINION.

To the Editor: TORONTO, April 1, 1886.

About half-past four o'clock this morning the *Mail* building was discovered to be on fire. The flames enveloped the whole front of the building and shot up the tower, which was soon destroyed, and toppled over on King street. The front was occupied by the Bell Telephone Company. All the telephone wires and valuable machinery were completely burned out. The city is now without telephone service. The rear part of the building is occupied, on the top flat, by the composing department of the Mail Printing Company, and, on the fourth flat, by the Cable & Co. Lithographing Company and the *Mail* job department and pressrooms. All these were untouched by the fire, and all printers and pressmen are at work as usual. The loss to the *Mail* company is estimated at about $20,000, and the loss of the Bell Telephone Company at $35,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been caused by telegraph and telephone wires touching. The same part of the building was damaged about the same extent on May 24, 1884.

The Grip Publishing Company has now been divided into three different companies, the Grip Company publishing the *Grip*, comic paper, and Jas. Murray & Co. carrying on the job department, and Warwick & Co. the parliamentary work.

The *Mail* composing-room is now run as a thorough union office.

At the regular meeting of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, held on Saturday evening, April 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Scott, president; Charles H. Darling, vice-president; Ed. How, treasurer; W. H. Parr, financial and corresponding secretary; Jos. T. Gilmour, recording secretary; Wm. Palen, sergeant-at-arms; John Scott, delegate to International Typographical Union; J. Armstrong, David Hastings and Chas. Miller, delegates to the Toronto Trades and Labor Council.

It is rumored that the *Globe* office will, in a few days, be recognized as a union office, a committee having interviewed the manager, and the interview was favorable. No. 91.

FROM SEDALIA.

To the Editor: SEDALIA, Mo., March 21, 1886.

As Sedalia has, within the past year, gained almost a national reputation for being a "square man's town," the thought struck your correspondent that in all probability a historical review of the typographical union in this city would be read by members of the craft with considerable interest.

Typographical Union No. 206 was organized in December, 1883, and the charter was issued December 25, 1883. At the time this union was organized there were three daily newspapers here, *Democrat*, *Dispatch* and *Bazoo*, the two former morning and the latter evening. The scale of prices adopted called for 25 cents per 1,000 for morning work; 20 cents per 1,000 for evening; 25 cents bookwork, and $12 per week (sixty hours). The proprietors of the two morning papers very willingly signed the scale of prices, but the proprietor of the evening paper flatly refused, saying that he could run his office without the assistance of employés. He went on to say that he would never let his office be run by the union, but, however, he would not discriminate against union men. Everything moved smoothly until February 1884, when the *Dispatch* ceased publication, compelling many printers to leave town. This came near finishing the union. After this time, for nearly a year, it was extremely difficult to get enough men together to hold a meeting, and whenever a member was elected as an officer he would immediately take a notion to move to Texas. Several times it was considered advisable to return the charter, but for some cause, unknown to the writer, it was not done. This union kept going down until January, 1885, when D. Hite and Edward Hagenbuckner were discharged from the *Bazoo* for joining the union. A boycott was immediately issued, which forced the *Bazoo* to terms in just twenty-one days. After this, old 206 took a boom and has so continued. In the month of May, 1885, the printers asked for a raise in the price of composition to 30 cents per 1,000, which was granted. Now, Sedalia has two daily and two weekly papers, employing none but union men.

John D. Russell, formerly proprietor of the *Daily Democrat*, and an old time union printer, took charge of the Sedalia postoffice last week.

"Subs" were greatly in demand and at a premium last week. The scarcity was occasioned by the stopping of freight trains.

E. A. Carpenter, proprietor of the *Labor Union*, is seriously thinking of launching his paper out as a daily in the near future. The field is open and a good evening paper ought to do well.

Several resident printers are talking of emigrating to Texas as soon as the bluebirds come. They say it is entirely too cold here in the winter. Thirty degrees is pretty cold for us hot-blooded Southerners.

S. B. McI.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

To the Editor: SACRAMENTO, March 20, 1886.

Since the beginning of the new year business has been very lively in this city, and we hope it may continue to be so during the entire year. The office of Lewis & Johnston has been running into the "wee sma' hours of the mornin'" in order to finish work on time. H. S. Crocker & Co. report two months' work ahead. The Valley Press Printing House, formerly conducted by H. A. Weaver, has been purchased by Chas. D. Monaghan (an old Philadelphia printer, and an apprentice of Evans, printer, corner Fourth and Library streets) and the Rev. Mr. Ware, a Christian clergyman of this city, and the firm will be conducted under the name of Ware & Monaghan. We hope Charlie will do well, and that his "sack" will be well filled during his declining years.

The typographical union has made quite an increase in membership lately, and it is earnestly looked for to put crooked offices into straight condition, so that this city will be a strict union city. Quite a number of the printers of this city have gone into the Knights of Labor.

The anti-Chinese state convention, one of the greatest and largest bodies ever assembled on this coast, has been in session during the past week. It is astonishing in looking over the convention to see the number of printers and editors present. I might take up too much space to mention all their names, but among the many were C. M. Harrison, of this city; James Barry, of San Francisco, who made one of the ringing speeches, and who has always been a friend of the craft, and J. R. Winders, of San Francisco, who lately represented the San Francisco union at the international meeting in New York. The boycott of the San Francisco *Call* and *Bulletin* has extended to this city, and they have begun to cry for peace. The anti-Chinese convention has unanimously declared for the boycott, and there is a talk of starting a boycott sheet in this city. But I am ashamed to say it is to be printed in an office where a man is asked, when he applies for work, "What have you been in the habit of getting on the outside?" You can see by this question, they have not learned what the scale of prices is.

The low rate of railroad fare has induced many of the coast "tourists" to leave for the East, but doubtless many of the eastern "tourists" have taken like advantage and started west.

The pressmen of this city met and organized a union on March 28. The following were elected officers: James Foster, president; Wm. S. Shields, vice-president; James Fogarty, secretary; Jno. H. Kieman, treasurer.

Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46 held its annual election on March 28, with the following result: Wm. E. Oughton, president; Jas. C. Kelly, vice-president; C. A. Dorsey, treasurer; Jno. N. Howe, secretary; Frank Curtiss, sergeant-at-arms; Geo. L. Suydam, Wm. F. Preston and Frank A. Mooney, executive committee. The union is in a good financial condition as shown by the treasurer's report, and has a rapidly increasing membership.

R. W. Lewis was recently seized with paralysis, which proved fatal; death coming painlessly, and rendering the unfortunate gentleman's last moments calm and peaceful. Deceased was a native of Connecticut, aged 57 years. He came to California in 1859, and made Sacramento his home almost uninterruptedly from that time, gaining a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In 1861, he published the *Evening Post*, a daily paper, in this city. For many years he filled the position of foreman at H. S. Crocker & Co's printing establishment, but in 1882 formed a partnership with A. J. Johnston, and has been engaged in business, under the firm name of Lewis & Johnston, since then.

No. 3.

TYPESETTING CONTEST.

To the Editor: ROCHESTER, March 25, 1886.

A most enjoyable entertainment was given by Printers' Assembly 1735, K. of L., in Odd Fellows' Hall, Clinton street, on the evening of March 1.

There had been considerable talk and strife among local printers as to who was the "swiftest" man, and to give some of them a showing, and for the benefit of the K. of L. relief fund, an entertainment was arranged, and through the untiring efforts of the committees it was a great success, both financially and socially.

The more interesting part of the programme was the typesetting contest, which was called at 8:30 by B. Frank Enos, who acted as referee, and the contestants were Joseph Farquhar, of the *Morning Herald;* Fred. G. Beach, of the *Democrat and Chronicle;* Charles L. Monroe, of E. R. Andrews' office; Alfred Adrian, of the *Union*, and Joseph Norton, of the *Post-Express.* Each contestant had a judge assigned him, as follows: For Beach, Homer H. Rowell; for Farquhar, George H. Garside; for Norton, Charles Peters; for Adrian, George A. Perry; for Monroe, Eugene J. Egbert.

The cases were so arranged on the stage that the operators were in full view, and at the call of time each man dropped to his work, and for an hour nothing was heard but the "click, click," as the five contestants hustled for local honors. The type was solid brevier, 14½ ems wide, without break-lines. At the end of the hour the proof was read by each judge in turn, and then corrected. When pronounced correct the score stood as follows:

	Uncorrected.	Corrected.
Farquhar	2,025	1,959
Monroe	1,845	1,808
Beach	1,850	1,792
Adrian	1,525	1,475
Norton	1,375	1,230

The prizes were awarded with appropriate remarks by the referee; first, to Joseph Farquhar, a gold medal; second, Charles L. Monroe, silver-plated composing-stick and rule; third, Fred. G. Beach, nickel-plated composing-rule and stick.

This was the first public appearance of any of the contestants, and it is very probable that any of them could have done better if not subject to the gaze of a crowd, or in a second test, but it is not very likely they will get together soon again.

This was followed by a dance programme of some length, which was participated in by a large number. It was altogether a most enjoyable affair, the success of which was due to the following committees:

Reception—Hon. W. Purcell, Hon. C. E. Fitch, J. O'Connor, S. H. Lowe, John Dennis, Jr., George W. Elliott, W. H. Mathews, E. R. Andrews, D. T. Hunt, W. F. Balkam, E. P. Willard, J. Hoekstra, H. S. Tomer, George Moss.

Arrangement—J. E. Stevens, W. E. Boulls, J. E. Dunn, W. Thompson, J. F. Wilber, L. A. Esson.

Floor—W. Thompson, Eugene Leonard, W. B. Scott, William H. Gragen, J. F. Wilber, D. Tillson. FLOUR.

INJUSTICE OF THE DRUMMERS' TAX.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, March 16, 1886.

In compliance with your request for an outline of the efforts made for the removal of the obnoxious Southern license tax imposed on commercial travellers, as "one of the boys," I take pleasure in stating what I know of the subject. Too little has already been said and done about so important a matter as placing restrictions on inter-state commerce, and, although my letter will encroach on your valuable space, it will be for a good object: the publication of an outrage perpetrated on the "knights of the gripsack," while representing Eastern commercial interests. The employment of traveling salesmen by merchants and manufacturers has long been a necessity, and there are over 150,000 of these merchant travellers now on the road, selling goods by sample, card, catalogue, etc., and bringing the dealers of every remote point in the country in direct relation with the great commercial centers of the Union. These enterprising individuals visit every city, town, village and cross roads from Calais to the Golden Gate, from Manitoba to Key West, and, at a fair estimate, sell annually between five and six billions of dollars worth of goods, and, in salaries and expenses, represent a yearly outlay of about five hundred millions of dollars. This enormous expense is a heavy burden to firms, but competition is strong, and men must be kept constantly on the road, if customers are to be retained and trade kept active.

There is, however, one needless item of expense in the schedule, and that is the so-called "drummer tax." In earlier years, a salesman from any state had the free *entrée* into any other state to sell his goods, but latterly merchants of one city or state, fearing outside competition, began to manipulate legislatures and city councils, and now, especially in the South and the Territories, there appear tax ordinances, levying a certain sum on every non-resident traveler who sells goods in these sections. Leading this list is Washington, D. C., with a tax of $200 per year, imposed as a bar to the competition of Baltimore merchants, but extending to all comers. Virginia calls for $75, with a fine of $250 for violation; Florida, $25 per year; Texas, $35; Delaware, $25 per year, with a penalty for violation of $250 fine, and imprisonment of from six months to five years, at the discretion of the court; Charleston, S. C., $10 per month; no state law in South Carolina, but tax ordinances in many of the towns; North Carolina, $100 per year, $250 for sewing-machine and liquor salesmen, $250 penalty; New Orleans, $50, but seldom enforced; Alabama, $15.50 per year; Hartwell and Wrightsville, Georgia, $5 per visit; Cumberland, Maryland, $1 per day; Natchez, Mississippi, $2.50 per day; Arizona calls for $200 per year, with $50 extra per quarter in Tucson, and $10 per day in Tombstone; Nevada, from $100 to $200 according to line handled; Montana, $100 per county, with additional tax of from $10 to $15 in the towns of the territory; San Francisco, $25 per quarter; Deadwood, Dakota, $25 per week. This is but a partial list, but it will give an idea of what is being done to hinder commerce between the states. A member of a large Baltimore dry goods concern stated to the Senate Committee on Commerce that the tax on the travelers of his firm amounted to several thousand dollars yearly; one firm, only, paying out annually thousands of dollars; while in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston are *larger* houses, sending men over the same territory and paying excessive tribute.

Until recently, the merchants and their travelers have borne the burden, but the limit was at last reached, and Congress was appealed to for redress, Congressman Brewer, of New Jersey, introducing a bill to repeal such tax ordinances, and making it an indictable offense to interfere with traveling men in the prosecution of their business. This bill went to a committee, whose chairman was from a state where the tax law was enforced with all severity, and it was throttled. Congressmen Cox and Skinner then took the matter up, but they were not much more

successful. This, too, in the face of a partial decision by the Supreme Court that such laws were unconstitutional (*Ward versus the State of Maryland*), Justice Clifford deciding. This decision did not, it seems, cover all the points at issue, and between the interstices the tax men worked their wires and continued to levy tribute.

There is at present a test case before the Supreme Court, waiting decision—*Mr. Robbins versus the City of Memphis*. Mr. R. refused to pay the $10 tax in Memphis. He was arrested; appealed the case, the courts of Tennessee going against him each time, and the matter now rests with the Supreme Court. Recently a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court (*Dowling versus the State of Michigan*) against the tax, except where it applies to home as well as visiting salesmen. When this last decision was rendered, several of the prominent journals had editorials on the subject, the New York *Tribune* a particularly raking one; exception being taken, however, to the unjust insinuations regarding the characteristics of traveling salesmen in general, made at the close of an otherwise masterly article. Already, during this session of congress, two bills have been introduced, one by Senator Platt in the senate, and the other by Congressman James, of New York. Senator Platt's bill is similar to the Brewer bill, making it an indictable offense to interfere with travelers, and seeking to grant them liberty to sell goods to whom they will. This bill, now in the hands of the Senate Committee, will need revision before it can be reported on, as it is too sweeping in its provisions and gives to the federal authorities more power than is provided in the constitution. It also gives to travelers greater liberties than the equity of the case will warrant.

Congressman James' bill, prepared under direction of the Traders' and Travelers' Union of New York, is in much better shape. It provides that travelers may sell, free of local tax, goods to dealers in all the states, territories and District of Columbia. It attaches no penalty by federal authorities; leaves that matter to the states, and protects the local merchant in his home trade, by providing that non-resident salesmen may sell to dealers only. It is in reality, only a reiteration of the constitutional provision which is in effect, that congress has power to regulate commerce between the several states. This bill was referred to the House Committee on Commerce, and, by Chairman Reagan, to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Pulitzer, of New York; Caldwell, of Tennessee; Tarsney, of Michigan; Dunham, of Illinois, and Davis, of Massachusetts.

At this stage the matter stands. A committee from the Travelers' Protective Association, of the United States, an organization consisting of over 8,000 traveling men, was before the Senate Commerce Committee on January 16, and presented their arguments in the case. The "Drummer Tax" has not been given the attention its importance demands, but there is a fair prospect now, that the business majority of the country will force it to the front and demand for it a thorough hearing. There are the interests of too many thousands of men, and too many millions of dollars at stake, to warrant the national legislature neglecting it any longer. One very inconsistent feature regarding the taxation of commercial travelers is that, in those states which proclaim most loudly for free trade, and where free trade is held to be necessary for salvation, the highest and heaviest drummer tax is imposed; advocating for free trade with foreign nations, and levying duties on goods coming from one state to another.

Being thrown in contact, in the course of my business, with many of the Southern journalists, I have broached the subject to them, and they have admitted, universally, the injustice, and by some, even the outrage, of the taxation of traveling men; but add—"Why should we complain if Northern merchants are willing to subscribe to the payment of our municipal taxes, and why should we ventilate the subject in our journals when our Northern contemporaries are so indifferent regarding the matter." Whenever the traveling men are properly backed by their houses, and they go at the matter as though there was a big order for every man in it, and the Northern papers show up the great injustice done an able and honorable body of men, looking after the interests of the firms they represent, something will then be accomplished. The fallacy of the argument that the taxation of visiting salesmen is a means of income is shown by the fact that since Savannah removed the license tax, until recently imposed by that city, the number of salesmen visiting that community has been quadrupled, according to the statements of the hotel men,—each traveling man leaving an average of five dollars per day for circulation in that municipality.

A petition was recently submitted to the proper authorities of Charleston, South Carolina, signed by the *majority* of the business men of that place, and became a dead letter; eight standing for the repeal and twelve for a continuance of the tax. I believe it is only a question of time, however, when honest, upright and industrious citizens, earning a livelihood by representing a mercantile or manufacturing concern, can travel the streets of Southern cities and towns without being subjected to the insult of having a detective or spotter touch them on the shoulder and demand what their business might be.

With best wishes to THE INLAND PRINTER and its readers, from

A PRINTING-PRESS SALESMAN.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. B., Louisville, March 16, asks: "Will you kindly furnish me with a receipt for cleaning presses (job) besides the regular lye wash?

Answer.—We consider benzine preferable to the lye wash.

A CORRESPONDENT, in Louisville, asks: What do you consider essentially necessary to the production of first-class work?

Answer.—Good material—type, ink, paper; good presses, good workmen and good customers.

R. B., St. Paul, asks: Please state in your next issue how celluloid stereotypes are made.

Answer.—They are made by placing the dried mold and the celluloid of which the stereotype is to be made, in a frame provided with a spring, which will keep the celluloid under constant pressure. The whole is then immersed in hot oil until the celluloid is sufficiently softened to be forced into the mold by the spring.

A. J., of Burlington, asks: Please tell me through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER the meaning of the terms folio, quarto, etc., as applied to the make-up of pages.

Answer.—The question is a very simple one to answer. A folio is a two page form; a quarto, a four page; an octavo, an eight page; a duodecimo, a twelve page; a sexto-decimo, a sixteen page; an octodecimo, an eighteen page, etc. These technical terms are seldom used, however, beyond duodecimo.

M. NASH, of Limerick, Ireland, under date of March 16, writes: THE INLAND PRINTER is undoubtedly the best trade journal I have ever seen, but I think the second volume is incomplete without a title page and index. As I have the volume and do not wish to get it bound without an index, I shall thank you to let me know whether you will publish one or not. I hope you will.

Answer.—In reply to above, and for the benefit of several hundred similar inquirers all over the country, we regret to state that we cannot furnish the desired index for Volume II. It is our intention, however, to compile an index for all future issues of THE INLAND PRINTER.

W. C. B., Portage la Prairie.

Answer.—The following recipe for recasting rollers, though somewhat antiquated, is called to your attention: Sponge the face of the roller with hot water; scrape off the face thoroughly with a knife; take the composition off the stock and cut it up small. If the roller has been used only a short time, it may be melted about as readily as new composition; if it is older, put it in a sieve or basket, and soak it in cold water for about fifteen or twenty minutes; take it out of the water, cover with a damp cloth, and leave over night, then melt as usual. If composition is too hard, wait till it is melted and stir in a sufficient quantity of common molasses; avoid heavy, clarified syrups.

A CHICAGO correspondent, under date of March 18, writes: Will you please, to settle a dispute, give an account of the origin of the Chicago *Times* and the cause of its establishment?

Answer.—In 1853, General Wm. Duane Wilson, formerly one of the editorial writers on the Chicago *Tribune*, in consequence of some disagreement with the then management, established a penny evening paper called the Chicago *Courant*. The office was situated on the

south of the alley on Clark street, where the Sherman House now stands, and directly opposite where the *Tribune* was then published. It was edited by Burke Fisher, a protegé of Horace Greeley, a very eccentric and dissipated specimen of humanity, but who could write more common sense when intoxicated than most men can do when sober. After varying success, the paper was changed to a two-cent morning sheet, and the first Northrop press ever brought to the West was substituted for the old, worn out, wheezy machine, which, in addition to printing the *Courant*, did service for several weeklies. About this time, Stephen A. Douglas, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and transferred the slavery question in the territories from congress to the settlers in the territories, found himself in a dilemma—the *Democratic Press*, published by Scripps, Bross & Spears, up to this time his acknowledged mouthpiece, having refused to longer sustain him in the position assumed—negotiations with the proprietors of the *Courant* were entered into, and its purchase in the interest of Senator Douglas, secured. Such was the unpopularity of the measures it advocated, however, that all but sixty-five or seventy copies of the first edition under the new management, were returned to the office. In a few weeks thereafter, it appeared enlarged, in a new dress, under the questionable title of *The Young America*, Cook, Cameron & Patterson, publishers, the last named, a Cleveland importation, being editor. The new candidate for public favor was not as favorably received as had been anticipated, the wishy-washy character of its editorials and the rowdyish character of the name, militating against its success. After consultation, it was determined to change it to that of the Chicago *Times*, and the services of Mr. James W. Sheahan, of Washington, one of the ablest political writers of the day, were secured—the firm name being Cook, Cameron & Sheahan. Its career subsequent to this time is as well known to our correspondent as to ourselves.

HOME AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

The road along which the man of business travels is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the husband who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts of children, the many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life.

Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and then compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own firesides.—*Exchange.*

OLD PRINTING PAPER RE-MANUFACTURED.

By the following process a French inventor, M. Guichard, has succeeded in converting old printed paper into new printing-paper, a process that has hitherto been considered too expensive to make it worth a manufacturer's while to do so, such paper having therefore been mostly turned to account for the production of wrapping paper and other inferior descriptions. The printed paper is, first of all, torn to small pieces in a rag engine, the pieces being next well soaked in a vat filled with hot water. When nearly dissolved, the paper is passed into a soap-bath, heated from 80 to 100 degrees, Centigrade, black or green soap being added until the bath assumes the appearance of skim milk. The mash is then allowed to stand for about half an hour, after which is added ammonia dissolved in water, the proportion being about one gallon to ten gallons of the soap-bath. After this the latter will soon be converted into a dark and greasy fluid; this can be drawn off after it has duly operated upon the paper, in order to be precipitated for future use. Boiling water is next added to the paper-mash, which, by stirring, is well washed in this, and then similarly in cold water, until the whole looks white and clean. The pulp is then drained, pressed and formed into thin cakes, which are dried in a drying stove. In cases where the ammonia solution does not prove sufficiently effective to remove the ink coloring agents, it is advisable to add to eleven gallons of soap and ammonia solution a quart of American potash which has been previously dissolved in lukewarm water.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO CALCULATE WEIGHT OF PAPER.

When paper of irregular size must be ordered, and it is important to retain a certain thickness, as in the case of enlargement of a form of ordinary 24mo. to 32mo., or in case of its reduction to a 16mo., the proper weight of the size wanted may be determined by a simple calculation, thus: The difference between 24 and 32, or between 24 and 16, is 8, or eight twenty-fourths, or one-third. The size of paper wanted should weigh one-third more for the 32-page form, or one-third less for the 16-page form.

When the proportion between the sizes is not regular, as in the above case, the desired weight may be found by reducing both sizes (the paper in use, and the paper desired) to square inches, making a question in simple proportion. For example: To find the weight of a ream of paper 20 by 30 inches, of the same thickness as a ream of 24 by 38 inches, weighing 40 pounds. Multiply together the length and width of the smaller size, 20 by 30, which gives 600 square inches. Multiply the length and width of the larger sheet, 24 by 38, which gives 912 square inches. It is now a simple question of proportion. As 912 is to 600, so is 40 to the answer, which is 26⅔.

912 : 600 : 40
40

912)24000(26⅔ lb.
1824

5760
5472

288, or about.

—*Printing Trades Diary.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF MARCH 2, 1886.

337,218.—Printers' Galley. D. W. Whitaker, Durham, N. C.
337,331.—Stamp-Printing. H. Holt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MARCH 9, 1886.

337,725.—Printing-Surface. A. Ten Winkle, Detroit, Mich.
337,406.—Type-Distributing Apparatus. L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors to Alden Type Machine Co., New York, N. Y.
337,407.—Type-Distributing Apparatus. K. K. Johnson and A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors to Alden Type-Machine Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MARCH 16, 1886.

337,851.—Printers' Quoin. T. S. Metcalf, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
337,853.—Printing Machines, Cushioning Apparatus for. R. Miehle, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF MARCH 23, 1886.

338,666.—Printing Machine. Chromatic. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
338,392.—Printing Machine. Cylinder. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
338,390.—Printing Machine. Stop-Cylinder. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
338,366.—Printing Machines, Inking Apparatus for. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
338,391.—Printing Machines, Sheet-Straightener for Sheet-Delivery Apparatus of. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

ISSUE OF MARCH 30, 1886.

339,076.—Composing Stick. H. Seger, New York, N. Y.
339,014.—Printing Machine. J. P. Richarz, St. Louis, Mo.
338,777.—Printers' Form Clamp. G. H. Randall, Jersey City, N. J.

BAD MANUSCRIPT.

Now, here's a manuscript, so called,
Though I could name it better;
A scribbled paper, torn and soiled,
But sent here as a letter.

It seems a truly horrid mess,
Each line is blurred and squinted;
The writer sends it to the press,
And wants it to be printed.

It looks as if big drops of ink
From finger tips had splashed it—
As if a hen, one can but think,
And not a pen, had scratched it.

Some words are broken into bits,
And some in strings are written;
Another host are dead with fits,
The rest are palsy smitten.

Of punctuation there is none,
It scorns to mark off clauses;
The par. and sentence run right on—
A snuff, it says, for pauses.

Then as to lines, they make one swear,
They seem out for a ramble;
They're here and there and everywhere,
In one confounded scramble.

The comp. must set this up in type—
Intelligence from pother—
He ought with it to light his pipe,
And save himself the bother.

—*J. Thomson, in Scottish Typo. Circular.*

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

THE oldest bank note probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It dates from the year 1399 B. C., and was issued by the Chinese Government. It can be proved from Chinese chroniclers that, as early as 2697 B. C., bank notes were current in China under the name of "flying money." The bank note preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 4,000 years ago is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 A. D.

A MACHINE for making stereotype matrix impressions has been patented by Mr. Friedrich Schreiner, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is designed for making impressions of each line successively on soft paper, from which a stereotype cast of the impressed sheet may be taken and used for printing, while an extra copy may also be obtained at the same time on tissue or carbon paper. A type-case for use in connection with these machines has also been patented by the same inventor, and it holds the types in such a manner that as soon as they are released from the holder where used for making an impression, they are automatically drawn back into the place which they had before.

A NEW TYPE-WRITER.—Mr. A. C. Thomson, of Union street, Glasgow, Scotland, who has devoted a large amount of attention to the introduction and perfecting of type-writers, has just produced a new machine in the form of a hand printing-press, which he regards as possessing distinct advantages over any other invention at present in use. It is stated to be compact in form, standing in a space of about a foot square; the mechanism is alleged to be simple and inexpensive, so that a mere child may be taught to work it in course of a few minutes. Mr. Thomson has also patented a set of perforating types, by the use of which upon prepared paper similar to that used for the typograph, any number of copies may be rapidly thrown off.

THE PHILADELPHIA TYPESETTING CONTEST.

The recent typesetting contest at the Dime Museum, Philadelphia, closed with Alex. Duguid, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in the lead, with the score of 69,200¼ ems; Joseph McCann, of the New York *Herald*, was second in the race, and W. C. Barnes, of the New York *World*, third. The latter, seeing he had no chance, gave an exhibition in the art of typesetting, as in Chicago, with his cases reversed. He put up 2,744 ems in this manner, and on the evening of the last day set blindfolded 1,635 ems. The score of the contest in full is as follows:

Contestants.	Net Composition—Ems.	Totals to Date.
Alex. Duguid	6,635¼	69,200¼
Jos. McCann	6,338¼	68,907½
W. C. Barnes	4,366½	65,714¾
Thomas Levy	5,786¼	61,299¾
Peter Thienes	5,595½	59,423½
J. Washington	5,140¾	53,289½
James Nolan	4,911½	52,575½
W. H. Crane	4,709½	47,434¼

OLD-TIME PRINTERS.

Some seventy men, many of them white-headed, assembled in the club-room of the Sherman House, March 22, after 3 o'clock. They were old-time printers of Chicago, and had gathered for the purpose of perfecting an organization of a social character, which should have for its purpose the bringing together those veterans of the "art preservative of all arts," who might otherwise never have the opportunity of meeting. It was the general idea that it would be a good thing for the old printers to meet at least once a year, and have a good, social time in talking over old days, and living them, for the nonce, over again. In the temporary organization, J. S. Thompson was chosen president and A. C. Cameron secretary, and the latter read a draft of articles of organization which had been drawn up, which gave the name of the Old-Time Printers' Association to the society, provided for quarterly meetings, and opened the doors to all printers, pressmen, and others of a typographical turn, both employers and employés, who had been in Chicago twenty-five years or longer.

Mr. Cameron said that invitations had not been sent to several old printers because their presence would not be agreeable, in social or other intercourse, to union men. Nothing more was accordingly said on that subject.

After much debate the draft, as made by Mr. Cameron, was adopted as a constitution, with the exception that it was understood no one who was not a printer (stereotypers, book-binders, etc.) could be a member of the association.

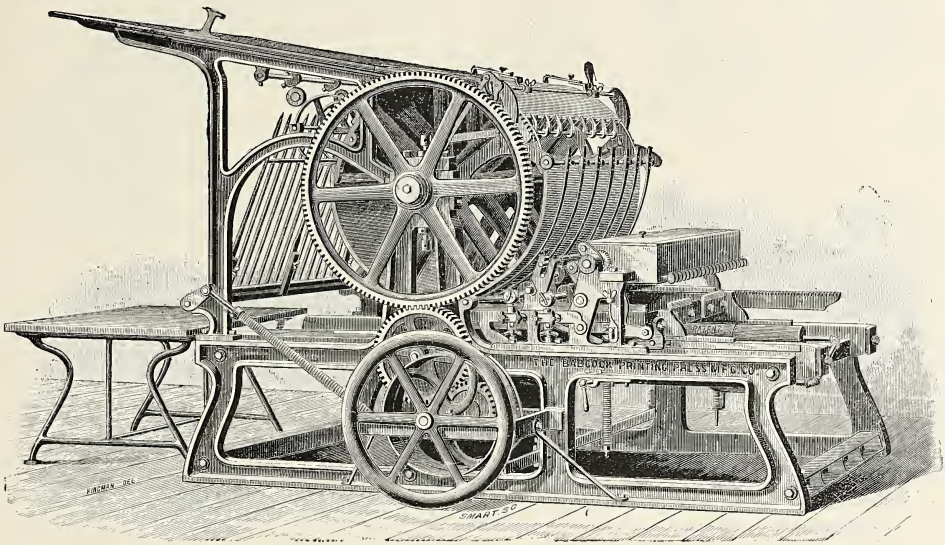
A committee of three was appointed to wait on "Long John" Wentworth and ask him to say a few words. J. Y. Scammon had said Wentworth "had come to Chicago as a tramp printer about 1837 or so," and as this was previous to 1860 Wentworth was qualified to be a member of the association. He was out riding, however, and the meeting adjourned without waiting for him.

A yearly meeting, probably in the form of a banquet or like entertainment, is to be held, the date of which is hereafter to be fixed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA.

According to the latest official information there are in Austria 1,623 newspapers and periodicals, of which 490 are political, 175 economical, 118 agricultural, 113 connected with trades or special occupations, 92 medical or scientific, 98 pedagogical, 55 geographical and historical, 208 representing literature and humor, 13 military, 129 advertising papers, 53 ecclesiastical, and 107 local. 727 of the whole number are published in the single province of Lower Austria. As to language, 1,054 are German, 225 Czech, 108 Polish, 95 Italian, 35 Slavonian, 32 in other Slav dialects, and 74 have portions in different languages. It is noteworthy that, as compared with the preceding year, the German papers have increased in number by 7 per cent, the Italian by 6.7, the Czech by 13.6, the Slavonian by 20.7, and the Polish by 5½. Hungary and the provinces dependent upon the Hungarian Crown are not taken into account in this summary, which is confined to the Austrian provinces only.—*Printer's Register, London.*

BABCOCK COUNTRY PRESS.



BEST COUNTRY PRESS IN THE MARKET.

THE above cut is from a photograph of the Babcock Country Press. We have them running in a number of offices, where they meet with marked favor in every case. Several *patented improvements* add greatly to the value of these presses. They have accurately cut gearing, are very strong, and capable of running at a high rate of speed easily and noiselessly, with perfect distribution and register, thus adapting them to all classes of work. *Every machine is made with great care and fully tested at the works before being boxed and shipped.* Will take on a six-column quarto form and run at a speed of 1,500 per hour without injury. Size and prices: 33 x 46, $1,100; 33 x 51, $1,250. Steam fixtures, $50 extra. The price includes accurately adjustable feed guides, hinged feed table, two sets roller stocks, roller moulds, wrenches, blanket and boxing and shipping at New London, Conn.

TESTIMONIALS.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 29, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN: The 32 x 46 Babcock Press I bought of you about four months ago, gives perfect satisfaction. It is substantially built and very convenient to handle. We print our six-column weekly on it, size of sheet 30 x 44, and matter 28½ x 42, at the rate of 1,000 per hour, and the daily (size 24 x 31) at the rate of 1,400 with perfect ease.

Yours,

Publisher *Toledo Express.* JOSEPH BENDER.

GRAND FORKS, DAK., August 1, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

DEAR SIRS: The Babcock Country and Standard Presses purchased from you last December have been in continual use during the past six months. I can and do certify that they have given me complete and entire satisfaction. They are everything that is claimed for them.

Yours respectfully,

Proprietor of the *Grand Forks Morning Plaindealer.* W. J. MURPHY.

SPARTA, WIS., July 25, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

SIRS: I have been using a Babcock Air-Spring Country Press for the past year—not only printing the newspaper but doing the work for a paper mill. The press is easy to handle; runs very quietly and without any jarring; the ink distribution is perfect; in fact too much cannot be said for the Babcock, for it never disappointed me and never failed to do good work.

Yours, B. W. PERRY.

STURGIS, MICH., July 31, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN: I am more than pleased with the "Country Babcock" bought of you last September. It has promptly responded to every demand made of it, and I have yet to find the first fault with it. The impression is even and unyielding; the ink distribution perfect, and the press is exceedingly "easy to make ready." I deem it the most profitable and economical press in the market.

Yours truly,

J. S. FLANDERS.

AURORA, ILL., July 25, 1885.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

The Babcock Press bought of you eighteen months since, has run daily on book and job work, "as steady as a clock." We are pleased with it in every particular.

KNICKERBOCKER & HODDER.

BETHANY, MO., December 20, 1884.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN: After eighteen months use of a Babcock Country Press, I can say I am more than satisfied with it in every respect. I believe it to be the best press made for the money, or sold as a "Country" Press.

Yours respectfully,

F. H. RAMER.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WEST. AGTS.,
115-117 FIFTH AVE. - CHICAGO.

BABCOCK PRESS MFG. CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
NEW LONDON, - CONNECTICUT.

For Sale by the Gt. Western Type Foundry, Kansas City; Minnesota Type Foundry Co., St. Paul; St. Louis Printers' Supply Co., St. Louis.

SUBSCRIBERS READ THIS!

We have made arrangements that enable us to supply the EMERSON BINDER, in suitable size, with gold embossed title, to all of our subscribers, postage free, 75 cents each. They are excellently adapted for preserving back files, and no subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER should be without one.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
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ESTABLISHED 1858.
J. K. WRIGHT & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Lithographic and Letter Press
INKS.
WE HAVE TO ACKNOWLEDGE NO SUPERIOR
CHICAGO BRANCH:
27 Washington Street,
J. S. MASTERMAN,
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W. B. CONKEY,
PAMPHLETS my Specialty.
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SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
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O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOKBINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
Nos. 180 & 182 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GAYTON A. DOUGLASS & CO.
MERCHANTS IN
Supplies for Amateur Photography
—AND—
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue,
Send for Catalogues. CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
The Queen City Printing Ink Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.
Oldest and Largest House in the West.
Send for Price List and Specimen Book.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
AULT & WIBORG,
Printing and Lithographic Inks,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
BRANCH—152 & 154 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.
Not the "Oldest," but LARGER than all other Ink Houses in the West COMBINED.
We make the BEST Goods.

Chicago Brass Rule Works,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS PRINTING MATERIAL,
Leads, Slugs, Quads, etc.
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
J. P. TRENTER, Prop.

GOLDING & CO.
177 to 199
FORT HILL SQUARE,
BOSTON, MASS.
Eastern Agents
FOR THE
Inland Printer.

J. P. ELLACOTT,
(Successor to ELLACOTT & LYMAN)
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Brass Rule, Borders, Leads and Slugs,
As a Specialty, by Improved Machinery.
192 & 194 Madison Street, cor. Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO.

GOLDING'S IMPROVED TABLET PRESS.

FOR PRINTERS, STATIONERS AND BINDERS.

THE ONLY PRACTICABLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

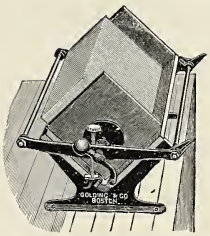


FIG. 1. PRESSING.

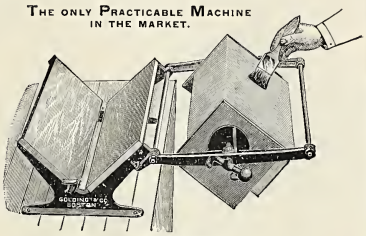


FIG. 2. GLUING.

THIS machine is substantially made of iron, with wooden bottom boards placed at a right angle, which receive the paper corner-wise, after which it is clamped, and the two bottom edges brought to the top by means of a hinged frame, as in fig. 2. It will block paper 2 x 2 inches to its full capacity. The sizes given underneath represent only such on which an exact central pressure is obtainable, but, as a central pressure is not absolutely necessary, the capacity of the machine is really much greater.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1, will hold 2,000 sheets, any size up to 6 x 12 inches, . . . $ 9.00
No. 2, " " 5,000 " " " " 8 x 16 " . . . 15.00

LIQUID CEMENT AND ELASTIC COMPO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TABLET MAKERS.

LIQUID CEMENT is easily applied cold, dries in few minutes, and leaves a bright, glossy, hard finish. Red, Blue and Green, 70 cents per pint; $1.20 per quart; $4.00 per gallon. Colorless, 60 cents per pint; $1.00 per quart; $3.50 per gallon.

ELASTIC COMPO is applied hot after melting. It dries quickly, leaves a nice finish, and makes a *flexible* tablet. Red, Blue and Green, 40 cents per pound; Colorless, 35 cents per pound.

GOLDING & CO., Boston, Mass.,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

LIPMAN'S "INDISPENSABLE"



Is the Newest and BEST

EYELET MACHINE.

The "Improved and the Tri-Patent"

LIPMAN'S UNIT PUNCH
(NEW)

Hover's Manuscript Paper saves your Eyesight and leaves a *Blacker Manuscript.* Note, Sermon and Legal Papers.

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GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

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IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
(Established 1844),
PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION
IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING-INK,
all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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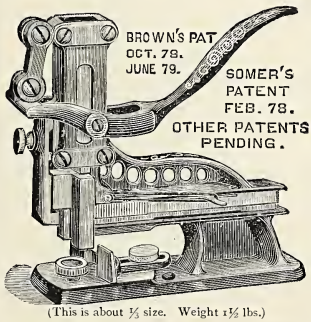
ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.



(This is about ⅓ size. Weight 1½ lbs.)

THIS cut represents a new machine for binding papers of any kind, and light pamphlets with *Wire Staples*, and is capable of holding 100 staples at a charge and automatically feeding the same so they may be inserted one by one and automatically clinched flat on the underside of the papers.

No more Feeding Staples in Singly.

One hundred staples can be put into the machine at a time, and to facilitate the filling of the machine the staples are put up ready mounted on wooden rods and can be instantly inserted.

Its Capacity is Marvelous!

It will bind any thickness from one sheet to documents, papers or pamphlets of forty or fifty sheets, and *do its work perfectly.*

The machine is very thoroughly built, all the important parts being steel hardened, and iron case hardened; all parts are interchangeable. Each machine is charged with staples and thoroughly tested before being packed. It is a handsome machine, being Japanned in black and decorated in gold.

Price of Machine, - - - $3.00.
Staples, in boxes of 500, per box, 25 Cts.

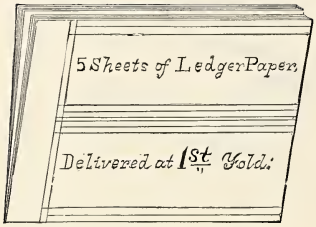
Sizes of Staples, three-sixteenths, one-fourth and five-sixteenths inch.

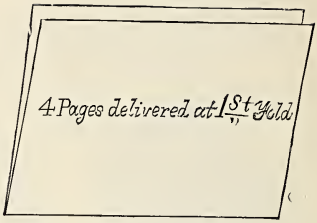
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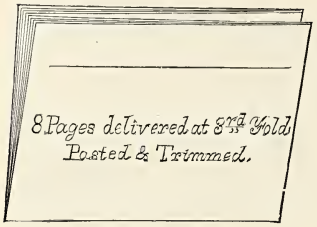
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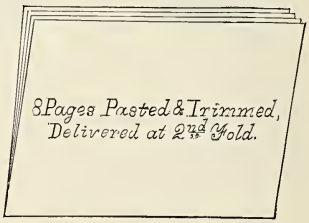
Furnished by prominent Supply Houses and Stationers generally.



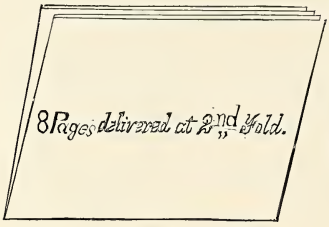


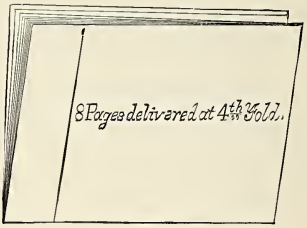
BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

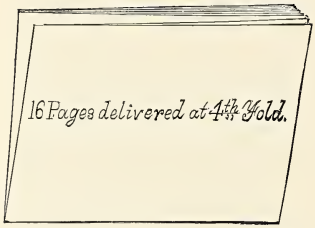




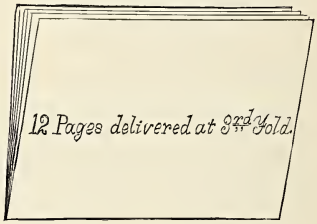


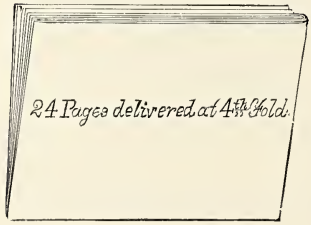


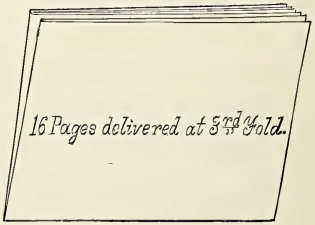




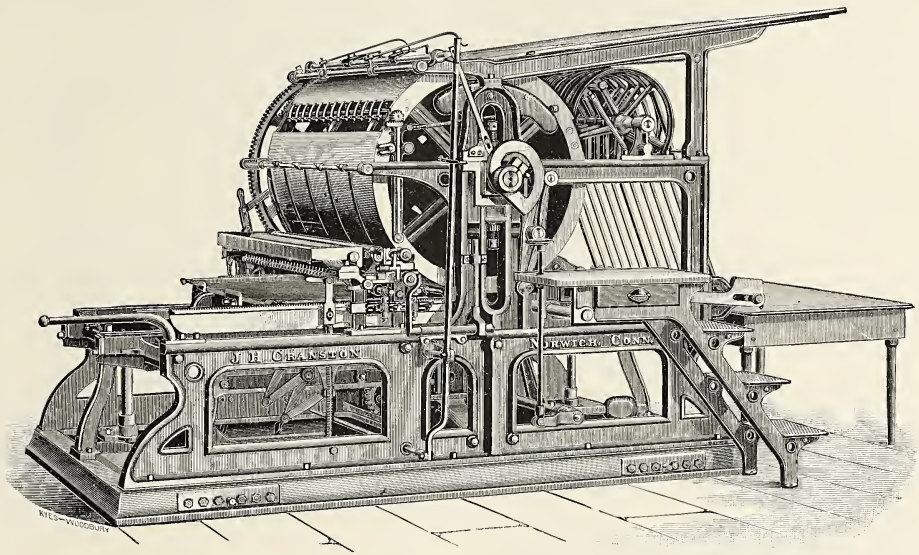
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"BROWN" MONARCH COMBINATION FOLDER.







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Patent Improved

Steam Power

Printing Presses.

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LABOR SAVING DEVICES.

FULL INFORMATION, DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, ETC., FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

J. H. CRANSTON,

Office and Manufactory, - - - NORWICH, CONN.

Please address all Business letters to the firm

21, 23 & 25 WARREN ST. AND 17 MURRAY ST. P.O. BOX 3538

Office of

Mayer, Merkel & Ottmann,

Lithographic Steam Printers.

New York, Dec. 12, 1885

Messrs Fuchs & Lang

Gents

We have used your Metal Leaf Bronze for the last few months & are very much pleased with it.

Yours truly

Mayer, Merkel & Ottmann

HINDS·KETCHAM & Co.

LABELS SHOW CARDS ETC

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 93 North 3rd St. WORKS North 3rd & 2nd Sts. Brooklyn E.D.N.Y.

BRANCH OFFICES

34 Sixth St. Pittsburgh. 36 Wabash St. Chicago. 9 Post Office Ave Baltimore. 75 Equitable Building Boston. Astoria, Oregon. New York Office Room 56 Stewart Building.

BROOKLYN E.D.N.Y. Dec 4 1885

Messrs Fuchs & Lang

Gentlemen:

We have made a thorough test of your "Metal Leaf Bronze" and find it to possess all the good qualities you claim for it; it is smooth and brilliant and has covering properties unsurpassed by any other bronze we have ever used. It works well in the bronzing machine and does not soil the sheet.

Respy yours.

Hinds & Ketcham

L. PRANG & CO.

FINE ART PUBLISHERS.

Publishing House: 286 Roxbury St. Boston.

Agencies in U. S. New York, 55 Reade St. Philadelphia, 1102 Walnut St. Chicago, 117 Monroe St. San Francisco, 520 Commercial St.

Foreign Agencies Arthur Asherman, 131 Regent St. London. Johann Baptist Collenegger, 20 Wieden Vienna. Robert Dellard & Co. 19 & 21 Little Collins St. E. Melbourne, 225 Clarence St. Sydney.

286 Roxbury Street Boston Oct. 30 1885

Messrs Fuchs & Lang

29 Warren St

New York City

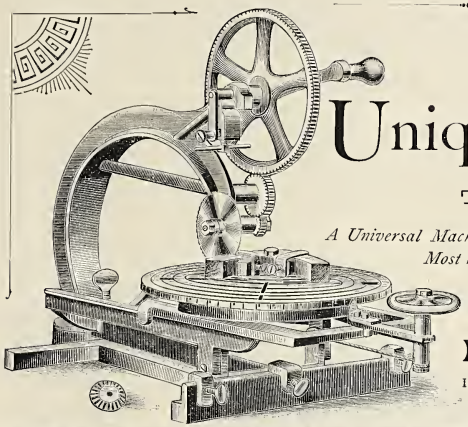
Gentlemen

You use Metal Leaf Bronze of which you furnished some to us lately at $1.50 per pound, gives great satisfaction. It possesses qualities reached by no other bronze powders we use by us so far

Yours truly

L. Prang & Co.

A REVOLUTION IN RULE WORK



THE

Unique Rule Worker.

THE FINAL STEP!

A Universal Machine—At once the Swiftest, Most Flexible, Most Precise and Most Simple; virtually, three distinct Machines in one.

IT will cut from the strip, rules for forms of three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, or a greater number of sides, of equal or unequal length, cutting and mitering at once, and delivering the rule finished at both ends.

It will do the same for diamonds and stars of three, four, five, six, eight, or a greater number of points—large or small—the mitres at both ends being automatically kept in relationship to each other without regard to the varying acuteness of the points. Right and left mitres are made with the same setting of the gauge.

For tabular work, diagrams, etc., rules can be slotted on top and bottom at any angle (and several at a time) so as to cross and interlock, and stars and other fancy shapes can be keyed together—and thus be handled and preserved as single pieces, and taken apart or put together again at any time.

CURVED RULES can be mitred, slotted, or cut in segments of circles, with the same facility and precision as straight rules.

Wood, Rule, Rigiet, Furniture, Electrotype and Stereotype Plates, Tint Plates, etc., can be cut and trimmed on this machine,

All the above work can be done with the saw and gauges furnished with each machine—no special cutters being required.

By substituting for the saw a **shaped rotary cutter** (shown at the side of the machine), with its appropriate gauge, **two mitres** are made at once to any required depth, on the best and swiftest system known to machanics, in either brass or wood rule.

A Curving Apparatus forms part of the machine, so placed that it is always ready for use without interfering in any way with the use of the cutter.

It is designed for those who believe that "the best workmen have the best tools," and will more than save its costs in a single year.

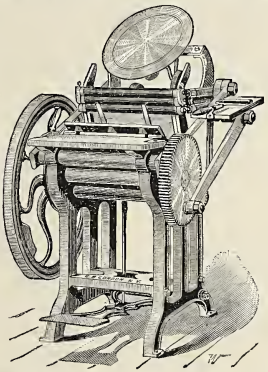
Price, complete with rectangular cutter and saw, $50.00. Without cutter and gauge, $45.00. Saws are 6 to pica thick. Extra saws $1.25 each.

Send stamp for circular.

R. ATWATER & CO., Meriden, Conn.

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New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12,

(INSIDE THE CHASE).

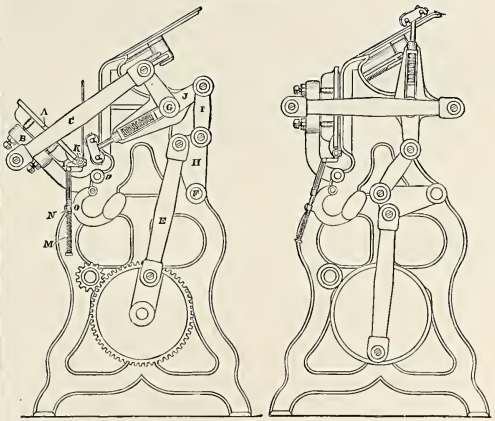
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GORDON PRESS WORKS

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The "Prouty" Job Press

(IMPROVED)



PRINTERS in want of a Job Press are invited to address us for full information concerning our latest improved Presses. Every printer using them, or who have seen their operation, are unanimous in the opinion that they are the most perfect Job Press yet produced. Their simplicity of construction, and entire freedom from powerful springs and grinding cams (resorted to by most of the job press manufacturers to overcome incorrect mechanical principles), warrant us in claiming them to be the most durable and least expensive to keep in repair of any job press in the market. Address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.,

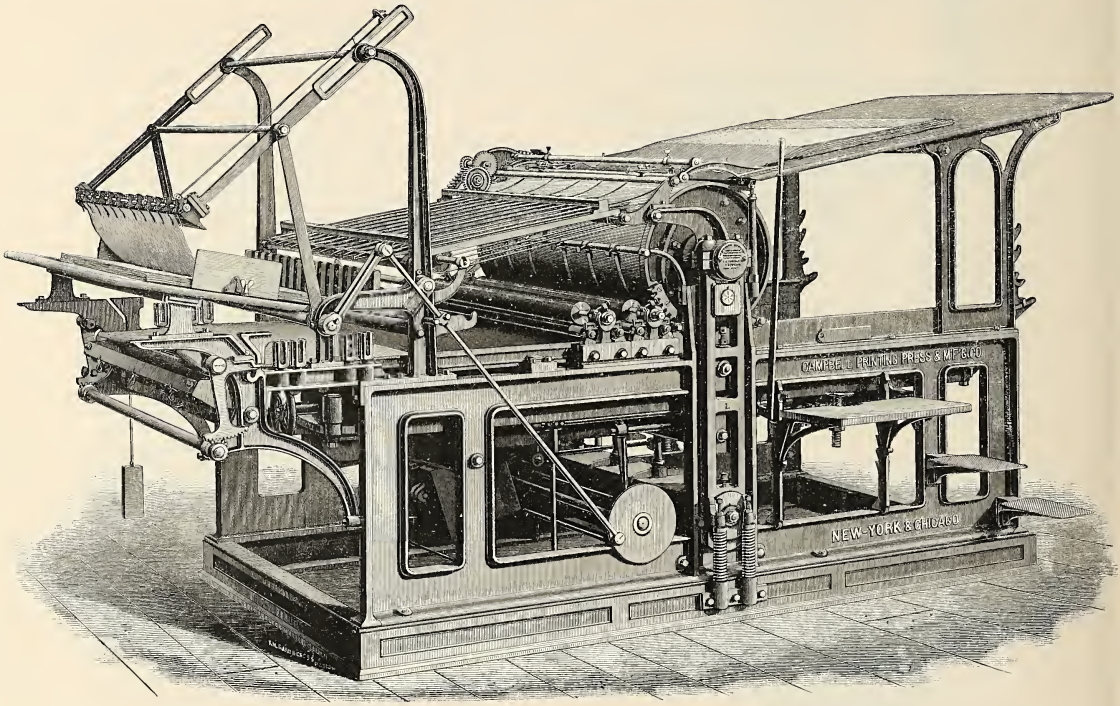
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"PARALLEL MOTION DELIVERY"

ONLY RECENTLY INVENTED AND NOW APPLIED TO

CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESSES



FOUR-ROLLER JOB AND BOOK TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS WITH P. M. D.

THE above new delivery is *not an experiment*, but a most perfect device which has won for itself the most enthusiastic praises from everyone of the many printers who are now using it.

A press with our "P. M. D." will print at the *highest speed* the most *difficult jobs*, and deliver every sheet PRINTED SIDE UP, accurately piled and in a position where the pressman can inspect them as he stands upon the floor, or regulates the flow of ink. *Every sheet is delivered without having anything whatever come in contact with its printed surface.*

For prices and terms, and full information describing the *perfect distribution and register* of our printing presses and their many other excellent features, apply to

THE CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO.

No. 306 Dearborn Street,

NEW YORK OFFICE—160 WILLIAM ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

VII.—DURING THE WAR.

THE course pursued by the *Times* during the war, was one of such bitter hostility to the government and open opposition to the prosecution of the war, that the paper came to be recognized as the most ultra "copperhead" publication in the country, and finally resulted in a determination on the part of the government to resort to such measures as would put a stop to any further trouble in that direction. In accordance with this determination, Gen. Burnside, who had some time previously been placed in command of the military division embracing Chicago, issued an order on the third of June, 1863, suppressing the paper, and placing a detachment of military in charge of the establishment. This action gave rise to a period of the most intense excitement that has ever prevailed in Chicago, and came as near precipitating a reign of revolution and anarchy as anything that has occurred in our city since the famous "lager beer war." Public opinion appeared to be about equally divided in regard to the wisdom of issuing the order; the friends of the paper maintaining that the measure was an uncalled for and unwarranted attack on the liberty of the press and the rights of free speech, and the act denounced as a step toward the usurpation of the people's prerogatives which should not be tolerated for a moment. Public meetings were held on both sides of the question, where the most extravagant threats were indulged in, and where much was said to fan the flame of public excitement. Camp Douglas, situated at Cottage Grove, on the south of the city, then contained a large number of rebel prisoners (I believe about 30,000), whom it was proposed by some to liberate and let them take possession of the city. The administration, however, followed the advice of the conservative men of the Republican party, and rescinded the order after it had been in existence just two days, though, as a matter of fact, the paper never missed an issue—the type being set up under the plea that it was bookwork the men were working at, and the presswork being done outside. Judge Trumbull, then one of the leading lights of the Republican party, was largely instrumental in shaping the final course of the government in this matter. It may be stated here as rather a curious coincidence that one of the founders of the *Times*, Col. Daniel Cameron, was at this time in command of Camp Douglas, and it was directly through him that the order was issued for the suppression of the paper.

During the excitement attendant upon this matter, the friends of law and order had not been idle in preparing for any emergency that might occur. Among the other measures adopted was the formation of a number of militia companies, composed of young men who had been prevented by one reason or another from taking a more active part in the war. I found myself enrolled as a member of one of these companies, in which I found quite a number of printers, among whom I remember P. L. Hanscom, John Buckie, George H. Bryant and Fred Goss, now foreman of Jones' pressroom. The various companies were quickly formed into a regiment, of which J. M. W. Jones was elected Lieut.-Colonel; and a very imposing figure did this doughty warrior present as his prancing steed ambled up and down in front of the regiment on parade days. But the excitement died away shortly, and no doubt the history of the war lost some of its brightest pages when our regiment was denied an opportunity of being led against the enemy.

As the war progressed all the necessities as well as the luxuries of life advanced rapidly in value, and before long reached such a figure as to be out of all proportion to the wages paid. This rendered frequent advances in the scale of prices necessary, though it is a fact that the war had been nearly two years in operation before the union made any advance. The raise in the scale then made was only about 16½ per cent, while every marketable product had advanced in value from 50 to 75 per cent over former prices.

It was at this time that Mr. Joseph Medill, in the goodness of his heart, consented to deliver a lecture before the printers of the city at one of the union meetings. I fail to recollect the subject of the lecture, but I believe A. H. Brown was chairman of the meeting, at which the printers of the city were fully represented. But as luck would have it, the scale was raised from 40 to 50 cents a thousand in a very short time after the lecture, which coincidence called forth a little pleasantry from Mr. Alf. Cowles, the business manager of the *Tribune*, to the effect that "If Mr. Medill would deliver another of his d——d lectures to the printers, I have no doubt but that the price of composition would take a shoot up to 70 cents a thousand." It is needless to add that we have had no more lectures from that source. Nevertheless, there is no man connected with the printing business in this city who occupies a warmer place in the hearts of the old-time printers than does "Joe" Medill. There have been occasions, to my own knowledge, when he has acted the part of friend to us, in the fullest sense of the word, and when to do so was to antagonize, to some extent, his own interests.

It was during this period that the character of the work done in the job-printing line began to make such rapid improvement as to eventually place this city in the front rank as one of the few places in the country where really first-class work could be expected. The higher the scale of wages adopted here, the surer we were of obtaining some of the best printers in the country, who came here in large numbers, and who, by their example, laid the foundation and made it possible for Chicago to become one of the principal centers of artistic printing in America.

Of the printers who were then prominently connected with the business many are still with us, while others have wandered off to seek their fortunes in other climes. As many of them are well known to the printers of the present time, I will append a brief list of those whom I have not had occasion to refer to before: A. Allison, Henry Bates, Joseph Bichl, John Blake, Henry R. Boss, Dennis Buckley, A. M. Carver, D. A. Cashman, Dennis Considine, T. Z. Cowles, J. M. Culver, G. F. Fergus, A. S. Dimond, C. S. Dunkley, A. S. Fyffe, Francis Gindele, P. Gleason, Judson Graves, J. E. Howes, J. Frank Hudson, E. J. Lafferty, W. H. Loomis, M. J. Madden, M. B. Mills, James Moffett, Wm. A. Morley, Thos. McNabb, John McEvoy, S. McNamara, A. J. Newell, C. H. Philbrick, S. E. Pinta, O. M. Pugh, Sam'l Rastall, Harry Streat, T. E. Sullivan, Sam Williams and Michael Zimmer. Of the above Blake, Buckley, Campbell, Carver, Dimond, Moffett and Zimmer are dead, and Cowles, Fergus, Gindele, M. B. Mills and Newell are in business. Joseph Bichl was at that time running the job presses in the *Journal* jobrooms. He is now at the *Herald*, where he has the satisfaction of turning out one of the best printed newspapers in the whole country. Dennis Considine was a member of the last Illinois State Legislature, and T. Z. Cowles is editor of a sporting paper in this city. Mr. Culver is in Denver, Colorado; P. Gleason is superintendent of Poole Bros.' printing establishment, and Graves and Hudson left this city many years ago, the former to start a newspaper in the West, and the latter to engage in business in Springfield, Illinois. It was during this period that Wm. Mill began an apprenticeship at S. P. Rounds', who was then on State street, on the corner of the alleyway between Lake and Randolph streets, the Laflin & Butler Paper Company occupying the opposite corner. Thomas McNabb, who had been foreman of the *Tribune* newsroom before he left here, is now in business in Kansas City.

Mr. McNamara is still with us, and is the author of the very entertaining and exhaustive series of articles on the printing-press, now being published in THE INLAND PRINTER. He has been the superintendent of the press department of Knight & Leonard's for a great number of years, from which office some of the best pressmen in the city have graduated.

On the return of Mr. Charles L. Wilson from Europe, which took place at the close of his term as secretary of legation to London, he determined to signalize the event of his again assuming personal control of the *Journal* by giving a banquet to the numerous employés of that establishment. Although of very taciturn disposition, habitually having as little to say as any man who ever entered an editorial room, still Mr. Wilson was a very kind-hearted and considerate employer,

and one that we cannot remember but with kindness. The supper came off at the Tremont House, and the occasion was a red letter-day in the experience of everybody connected with the *Journal*. Mr. Wilson officiated as chairman of the evening, and after a very excellent supper was partaken of, and while the "walnuts and wine" were being sampled, speeches, songs and recitations were indulged in until the "wee sma' hours." One of the most enjoyable features of the evening's entertainment was a recitation of "Tam O'Shanter," which was rendered in excellent style by old George Anderson, then one of the representative Scotchmen of the city. Among the guests of the evening was a well-known compositor, whose name I will not divulge, but who was generally regarded, and with very good reason, as being at all times a model of propriety and good behavior. He was very abstemious in his habits, rarely indulging in anything of an intoxicating nature. But on this occasion, desiring probably to enter fully into the spirit of the festivities, and perhaps being deceived like a certain biblical character as to the strength of the compound, he partook of a little more wine than he could decently manage. Noticing a slight disturbance in his vicinity I approached to learn the cause, when I found our friend vigorously expostulating with a couple of the guests who had had the temerity to enter an objection to his singing that favorite but lugubrious refrain, "When this Cruel War is Over."

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONAL.

We had the pleasure of receiving a call a few days since from Mr A. Reiner, foreman of the *Herald* press office, Omaha.

Mr. H. E. Mack, formerly manager of the St. Louis Paper Company, has formed a business connection with the Fox River Flour and Paper Company.

Mr. Ellis Pattee, an old-time and well known printer of Des Moines, Iowa, recently paid The Inland Printer a pleasant visit. He reports business satisfactory.

A. Kanouse, formerly with the J. W. Butler Paper Company, Chicago, has formed a co-partnership under the style of Kanouse & Merrill, and the firm will open a paper house at Wichita, Kansas.

W. H. Wagoner, of Freeport, Illinois, publisher of the *Deutscher Anzeiger*, and proprietor of the largest joboffice in the northern part of the state, dropped in a few days ago to wish The Inland Printer success.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

The Excelsior Printing Shop, Omaha, Nebraska, sends a very creditable assortment of fine printing. By-the-by, Omaha is making a good record for herself.

David R. Forbes, commercial printer, Londonderry, Pennsylvania, sends an assortment of business cards of different character, all of which have merit, are well balanced, attractive and possess that essential to good work—good presswork.

Smith & Kellogg, Holyoke, Massachusetts, whose specimens of printing we have heretofore had occasion to commend, come again to the front with a business card of four sheets, which is really a gem, worked in lake, purple, black and gold, printed on light cream-colored board. It is symmetrical, attractive and displays taste of the highest order, besides which, the presswork is all that could be desired.

We have received from E. M. Bates, of Beverly, Massachusetts, through his efficient representative, Mr. Geo. A. Moore, with whose productions as a typographic artist the readers of The Inland Printer are familiar, some advance sheets of specimens of printing in colors, shortly to be issued in catalogue form. We wish *our* boys, among whom we propose to distribute his productions, to take a lesson therefrom.

Joseph Eichbaum & Co., printers, stationers and account book makers, 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, send a large and handsome collection of first-class specimens, including an advertising specimen book, descriptive of the various departments of their establishment. It is worked on extra finished paper, and is gotten up in the highest style of the art. The designs, presswork and composition correspond, and a look at its pages furnishes an almost sufficient incentive to give an order to such a house, whether it is needed or not.

Among the specimens of printing submitted for our inspection during the past month, is an octavo book of 240 pages, entitled "Three Systems of Life Insurance," printed on Crane's No. 21 bond paper, by Mr. Chas. J. Johnson, 102 Madison street, of this city, which deserves more than a passing notice. As we associate this stock with checks, drafts, mortgages, etc., experience teaches us the difficulty to be encountered in printing solid 16-page forms of bookwork on the same harsh fiber, and the amount of ink required to fully cover the type, together with the liability of off-set. That these drawbacks have been surmounted is evident; a careful perusal of the work showing that every letter has been brought out clear and distinct, while whole pages of antique, a letter liberally interspersed throughout the work, fairly glisten in intensity of color without the shadow of offset.

For the benefit of those interested, it may not be out of place to explain the process by which this has been accomplished. The work was printed from electro plates, in 16-page forms, size of sheet 21 by 33, imposed sheetwise, i. e., the first and third 8 pages of each 32 was laid throughout the work, which afforded ample time to dry, after which the second and fourth 8 pages were laid to back. To facilitate folding by machine, it was made up to turn crosswise, or opposite edge to nippers, points being placed in head margins first time through and withdrawn on iteration, thus when split each half sheet formed a separate 16. To compensate for shrinkage in stock, the feed-board points were set to point holes made on first impression, and thus register was secured. As each sheet cost four and a half cents, rough stock trimmed to size was used for proofs and try-sheets, and thus but two sheets of stock were spoiled on the whole edition. We congratulate Mr. Johnson on his success in producing a work of which he may well feel proud.

Several specimens have been received too late for mention in present issue, reference to which will be made in our next.

CHICAGO NOTES.

P. L. Hanscom & Co. will shortly remove from 108 to 170 Madison street.

The Union Typefoundry, located at 54 and 56 Franklin street, will probably remove shortly to Dearborn street.

The title of the Chicago *Lithographer and Printer* has been changed to that of the *American Lithographer and Printer*.

The *Butcher's National Journal* Publishing Company has recently been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of $100,000.

An important order for type from Milan, Italy, was recently received and executed by Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of this city.

The Chicago branch of L. Prang & Co., Boston, was closed April 1, it being the desire of the firm to concentrate its business as much as possible.

H. M. Harper, of Geo. H. Taylor & Co., has rented the upper floors of their new building to H. H. Hoffman & Co., and to the Blakely Printing Company.

H. Hart & Co., 162 Clark street, report the sale of $82,000 worth of printing-press machinery for the month of March. This looks like a revival of business.

There is to be a weekly paper printed in this city in the French language. It will be called *L'avenir National*, and its publishers are Messrs. Cyr & Guertin.

We direct the readers of The Inland Printer to the recommendatory notices of Messrs. Fuchs & Lang's metal leaf bronze, published in the present issue. They speak for themselves.

R. Hoe & Co. have contracted with the *Mail* Company of this city to furnish a second Presto Perfecting Press, capable of printing 24,000 copies per hour, the same to be ready by the 19th of April.

As we believe in giving credit to whom credit is due, it is a simple act of justice to state that the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, furnished the entire outfit, machinery, tools, etc., used in

the bindery of the state printing-office in California. And it also pleases us to add that superintendent and workmen alike are perfectly satisfied with the results obtained therefrom.

THE Chicago News Company, of Chicago, Illinois, capital stock $100,000, has been incorporated by Willis Smith, Lewis R. Morris and Geo. Wallace, for the purpose of publishing a newspaper to be called the *Sunday News*.

DANIEL LATHROP, I. R. Winchell and Jas. E. Lathrop have incorporated the Inter-State Publishing Company in this city, with a capital stock of $50,000. The establishment of a western branch of this house means more than appears on the surface.

A. ZEESE & Co., 119 Monroe street, have just issued a specimen sheet of newspaper headings, old style, extended and condensed, ranging from eight to four line pica, from which their patrons must be hard to please if they cannot make a selection. Samples will be sent on application.

FROM THE OCEAN DEPTHS.—Among the papers received at our office on Tuesday, March 23, were several English exchanges which possessed a peculiar value, and smelled strongly of the briny deep. They had made their voyage on the ill-fated Oregon, and were, doubtless, among the mails picked up on the ocean several days after the catastrophe.

THE annual meeting of Chicago Paper Company was held last month, and the following officers reëlected: H. E. Mead, president; C. D. Mead, vice-president; A. F. Hodge, secretary; W. C. Gillett, treasurer. Mr. Geo. D. Forrest, who has been identified with this company since its incorporation, has become a stockholder, and was elected a director. Mr. Forrest's friends, and they are many, will be pleased to learn that his valuable services are thus appreciated.

WE regret to announce the death of Alfred D. Lynn, an honored member of the Chicago Typographical Union, at St. Luke's Hospital, on March 31, aged 44 years. Mr. L. had been an invalid for years, though his last and fatal illness only confined him to his bed for ten days. He was buried April 1 in Rosehill cemetery, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. The deceased was a credit to his craft, a thoroughly qualified workman, a steadfast friend and an honorable man. Peace to his ashes.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.—On the 26th of March, the E. P. Donnell Company of this city received the following telegram:

E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Co.: FARGO, Dak., March 26, 1886.

Argus burned completely last night. Nugent and Brown will be at the Briggs House on Sunday morning to order bindery outfit. Help them out.

A. N. EDWARDS.

In reply thereto, the following answer was immediately telegraphed: "Can ship complete binders' outfit in twenty-four hours. Send Nugent and Brown here and we will take care of them."

TAGGART'S (Philadelphia) *Sunday Times* of March 28, contains the following: "Thomas C. Levy, of Chicago, who has been taking part in the typesetting match at the Ninth and Arch Museum, has fallen a victim to the charms of a beautiful Hindoo princess who was also engaged at the museum. What more fitting than that a 'print' should fall in love with a princess? We wish Mr. Levy much joy." Well, when we come to think of it, Thomas and the Hindoo (?) princess *would* make a handsome couple, and we feel satisfied they could readily secure a profitable engagement in this city.

WE regret to announce that W. S. Guerin, the popular foreman of the book-binding department of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, printers and stationers, 194 Dearborn street, was found dead in the basement of a building at the corner of Thirteenth place and Throop street, early on Thursday morning, March 25. According to all accounts he was a man of exemplary habits, and it is believed he met his death by accidentally falling over the low railing between the basement and the sidewalk, breaking his neck in the fall. He resided at 104 Thirteenth street. His wife, who has the sympathy of all who had the pleasure of her husband's acquaintance, is prostrated with the calamity, and gave confirmatory evidence as to her husband's temperate habits. The funeral was held on Sunday, April 4, from the Jesuit church on Twelfth street.

FROM FORTUNE TELLER TO BARONESS.—Many years ago there came at regular intervals to a printing-office in this city a decrepit old man, generally accompanied by a rollicking, rosy-faced girl, and sometimes by a staider beauty, for the purpose of ordering 5,000 dodgers announcing the supernatural accomplishments of "The Child Wonder," Miss *Tennessee* Claflin, as her name was then spelled by her parental ancestor. Little did we dream, however, when we handed the packages to the callers, that we were addressing the future Baronesses, Martin and Cook, yet such has proven to be the case. Both of these girls, after a somewhat eventful career, drifted to England, where they succeeded in marrying men of wealth and position—the elder of the two, the well known Mrs. Woodhull, linking her fortune to a banker named Martin, since knighted, and from a recent English exchange we learn that the husband of the youngest, Tennie C. Claflin, has just had a baronetcy conferred on him by Queen Victoria.

AT the annual election for officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, held on Thursday, March 26, the following were the list of candidates and the number of votes received by each: For president: Nelson Bowerman, 293; A. H. McLaughlin, 587; majority, 294. For vice-president: H. S. Streat, 618; Ira E. Whisler, 246; majority, 374. For board of trustees: James C. Hutchins (chairman), Samuel E. Pinta, A. McCutchion; no contest. For recording secretary: Joseph R. Jessup, 511; George J. Knott, 375; majority, 136. For secretary-treasurer: Thomas N. Francis, 335; Samuel J. Rastall, 552; majority, 217. For delegates to International Union: Standish Acres, 252; Joseph S. Barnhurst, 87; John O. Brixey, 196; Will. J. Creevy, 203; Arthur G. Davis, 268; Charles T. Gould, 103; Edward Langston, 281; James E. McCarthy, 124; W. H. Nicholson, 258; James O'Leary, 191; Samuel K. Parker, 113; L. C. Shepard, 138; E. G. Sprague, 191; C. G. Stivers, 377; Newton E. White, 165: Frank Willard, 291. For sergeant-at-arms: Wm. Hollister, 488; Joseph E. Vibbert, 368; majority, 120.

MEETING OF "OLD-TIME" PRINTERS.

On Sunday afternooon, March 21, a number of the old resident printers of Chicago assembled in the club rooms of the Sherman House for the purpose of forming a permanent social organization. Mr. J. S. Thompson was elected chairman, and A. C. Cameron secretary.

After a somewhat lengthened discussion and interchange of opinion, the following constitution, as presented by the secretary, was adopted:

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the "Old-Time Printers' Association" of the city of Chicago, and shall be composed of printers—employers and employés—who have been connected with such trade and occupation in this city for twenty-five years or longer.

SEC. 2. When any such person shall have resided for a portion of the time specified in Sec. 1 in some other locality, the Board of Directors shall have power to admit him to membership when furnished with conclusive proof that said person was connected with the business in this city previous to the year 1860.

SEC. 3. The objects of this organization shall be to promote a feeling of sociability and good-fellowship among the old-time printers of this city, and to arrange for an annual meeting of such and their friends, of such a nature as shall hereafter be determined upon.

SEC. 4. The regular meetings of this organization shall be held quarterly, on the last Saturday evenings, in January, April, July and October of each year. Special meetings may be called by a majority of the Board of Directors whenever, in their judgment, it may be deemed necessary.

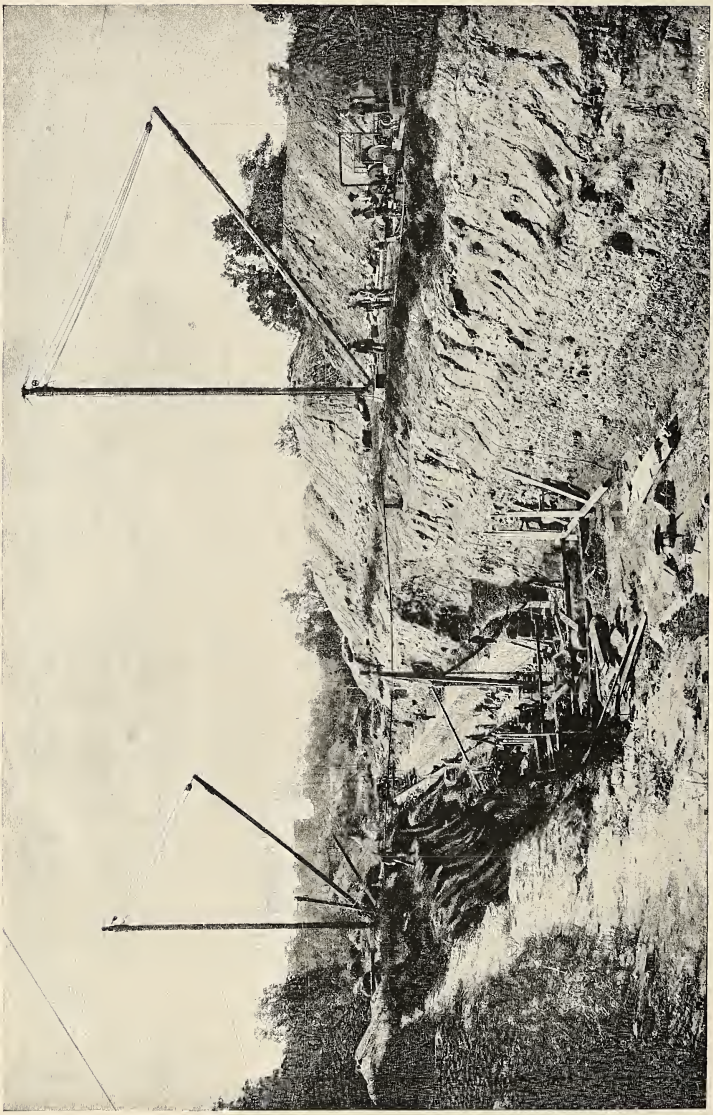
SEC. 5. The government of this organization shall be vested in a board of directors, consisting of ten members, who shall hold office for the term of two years, five to be elected annually after the first election, which annual meeting shall be held at the April meeting of the organization.

SEC. 6. Immediately following the annual meeting of the organization the board of directors shall meet and proceed to the election of a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, such officers to be regarded and obeyed as the duly qualified officers of this organization.

SEC. 7. Authority is hereby granted the board of directors to adopt such parliamentary and technical rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the proper government of the board and organization.

SEC. 8. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting, one-half of the members of said organization to constitute a quorum necessary to effect such change.

Messrs. Davis, Anderson, Carroll, Daley, Rastall Thompson and Cameron were appointed a committee to secure as large an attendance as possible at the next meeting of the organization, which will be held at the Sherman House club rooms, on Saturday evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected.



AN OPEN CUT OF THE NEW AQUEDUCT TO NEW YORK CITY.

OBITUARY.

C. C. CHILD, so widely known to the trade through his connection with the Acme paper-cutter, died at his residence, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, at 9:30 P.M. on Tuesday, March 16. While Mr. Child has not been in good health for a year past, he has been a daily visitor to his Federal street office, and attended personally to a great part of his office business. He was engaged at his business during Tuesday as usual and felt no worse than at other times. After reaching home he took his supper, and at nine o'clock went to bed. Half an hour later he was dead. Apoplexy or heart disease is supposed to be the cause of his sudden death.

We regret to announce that Mr. J. C. Parsons, the veteran paper maker of Holyoke, Mass., departed this life on Friday morning, March 12, aged seventy-two years. He had been prominently identified with the manufacturing, banking and railroad interests of that city for a long number of years, and was one of its most esteemed and prominent citizens. In 1853, in company with Col. Aaron Bagg and others, he organized the Parsons Paper Company—the first in Holyoke—and has since seen the output of the concern grow from two and one-half tons per day to twelve tons or more, and from a small beginning to an annual business of over $1,000,000. In 1872 he was elected president of the Third National Bank, of Springfield, which position he held till his death. He was also president of the Holyoke & Westfield railroad, in the affairs of which he took a deep interest, as well as a number of other important institutions. He left a fortune estimated from $250,000 to $750,000, which will be divided between his widow, two daughters and four grandchildren. His funeral took place at the Second Congregational Church, on Monday, March 15, and was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

MR. ANSON N. KELLOGG, the well known founder of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, died at Thomasville, Georgia, on March 23, aged fifty-four years. Although an invalid for a number of years, and unable to take an active part in the management of the business of the company, of which he was the honored head, his demise is none the less keenly felt by the large number of associates and employés who had learned to love and honor him for the many traits of character which endeared him, not only to them, but to all who had the honor of his acquaintance. Mr. Kellogg was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1832, and graduated with distinction at Columbia College, New York, in 1852. He was a son of Frederick Kellogg, and the youngest of six children. August 31, 1859, he was united in marriage to Annie E. Barnes, at Baraboo, Wisconsin. In 1861, while publishing the Baraboo *Republic*, he became short of help, and conceived the idea of the patent inside, and had copies printed by the Madison *Daily Journal* Company. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and began printing "patent insides" for country papers. He established and built up the Kellogg Newspaper Company, which now has offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Memphis and New York.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Detroit *Free Press* is now a union office.

THE Toronto *Mail* has become a union office.

THE Boston press-feeders have organized a union.

THE Boston *Post* is now said to be the best union office in that city.

A NEWSPAPER under the caption of the *Prison Press* is published by the convicts in the Waupun, Wisconsin, penitentiary.

THERE is a new paper in Alaska. It is entitled the *Glacier*, and is published by the Thlinket Training Academy at Wrangle.

THE office of the *Argus*, at St. Paul, Minnesota, was burned March 26. Loss estimated at $30,000; insurance $8,000.

THE *Post and Tribune* job printing company, Detroit, Michigan, has made an assignment to L. D. Harris. The concern had a capital of $30,000.

A LOVING couple were married recently in the composing-room of a newspaper at Rockbridge, Vermont. This incident will start a flood of talk from the funny men about "imposing ceremony," "galley" slaves for life, "chasing" a bride, "cradles," a "form" that was well "made up," connubial taffy on a "stick," and lots of other rubbish.—*Exchange.*

A BILL for the establishment of a state printing office has recently been introduced in the New York legislature. The prospects for its passage are said to be of a very encouraging character.

A NEW democratic daily and weekly newspaper, with a capital of $30,000 is talked of at Portland, Oregon. There seems to be a newspaper-establishing epidemic on the Pacific coast at present.

REPRESENTATIVES of the various typefoundries have recently been before the senate committee on patents, expressing their views in regard to the bill for protection against the "pirating" of designs.

THE Buffalo *Truth* says: The impression is abroad that General Rogers, of this city, is to be public printer. Mr. Rogers himself, while a candidate for the place, hardly expects it will come his way.

THE editor of the Dunseith (Dakota), *Herald* took a bridal tour of one hundred miles in a sleigh recently, during the most severe weather of the winter, and claims to have enjoyed it, as he never felt the cold.

THE senior editor of the Port Austin (Michigan) *News* was employed as a compositor in the office of Gen. Simon Cameron (now in his eighty-eighth year) at Harrisburg, fifty-eight years ago. Beat this who can.

TEXAS is a curious state. It is so cosmopolitan that the governors' messages are printed in four different languages. About 30,000 are printed in English, 10,000 in German, and 5,000 each in Spanish and Bohemian.

THE *Modern Crematist* is the name of a new monthly, devoted to funeral reform and the cremation method of disposing of the dead. It is published in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by Dr. M. L. Davis and W. U. Hensel.

A NUMBER of compositors in the Lincoln (Nebraska) *News* office were made seriously ill, recently, by drinking a strong decoction of tobacco, some rascal having dropped a huge plug of tobacco in the chapel coffee-pot.

NORTH Dakota has more than one hundred flourishing newspapers, many of which are dailies. Ten years ago this region was described in the government reports as "the uninhabitable alkali desert of the Northwest."

AMRITA LAL ROY, a high-caste Brahmin, a typo who for the past year has been a compositor on the *Truth Seeker*, New York, left for his home in India, on Saturday, March 13. He was given a right royal send-off by his brother typos.

THE Typographical Union of Denver, Colorado, has addressed a protest to the governor against the system of doing printing in the penitentiary, and teaching convicts the art of printing. The *Reporter* at Cañon City is set up by convicts.

ALEXANDER DUQUID, who represented the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in the recent typesetting contest in Philadelphia, is certainly a model printer, as we are credibly informed he neither drinks, chews, nor smokes, and is strictly opposed to performing any labor on Sunday.

THE senate committee on labor has decided to report favorably the bill to restore the old wages in the government printing-office. This bill gives $4 a day to the per diem employés, 60 cents per thousand to the piece hands, and raises the wages of minor employés 20 per cent.

THE daily *Herald* of Milwaukee limits the labor in the mechanical departments of the composing, stereotyping and pressrooms to eight hours, the wages to remain the same. The compositors, however, are to receive 45 cents instead of 40 cents as heretofore.—*Detroit Tribune.*

AN application has been received by Secretary McIntosh for a charter for the stereotypers and electrotypers of Boston, and one from the compositors in Denison, Texas. It is expected that applications will soon be received from Charleston, S. C., Lowell, Mass., and Kingston, Ontario.

AN application for a charter has been received from the pressmen of Albany, New York. It will be No. 23. Charters have been issued for typographical unions in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Cumberland,

Maryland. Last September, the charter for Lowell union was surrendered upon the ground that it was impossible to preserve the organization, and now it has been re-issued with double the former membership.

THE Franklin Association of Pressmen, the Adams Cylinder Pressmen, and the New York Pressmen No. 9, met in Military Hall, New York City, on Sunday, March 27, and organized themselves into Pressmen's Union No. 9, under a charter from the International Typographical Union.

PRINTING was introduced into Connecticut in 1709, by William Short, from Boston, who set up a press at New London. The first book said to have been printed in the colony is entitled the "Saybrook Platform of Church Discipline," dated 1710. Mr. Short died, and was succeeded by Timothy Green.

A SIX days' type-setting contest, one hour and twenty minutes daily, between female compositors, recently occurred in Boston. The final score was: Miss Kenni, 24,950 ems; Miss Davis, 24,650; Miss Francis, 24,475; Miss Hammond, 15,825. Three of the ladies beat the best record made in a similar contest last week of masculine compositors from the leading newspapers.

A SURPRISE as astonishing as the glorious view of nature awaits the traveler on his arrival at the summit of Mount Washington. Here is situated a printing-office, perfectly manned with every necessary appliance. From this office, *Among the Clouds*, an eight-page paper, appears in two daily editions. The make-up of the paper is attractive, and it is well printed. Lists of the arrivals of guests are given, as well as matters of general interest, and the news of the day.

FOREIGN.

IN Melbourne (Victoria) trade at last accounts was reported very brisk and all hands employed.

THE first number of a new printing trade journal recently made its appearance at Stockholm, Sweden.

THERE are at the present time in Sweden, 195 printing-offices, and 1,990 compositors. These figures show an increase, as compared with 1883, of 9 offices and 500 workmen.

THE first Bechuanaland (South Africa) newspaper made its appearance on February 6. It is called the *Vryburg Advocate*, and appears likely to secure the support of the Dutch as well as English settlers.

M. MARINONI has made several considerable improvements on his gripper perfecting machine, which is now capable of doing fine wood-cut and jobbing work. It is fitted with flyers, and there are efficient arrangements for running through the set-off paper.

A DIRECTORY for the presidency of Bombay has been brought out by the proprietors of the *Times of India*. It extends to over 900 pages, and comprises a fund of information useful to all persons who are brought into personal or business relations with the East.

THE Parisian Professional School for Printers has now been organized, and premises, small but sufficient at first, have been taken at 41 Rue Denfert-Rochereau. M. Desormes, an old and experienced overseer, has been appointed the teacher, and a good plant has been set down for the practice of the pupils.

WOMEN COMPOSITORS.—It is stated that there are in Paris no less than 2,000 women compositors. Efforts are being made to form them into a branch society, acting in concert with the journeymen's union. By this means it is hoped to somewhat minimize the effects of the competition of female labor in the composing-room.

THE machine factory of Koenig & Bauer, at Oberzell, near Würzburg, Bavaria, has completed and patented a rotary machine that will print thirty-two various sizes of paper, the change from one size to another taking only a few seconds. It is said to bring within the capabilities of the rotary machine ordinary bookwork, whenever the numbers to be printed will justify its use.

THE great printing-office of B. G. Teubner, at Leipsic, has been celebrating, on the 21st of February, the seventy-fifth year of its existence. Its founder, Bernhard Gotthelf Teubner, began it on the smallest scale; but when he died, January 21, 1856, the catalogue of his publications, as he had added a publishing office to the printing establishment, showed nearly 700 works, and a great many of them of the highest importance; nearly all were of a scientific character. The establishment now gives occupation to more than 400 people, 130 of whom are compositors; the rest belong to the typefoundry, to the stereotyping, electrotyping and nickelplating departments, to the bookbinding and publishing branches, etc. The number of printing machines is 35, and the premises wherein the business is housed are among the largest in that center of German printing, Leipsic. Among the many apparatus worked, there is also a Kastenbein composing machine.—*Printer's Register, London.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and upward. No. 182 is prospering.

Butte, Montana.—State of trade, normal; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $24. There are no rat offices in the city.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Large numbers of printers are arriving in Chicago, and those contemplating coming are warned.

Columbus.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $18. There are two directories to be printed.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week, nine hours; job printers, per week, $18 and $20.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. Everyone is employed at present, but would not recommend printers to come here. We have gained the *Free Press* office since last report, making this a strictly card town.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Joliet.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. An occasional sub might catch on.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Sacramento.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Salt Lake.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $21. Things are running smoothly here.

San Francisco.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. We are boycotting the *Call* and *Bulletin*.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. At the last regular meeting of No. 128 a resolution was passed prohibiting any member of the union working in an office with salary two weeks in arrears.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, promising; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Good workmen can always find work.

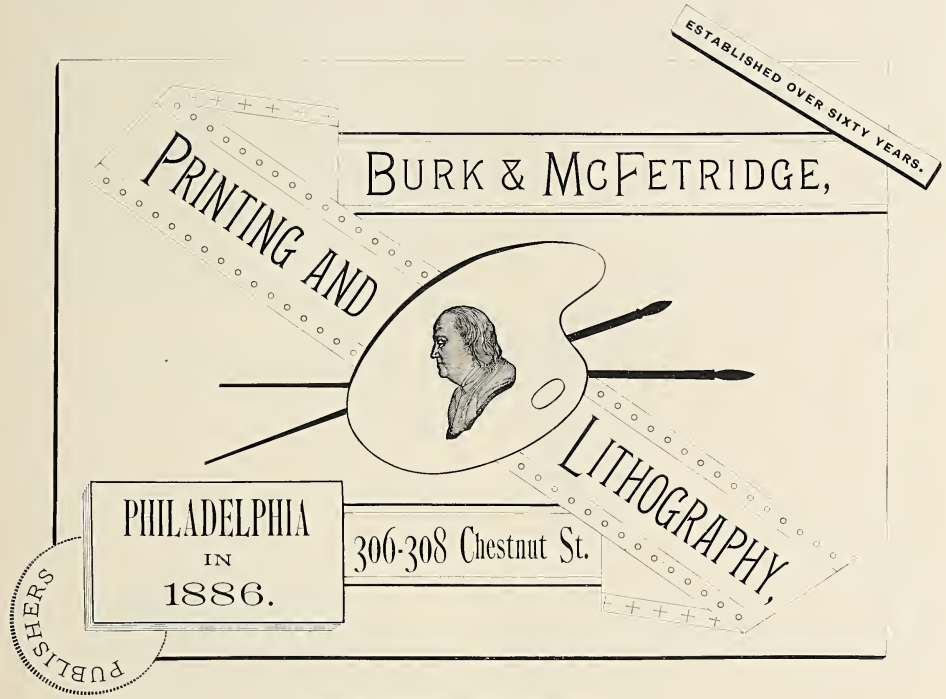
Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork and job printers, per week, $15. We are struggling against the *Commonwealth* and its printers' protective association.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. The *Mail* is now a union office, and the boycott is removed.

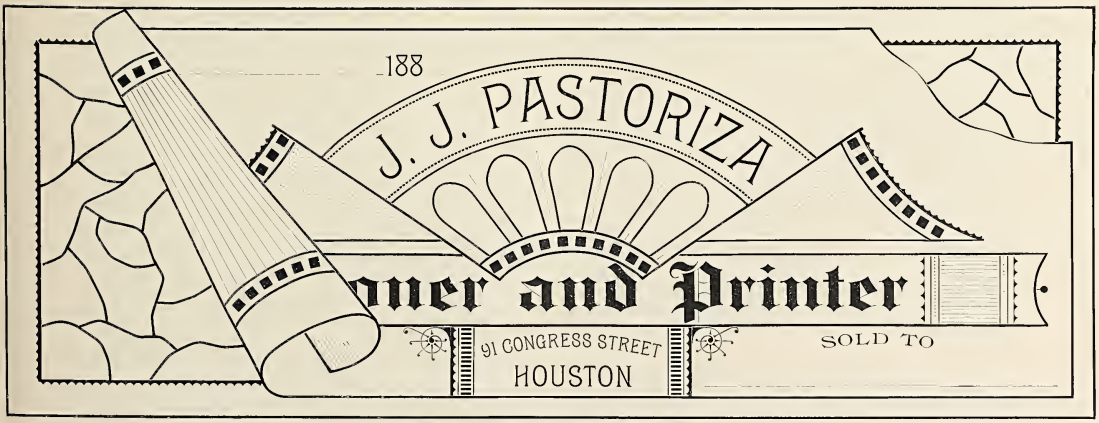
Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, very flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $14. A few more printers could be accommodated in this place. No difficulty at present, but perhaps there will be one or two offices which may kick against the new scale of prices.

Sedalia.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. Printers bringing union cards can get plenty of work, such as it is—long primer and bourgoise. No card no work. None but square union men need apply.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



JOHN P. WEVANT, COMPOSITOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



EUGENE BAKER, COMPOSITOR, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Graphic Process Company has been incorporated at New York, with a capital of $250,000.

GLUE is rendered waterproof by first soaking it in water until it becomes soft, and then melting it with gentle heat, in linseed oil.

R. HOE & Co., 504 Grand street, New York, offer for sale a large assortment of second-hand presses in thorough running order and guaranteed in every respect.

THE Whiting Paper Co., of Holyoke, have taken the old office of J. D. Whittmore & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman street, New York. They add to their own lines those formerly made by that firm.

ACCORDING to the *Typologie-Tucker*, Moilet & Perochon, of Lyons, are manufacturing type of compressed copper. They are three times dearer than the ordinary metal type, but are said to stand twenty times as much wear and tear.

THE following process is used by bookbinders for lettering in gold on leather or cloth. The place where the lettering is to appear is coated twice with albumen, and then covered with gold leaf. The title, locked up in a fillet, is then heated and pressed into the leather. Any superfluous gold leaf can be wiped away by using a soft rag.

A WOOD-TYPE case has been patented by Mr. James O. Stewart, of Spirit Lake, Iowa. It is composed of a series of rack frames or leaves hinged to open or close like a book, partitioned by narrow shelves made removable, with guards in front to hold the type, so that the latter may be kept free from dust and at the same time readily accessible.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE well known firm of A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago, has recently issued a specimen book containing some exquisite samples of "Relief Line Engraving," which show to what absolute perfection this line of work has been brought. The specimens shown consist in the main of maps, diagrams, drawings, charts, checks, headings, cards, etc., a class of work which requires to be well done to be effective. The comparative simplicity with which the most complicated rule or linear work is produced by this process, makes it especially valuable to printers, as, in addition to the excellence of the work, its cost is much below that of composition. Specimens sent on application.

BLOCKING printed matter has become so simple and inexpensive a task, thanks to recent inventions, that no printer is justified in neglecting to put this finishing touch to his work. With a Golding tablet press, 5,000 sheets can be blocked by an office boy in a few minutes. The secret of making good blocks which will hold together well is not to allow the cement to harden while the paper is under pressure. The paper should be relieved from pressure in about two minutes after cement has been applied. This will prevent cracking and splitting. A tablet press is now as much a necessity in a well ordered office as a mitering machine, and the fact that in two years thousands of Golding's tablet presses have been sold, indicates that the craft is wideawake on this matter. Golding & Co., 183 Fort Hill square, Boston, Massachusetts, have issued a circular of directions for tablet making, which they mail free to all applicants. It contains information valuable alike to the experienced and inexperienced tablet maker.

STATEMENT OF THE BROWN FOLDING MACHINE COMPANY.

We note the remarks made by the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. in the March number of THE INLAND PRINTER, and in reply will simply say we are not inclined to be drawn into a controversy through the press.

It will be observed that the Stonemetz Co. admit we are the only owners of patents covering attaching devices. They have no patent, while we have two. Purchasers will undoubtedly make a note of this.

To those contemplating the purchase of folders, we suggest they take them at their word, to protect parties buying their machines, and make a full investigation of their responsibility to so protect buyers. To that end we recommend an examination of the sheriff's records of this county, and the procurement of a special report through the mercantile agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.

We have patents that cover all the best modern improvements in folding machines, and while we are not disposed to create trouble, we propose to protect our rights, no matter what the cost.

Very respectfully,

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO.,
W. DOWNING, *Mgr.*

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

From the invention of letterpress printing, the means for applying ink to the type has been a problem that has not yet been successfully solved. Various methods were tried, and after trial abandoned for others possessing superior qualities, until the invention of the old glue and molasses combination, which gave better results and came nearer perfection, doubtless, than anything anterior to its discovery. But with all its excellent working qualities, the glue and molasses composition possessed many defects, and the attempt to find something which would accomplish the mission of producing a perfect roller, has occupied the attention of many intelligent minds, who after much experiment and labor, cried "Eureka."

The features which a roller should possess are those of toughness, elasticity, durability and the property of maintaining a good suction, which will work the various grades and colors of ink, without reference to the condition of the weather, and neither shrink, skin or crack. While we do not assert that the ELM CITY ROLLER COMPOSITION is absolutely infallible, its record is such, however, that we can maintain for it the claim that it is the equal of any rival in the market, and possesses *many* intrinsic working virtues. It is, therefore, with the utmost confidence that we invite the attention of printers and publishers to its superior merits, and solicit a trial, as we know that it has won, and will continue to win, golden opinions from all unprejudiced pressmen. G. D. R. HUBBARD, manufacturer, New Haven, Connecticut.

THE MOSS-TYPE PROCESS.

In this issue is presented an illustration of the Moss-type process as produced by the Moss Engraving Company of New York. By this method it is possible to reproduce photographs, wash, distemper, stump-crayon and pencil drawings, as well as mezzotint engravings with photographic accuracy. All that is requisite to a good result is to have the drawing prepared so as to be in every respect equal to the desired engraving, and to not show defects in itself, which are not desired in the plate. It should be entirely free from unnecessary marks and creases in the paper, which should be perfectly smooth, and the use of an eraser during the making up of the drawings should be avoided, if possible, so as to leave the surface of the paper in its natural state, without "wooliness." Do not use rough egg-shell or water-color paper, unless it is desired to represent the grain of the paper in the picture. Drawings may be larger, but no smaller, than the proposed engraving. If made in reverse, the engraver should be notified of the fact. They need not be made so, necessarily. Artists who have prepared drawings to be photographed on wood will understand what is required, although a greater amount of care should be observed in finishing the drawing for the process, as it produces automatically a perfect fac-simile. Drawings with vignetted edges are not so easily reproduced as those having decided edges or border lines. Photographs in every case should be as nearly perfect as possible, well toned and printed. They may be the same size as the intended engraving, or even larger, if the subject has much detail. In portrait work, especially, care should be taken to have the photograph show as much of the body as will be required in the engraving, as the process will produce a tint corresponding to the photograph, behind and above the body and head. For this reason, the background should be as clear and perfect as possible, contrasting in color with the picture.

The Moss-type engravings and electrotypes are being used very successfully by several newspapers, and their printing surface is equal to that of the ordinary engraving.

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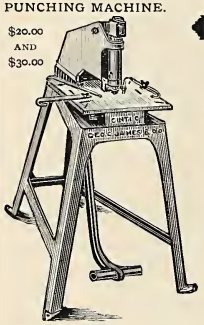
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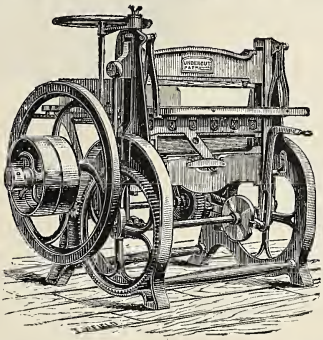
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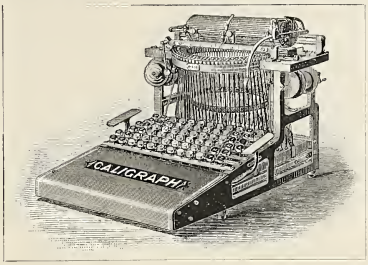
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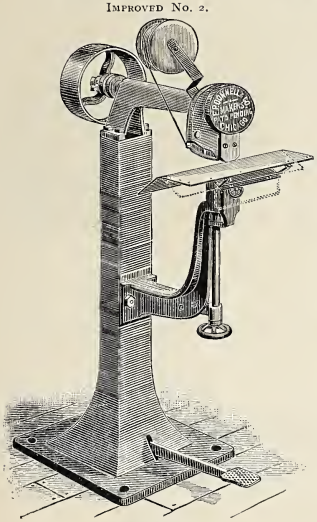
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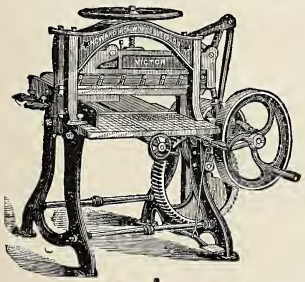
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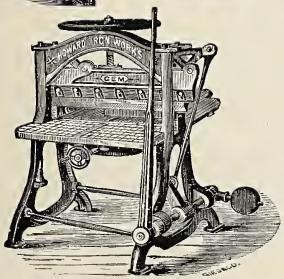
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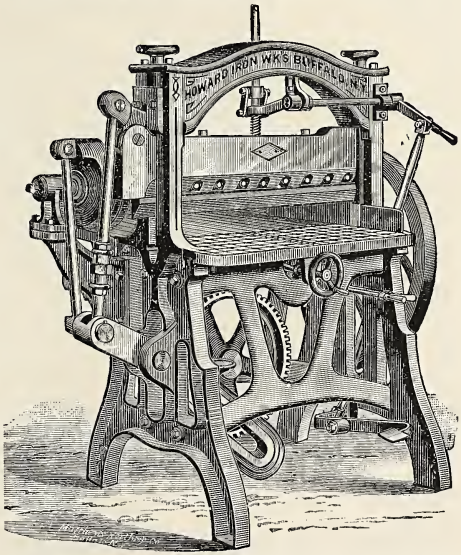
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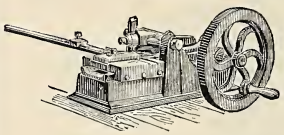
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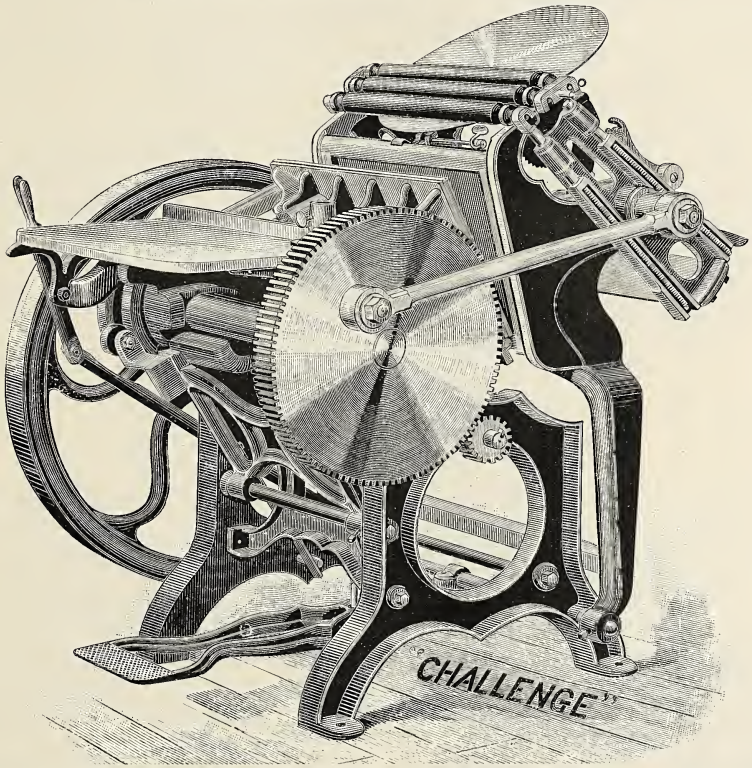
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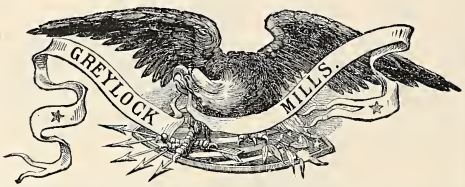
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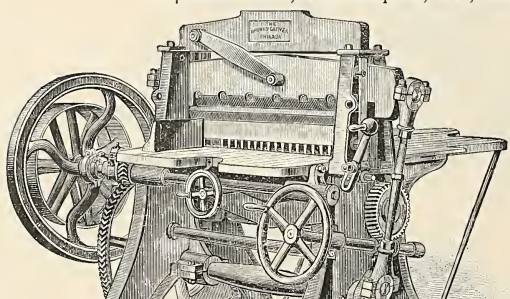
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SIXTH.—Superior position of **clamp wheel**, enabling operator to clamp stock **rapidly and without stooping.**

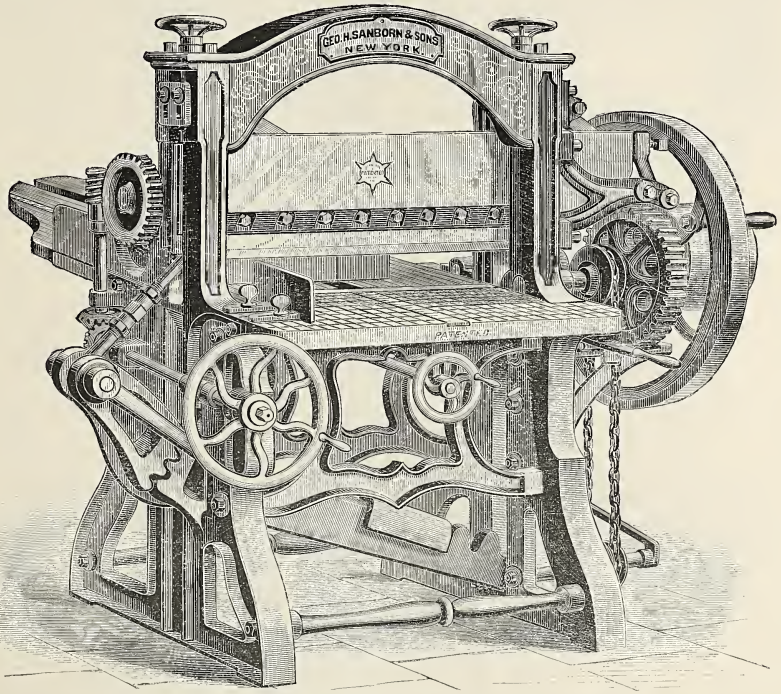
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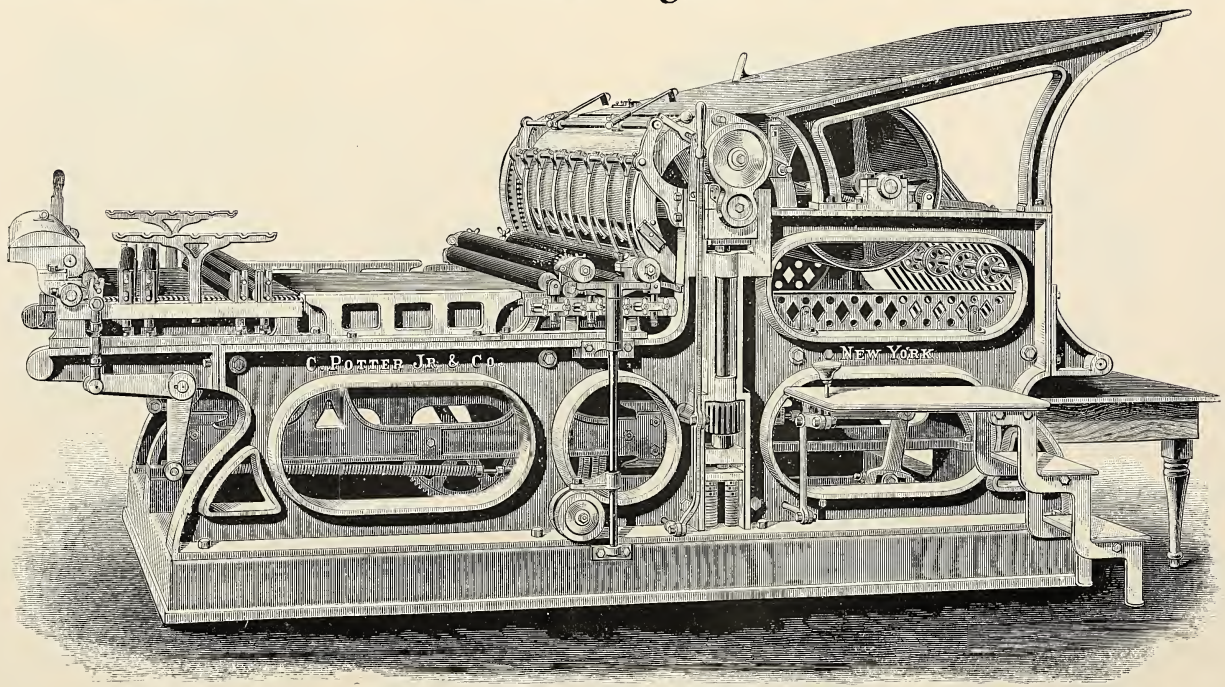
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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 8. CHICAGO, MAY, 1886. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance; Single copies, 15 cents.

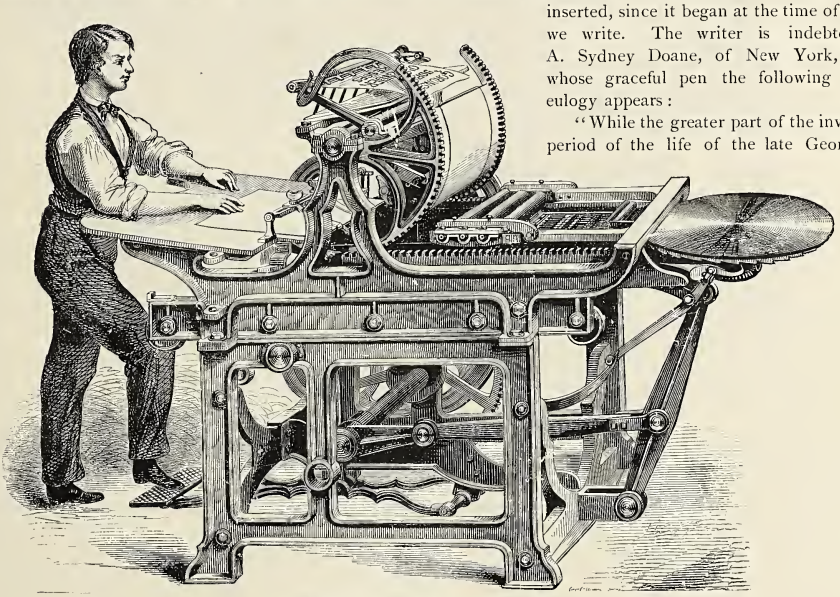
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

THE name of George P. Gordon has been so long and so intimately linked with platen jobbers, no doubt many will be surprised to learn that he had ever essayed to construct a cylinder press. The inevitable success attending strict adherence to a fixed purpose is abundantly shown throughout his career, wherein it would seem by the records, to have been his chief aim in life to bring the platen jobber to absolute perfection. A comparison between this press as he found it and that which he left, would indicate his highest aspirations had been satisfied.

Nor is it strange that one so gifted should, for a time, permit his mind to drift away, for relaxation as it were, from continuous labor to find some relief in exercise by experiments in a direction foreign to his trend. To one so constituted such rest was conducive toward renewed vigor, and strengthened him in the knowledge gained, causing him to abandon a field for which he felt he was unfitted, and adding zest to his efforts in the sphere where he rightfully belonged. His cylinder experience is here inserted, since it began at the time of which we write. The writer is indebted to A. Sydney Doane, of New York, from whose graceful pen the following fitting eulogy appears:



GORDON'S OSCILLATING CYLINDER, 1864.

"While the greater part of the inventive period of the life of the late George P. Gordon was, *per force*, directed to improvements in job printing-presses, time was found by him for improvements in cylinder presses, to a certain extent.

"If these improvements were not so marked or successful as those made by him in jobbers, it must be borne in mind that his experience as a printer was mainly with job presses — for, as we remember his printing-office, the only presses employed by him were the Orcutt press, the Ruggles

and a hand press. His mind was thus directed to improvements in this particular class of printing machines — they were his strong points—and as rival manufacturers entered the field his efforts were necessarily directed in this particular channel to hold his own (so to speak); and this, added to the fact that he was a bed-and-platen man, either from conviction or education, will prove sufficient reason for the fact that his efforts in the construction of cylinder presses amounted to no more than they did, and his machines of the cylinder type did not meet with the success that attended his efforts in the job press direction.

"His first cylinder press was patented as early as 1856, and but one was built by him. This press was known as an upright cylinder, from its peculiar construction, the ink distributing surface being placed in the same plane as the type bed, or directly above it, and the bed being thrown forward to meet and print the sheet received, and carried to the proper point for printing by a cylinder provided with nippers, and similar in construction to the cylinder and nippers employed in the presses of 1856.

"In this machine were presented the following new features in the distribution of the ink, namely:

"(1) A rotating disc surrounded by an annular ring rotating in an opposite direction, which was subsequently applied by him, and is still used in the jobbers that carry his name.

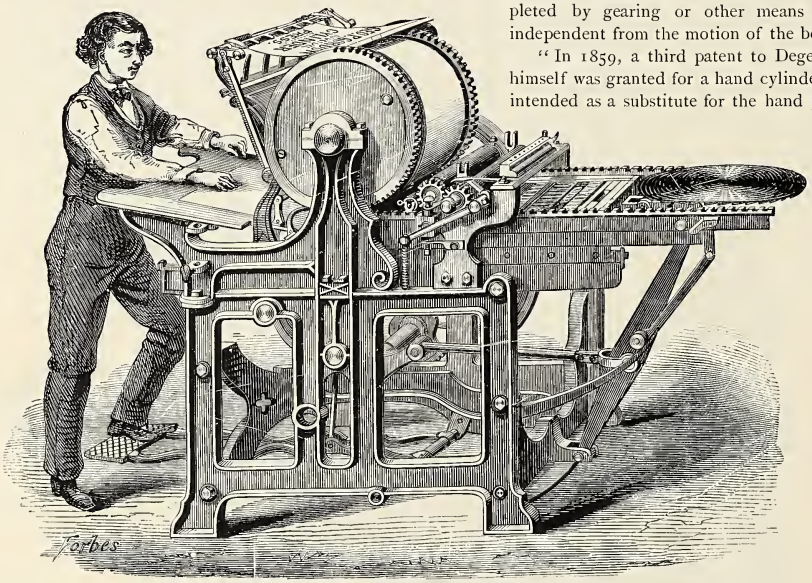
"(2) The employment of form-inking rollers moving from the parallel position occupied by them in inking the form, to an oblique position, so that they should have a lateral movement while in contact with the ink-distributing surfaces.

"No engraving of this machine was ever made, and with the building of a single machine all further efforts in the direction of upright cylinder presses may be said to have ceased.

"In 1857, to him and to F. O. Degener (subsequent inventor of the Degener jobber) was patented an improved motion for preserving rolling contact, in which a bed, reciprocating in its movement, and sustained by two supports placed obliquely, or out of parallel with each other, was employed with a cylinder; the object sought being that the face of such bed as moved back and forth should work in contact with the periphery of the cylinder employed. In 1858, again to Degener and himself, was patented a cylinder press in which the cylinder *while giving the impression* was driven by or through the motion of a reciprocating bed, and its revolution completed by gearing or other means entirely independent from the motion of the bed.

"In 1859, a third patent to Degener and himself was granted for a hand cylinder press, intended as a substitute for the hand press for newspaper printing. This press was somewhat like a proof press enlarged, the form being secured on the bed of the press, the sheet supplied to the frisket, which was closed over the form and the impression given by a rolling cylinder which, on its return movement, operated the inking rollers by which the form was inked. One novel feature of this machine was the ink fountain hinged to the frame of the press, so that, like a gate, it could be swung away from its horizontal position to give access to the bed of the press for the correction of the form, thus rendering it unnecessary to lift the form from the press. With the building of a single press of this character, all efforts on his part in the direction of newspaper printing-presses may be said to have ceased.

"We now come to consider the three remaining examples of cylinder presses built by him and placed upon



GORDON'S IMPROVED OSCILLATING CYLINDER, 1866.

the market. The cut on preceding page is a fair representation of the first one (patented March 8, 1864).

"In this machine, we find employed a bed driven by a crank movement, and in turn imparting to a segment of a cylinder the segmental gearing of which engaged with the side racks upon the bed, a part rotary with a return movement. The sheet was taken upon the under side of the segment of a cylinder by nippers, presented to the form for the reception of an impression, relieved from the form and properly piled on a pile table in front of the pressmen. Thus, it will be seen that the object of the inventor was to accomplish with a single set of automatic nippers the same result as accomplished by Adams in his much-esteemed book press by the employment of a combination of nippers, air blast, tapes, friction rollers and fly.

"Ingenious as this machine was, it had many disadvantages; among these may be cited its light build, and consequent tendency to spring, under a heavy form, and the difficulty encountered by the operator in piling 'news' or paper of lighter character; then again it was *slow*, the maximum of impressions not exceeding (with due regard for the build of the machine) one thousand per hour, but at this speed for the better class of job-printing it equaled the bed-and-platen press, the register being perfect and the impression clean, sharp and distinct.

"That Mr. Gordon recognized these defects and sought to correct them, was shown by his improved press that followed about two years later.

"In this machine, a full cylinder, having a segment built out upon it (so to speak), was employed in connection with a bed operating as in the previous one, and itself driven by a crank movement. The inking apparatus was improved by using, in connection with the revolving disk charged by hand with a brayer, and imparting ink to the under side of the form-rollers, a fountain, vibrator and revolving cylinder to supply ink to the form-rollers upon the upper side (this feature in use in many cylinder presses at the present day).

"The delivery of the sheet was, as in the first machine, *in front* of the pressman, and upon a pile board placed above the cylinder.

"The nippers were formed upon two separate bars, connected at the ends in such a manner that the upper set operated the lower. They were held in position by springs, and were opened by a trip placed at one side of the feed-board upon which impinged a roller secured upon the crank arm attached to the nipper bar. The trip operated in turn by a cam causing it to recede to allow the nippers to open and receive the sheet and then advance to close them. A cam upon the inner side of the cylinder gear guided a roller on the end of the nipper bar, by which they carried the printed sheet in advance of the cylinder, and deposited it on the fly-board under the eye of the operator.

"The cylinder swung upon a fixed center, the bed being raised during the impression by the center ways or ribs dropping down on the return stroke.

"But with all the improvements deemed essential, the presses, either through mismanagement on the part of pressmen, or rather boys, failed to prove satisfactory to buyer or manufacturer, and the building of them was discontinued.

"One more effort, in which the mechanical means to perfect the revolution of the cylinder patented in 1858 were employed, was made in the direction of a cylinder press, in which the cylinder and bed traveled together while the impression was being given, and the sheet was taken by nippers upon the upper side of the cylinder, and relieved from it by a series of revolving brushes—but with no better results; and Mr. Gordon may be said to have closed his experience in cylinder presses with small pecuniary profit, but with the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts showed originality of thought, if nothing more."

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

BY J. B. HULING.—IV.

THE Sun type-writer is shown in Fig. 9. It was put on the market in New York in the fall of 1884, and is now substantially as it was then in construction and accomplishments. The apparatus is on a wooden base, weighing altogether four pounds and a half. It is twelve inches long, eight wide, and three and a half high, and holds paper eight and a half inches wide. Impressions are direct from the characters. An iron post holds the frame seen extending from front to back of the instrument, and on the front of this frame is a series of teeth; above and opposite the interstices between these teeth being displayed the characters in use, as may be plainly discerned in the cut. In front of the row of teeth is a groove, hinging at the back of the frame, holding a slide, and being perforated at several points on its under side. On the bottom of the slide is a row of characters electrotyped from printers' type, corresponding with those shown on the frame, as referred to. Attached to the top of the slide is a casting projecting over either side, affording finger-hold on the right end, and on the left being filed to a knife-edge beneath. The slide works back and forth by application of the fingers, and the knife-edge ranges over the teeth. The paper is inserted behind a kid-covered roller, and held against it by a metal clip in front and a wire above. It moves backward or forward by action of the fingers on the button shown at the right end. The roller stands on a simple frame, in ways, and having a ratchet connection in front with the frame above. Ink is supplied from several small felt rollers held at the perforations under the type-slide. Printing is effected by depressing the groove, when the knife-edge passes between the teeth under it and opposite the selected character, which appears at the perforation under the type-slide and over the roller and impresses. The bearing down on the groove acts the ratchet connection, moving the paper a space to the left,

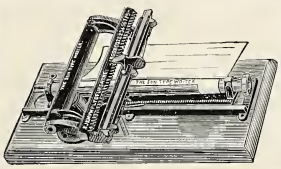


FIG. 9.

and the groove is lifted by a common spring. But one alphabet is used and one style of type, and the price of the machine is $12.

Toward the end of 1884, a modest announcement of a type-writer was made by McLoughlin Bros., the well known New York publishers of toy-books, valentines, etc. The cut (Fig. 10) gives a fair representation of the machine.

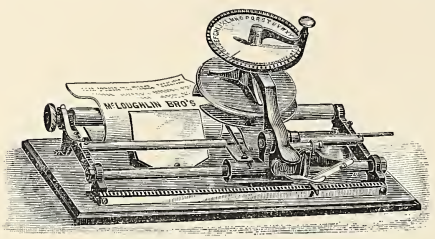


Fig. 10.

It is on a wooden base, is about twelve inches long, six inches wide, and five and a half inches high, weighing four pounds. The printing apparatus is in the carriage seen sustaining several disks, the lower of which rotates, and around its edge are the characters used, a single alphabet, figures, etc. They are electrotyped from printers' type. On the upper disk is a card printed to correspond with the signs below. The handle shown connects with a post running down to the type-disk, which turns responsive to action on the handle. The edge of the upper disk, about the dial-card, is raised and notched opposite the several characters, and the printing is accomplished by putting the handle in one of the notches and pressing down. The entire carriage falls, being hinged on the front horizontal bar, and held up by a spring which returns it from each impression. When the carriage is pushed down, the ratchet shown in front acts and moves it along over another space. This ratchet is released, when desired, by the hand, and the carriage put at any point on the line. The paper is inserted over a leather-covered roller at the back, and held by a clip of metal, moving forward a line by a turn on the button at the left end. The ink is supplied by small felt rollers held against the line of type on the under disk. Several styles of type are offered. The machine is sold for $10.

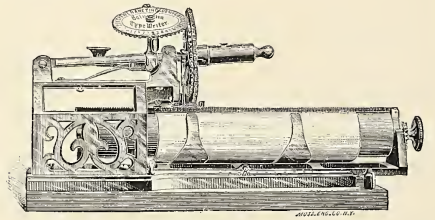


Fig. 11.

A type-writer which first received any considerable publicity by its exhibition at the American Institute Fair, in New York, in 1884, is the Columbia (Fig. 11). It is the invention of Charles Spiro, of New York. The cut is of the No. 1 style, single case. The base is wood. The apparatus complete weighs about three pounds, is nine inches long, three and a half inches wide, and about seven inches high. In the cut two disks may be seen. One is vertical and revolves, and the other is horizontal and stationary. The vertical disk has printers' type driven into its periphery, and moves over the rubber covered cylinder-platen below. It is journaled on an axis hinged to a frame at its opposite end. This type-wheel is actuated by the fingers twirling the handle on its right side. Around the face of the horizontal disk are shown the characters employed in printing, and over them a hand moves, connected with and responsive to the action of the type-wheel. The hand is stopped by the operator over the sign desired at the impression-point, when the type-wheel is pressed downward and locked to print, and is returned to its first station by the force of a spring underneath its support. As the wheel is depressed, a ratchet connection with the paper-carriage is acted, and the paper passed before another space for an impression. This device is regulated to space for the characters according to their thickness, giving the work more the appearance of common print. Just from under the left edge of the index-disk is exposed a key governing the spacing between words; also it serves to release the ratchet connection when the printed line is complete, so that the paper-carriage may be returned to the point wished for renewing the printing. The paper-carriage moves in suitable ways, and may be set for margin at either side. Paper is inserted from the back, and held in position by the metal fingers, as shown. When printed, it passes off behind the machine under the ratchet-bar. It is moved up regular spaces for successive lines by turning the button at the right end of the cylinder. The ordinary printed line is eight and a half inches. Impressions are direct from the type. Ink is held on a circular pad hanging down at the left side of the type-wheel, revolving by motion therefrom, and swerving out of the way when an impression is made, re-inking before another succeeds. The ink-pads and type-wheels are quickly removable for using other colors of ink or styles of type, ten different faces being offered. A double-case machine is made, having two type-wheels close together and shifting to the impression-point as desired. The single-case instrument has forty-four characters and is sold for $20; and the double-case has seventy-two characters and sells for $30; extra type-wheels for No. 1 sell for $1, and for No. 2 for $3 and $4; either number with paper-carriage length increased to twelve inches, printing a line of eleven and a half inches, has $5 added to price. Manifolding is practicable with any style.

The People's type-writer is the invention of E. Prouty, of Chicago, who has patented several forms of printing-presses, and was first put on sale early in 1885. It is very simple throughout, as a study of the cut (Fig. 12) will show. The base is of cast-iron. The bar from side to side at the back supports the printing-carriage, which may be seen extending from front to back over the base. This carriage at the front end rests on a post topped by a spring and held in a socket, to which is attached a device working through

a series of teeth as the carriage is depressed, and drawing it to successive spaces. The carriage is a groove on its upper side, and in the groove rests a metal bow, having on its upper and lower sides characters for printing. They are electrotyped from a selected job face. This bow at one end is attached to a slide working in the groove, and at the other has a finger-piece. A shield stands between the fingers and the type, and holds on its corners a locking-peg that fits into holes on the right, opposite the index of characters used mounted on the other side of the groove. In the bottom of the groove at this point lies a piece of cloth saturated with ink, and, when impressions are made, type rest on it. The paper is held over a rubber-covered cylinder platen, the bottom of the printing-carriage being perforated at its line of crossing to allow the passage of a letter on the under side of the type bar. The bow is turned as the signs on either side are needed. The single-case machine, with sixty characters, sells for $20; the double-case, bow triangular, with ninety characters, sells for $25. The weight is about ten pounds.

About the time of the introduction of the caligraph, when the difficulties in the way of its manufacture were being realized, and there were many persons who had set

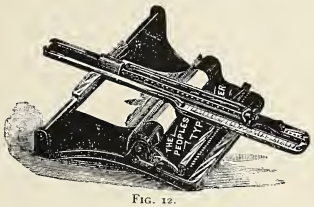


Fig. 12.

a higher standard than they thought that machine or the Remington promised ever to reach, occasional mention of the Crandall type-writer appeared in shorthand journals. It was easy then, more so than now, even, to excite interest in such a subject, and wide advertisement was had from correspondence alone. This machine is the invention of L. S. Crandall, a native of New York state, who had thought over the subject of type-writing for years, and had previously taken out a patent for a complete instrument in 1875. That, however, was abandoned for what seemed good reasons, and another and entirely different model was worked out, for which a patent was awarded about the end of 1881, and which we are now considering. With great hopes, founded on most encouraging inquiries, plans were laid for manufacture, at Blodgett's Mills, New York, and a few machines were built, when fire destroyed the factory and necessitated a start again almost from the beginning. This was deplorable. Notwithstanding, affairs were persevered with, under continued favoring inquiries, and new interest in a measure seemed inspired by the distressing circumstances. As with its predecessors, the display of the few completed instruments was beneficial for the Crandall, since the class it appealed to most directly, and which had manifested the highest curiosity, had grown more critical than ever. There was no hesitation whatever in finding fault, and all comments, wise and otherwise, were duly pondered on profitably, the consequence being that the machine itself was greatly advanced in durability and utility. The manufacture was removed to Syracuse, New York, in charge of the Crandall Type-writer Co., properly organized. From time to time, sales were made, and the improved construction won much praise. Last year it was thought for a while that general sale was feasible, when the standard of execution was set

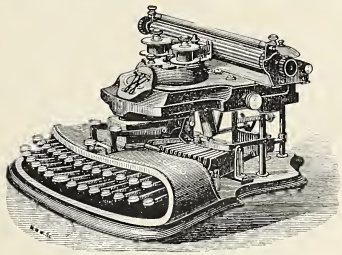


Fig. 13.

forward a point, and the output was restricted. Now, however, the market is considered open, and the Crandall undertakes to do its part to occupy it. Fig. 13 shows the general aspect of the machine as it stands ready for working, which is easier on a low table, as with other keyed type-writers. It weighs fifteen pounds, is fifteen inches in depth, thirteen in breadth, and seven high. The base is cast-iron, and the principal working parts steel. There are twenty-eight printing-keys for eighty-four characters, two shifts being employed. Each key has its lever, which is in two pieces, or has an extension, all converging toward the back of the machine. The characters are taken from printers' faces, electrotyped, and mounted in rows on a cylinder of wood, exposing fourteen sides. This cylinder is called the type-sleeve, is adjustable instantly, and is inserted over a nearly vertical post, supported by a swing above the levers about in the center of the machine. Fig. 14 shows a type-sleeve in actual size. Inking is by a ribbon, arranged to work substantially as in other styles of type-writers. The paper-carriage is shown over the back of the machine, and travels ahead along the line by force of a coiled spring and cord connection, being arranged to stop going either way at any point desired, by either pushing or drawing. The impression is received on a rubber-covered roller. To print, push down a lever by its key, when a comb device from the rear twirls around the type-sleeve to present the corresponding letter opposite a space on the paper, and the bottom of the swing is drawn back, throwing forward the top of the type-sleeve toward the paper, which is impressed on by the blow. Releasing the key, by sundry springs all connecting parts are returned to their places. The paper-carriage moves over a succeeding space at this time, of course, but by an original attachment the spacing is equal



Fig. 14.

between all letters, thick and thin. Eight-inch paper is the limit in width, the longest printed line allowing a half-inch margin on each side. Manifolding is practicable. But one style of machine is made, selling for $60. Several different faces of type are employed, and extra type-sleeves sell at $3 each. *(To be continued.)*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TWO PIONEER PRINTERS.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR AND SON—FIRST PRINTERS OF THE BIBLE IN AMERICA—ORIGINATORS OF THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AS WELL AS THE FIRST TYPEFOUNDRY ON THIS CONTINENT.

NO. III.—BY L. A. PLATE, MT. MORRIS, ILL.

SAUR'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE German population of the last century has been regarded by many as not possessing the finer touches of civilization. That many of them were unlettered, may be true, but it must be admitted that, upon the whole, they were a reading class, and anxious for improvement. This is evidenced by the numerous publications of the Saur publishing house, which embraced no less than one hundred and fifty different titles, and perhaps one-third more, if we add new *editions* of those works. Surely a good record! As to the *character* of the publications, we find the devotional needs of the people most fully supplied, for the reason, no doubt, that these were considered paramount by our friend Saur.

To give a *complete* list of the Saur publications we can hardly attempt for lack of room, but in mentioning a few it will suffice to show how intimately tho two Saurs were connected with the early history of Pennsylvania.

Many of the books are quite voluminous. The bible, previously mentioned, contained 1,272 pages; the *Zionitische Weirauchshügel*, 820; the *Ausbund*, 812; *Schwenkfelder Gesangbuch*, 760, etc. We notice one peculiarity—the different factions or sects are more largely represented than the denominations themselves, in the publications issued. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the religious persecutions in Europe drove away only the numerous *branches* or *offshoots* from the State Church. Such were the Tunkers, Amish, Mennonites, Moravians, etc. These all supplied the literary needs of their respective congregations by suitable publications from Saur's publishing house. Some of these were popular enough to appear in six successive editions. We also find a few publications for the Reformed and Lutheran churches, though not so numerous as those before mentioned.

A *religious* monthly, the *Geistliche Magazin* (Spiritual Magazine), was published by the younger Saur from 1764 to 1770, and distributed gratuitously, in consideration of the extraordinarily large sale of the bible, which, he said, had "yielded him a good profit, and he wished to show gratitude to God and men by giving something in return."

Besides the religious publications, we find a few of a miscellaneous character, such as German and English grammars, arithmetics, etc. Only one historical work was published—the life of Frederick the Great. The political arena was entered by Saur only once, when in 1747 and 1748 he issued pamphlets, opposing Benjamin Franklin's arguments in regard to troubles with the Indians. The first *English* publication by Saur was "The Christian Pattern and Imitation of Jesus Christ," 1749. Of some importance, as being the first work in favor of Universalism, was Paul Siegvolck's "Everlasting Gospel," published by Saur in 1753.

SAUR AND CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.

The liberty of conscience guaranteed to all by the constitution of Pennsylvania, furnished homes for all the oppressed and persecuted of Europe. Besides those previously mentioned, there were also Quakers in large numbers, Catholics, etc., and considering the various shades of belief maintained by each, it is not to be wondered at if there was a "war of spirits."

Christopher Saur, by principle, an advocate of peace, could not always avoid strife, when, as publisher, he made known his views on the current events. What he considered right, he proclaimed without fear; where important questions demanded recognition, he looked to duty first, consequences afterward. His peculiar religious views could not help but antagonize those of a different faith. Many of the German ministers, in the early part of the last century, were not just what they should have been; among them were such who would fain have covered their past life with a mantle of obscurity; others there were that outraged common decency by a dissolute life. Now, while it may not be urged that Saur utilized this sad state of affairs in order to impress his readers with the correctness of his *own* peculiar views, it is equally certain that he had no occasion to treat the aberrations of these unfaithful shepherds with gentle forbearance. The evil deeds of Andrew, Schnorr, Warning, and others, were unhesitatingly exposed, and church variances in the different denominations faithfully reported. But while he censured, he also commended, and those who were worthy of praise, never failed to obtain due recognition.

Narrow-minded prejudice, at that day, already feared the power of the German-American element at the ballot-box. A certain Rev. W. Smith, in order to neutralize or weaken their influence, proposed a withdrawal of the franchise from all who had not previously obtained a full knowledge of the English language. He also demanded that neither book nor periodical should be printed in this country in any foreign language—a demand as unreasonable in its nature as improbable of fulfillment. Saur took up the cudgel in behalf of his compatriots, and the whole matter was thoroughly ventilated in the "Reports," in consequence of which popular indignation over the proposed amendment prevented any further action in regard to it.

At the time of which we are writing, Pennsylvania was the scene of inveterate wranglings between the executive and legislative powers. The Quakers, having the majority of the assembly, were opposed to any measures of defense, denying also the needed means thereto. The governors, on the other hand, worked in the interest of the large

land-owners and the crown, all of which together produced no small amount of bitter words and controversy.

Christopher Saur and the other "non-resistant Christians" were in sympathy with the Quakers, as they shared their avoidance of war or bearing of arms. When, in 1747, the organization of militia companies was proposed by some, Saur objected, and insisted on peaceful *arbitration* at any cost. He avers that "those who need the advantages of 'drilling' can have plenty right in their own barn, using a flail; there they may at least do something *useful*."

If the drift of the present time is towards the settling of national disputes by arbitration, as seems to be indicated by the signs of the times, one would almost conclude that Saur was not far from the right.

In his paper of that year he expresses himself as follows:

Those who are strong in the faith have no fear when the cry of war is raised. If the world were full of those ready to destroy, those who trust in God are not afraid, they will not be forsaken. If they should be asked to assist in the building of forts they can say: "A strong fortress is the Lord our God." If there should be war in Pennsylvania they say: "Lord, thy will be done; do as thou pleasest." They do not become so attached to the things of this life as to quarrel about them, or even fight on account of them; nor do they love their life to that extent as to destroy that of others in order to preserve their own. For when God so orders that they should die, they know that they will gain a better place and life than they could lose here.

The threatening clouds of 1748 withdrew without any serious consequences, but in 1755 the dream of enduring peace was rudely shattered. With the attack on Shamokin, commenced terrible atrocities by the Indians, instigated by the French, which threw the whole state into consternation. After Braddock's defeat, the situation grew still worse. November 25, 1755, six hundred fugitive farmers, mostly Germans, came to the governor for protection. The assembly, after long discussion, finally granted the issuing of £30,000 in paper currency, to construct fortifications where most needed.

Saur rather favored the expending of that amount in *pacifying* the Indians by *paying* them for the *land* taken illegally from them, treating them honestly and squarely in every respect, and as on an equality in regard to privileges, etc. This proposal, though it *might* have been successful, did not meet with public approval. The Indian question, it seems, even at that day, was a subject viewed differently by the various parties concerned.

SAUR'S EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF THE PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION.

The manner in which emigrants were shipped from Holland to America, and treated while in transit, is one of the blackest stains on the history of the last century. Packed into the hold of the vessel, without ventilation, poorly provisioned, and under a total neglect of cleanliness, etc., many passengers succumbed to the dreaded ship-fever, and many hundreds never reached the land of liberty. Most passengers did not pay for their transportation in cash, but agreed, by contract, to earn the needed amount after arrival, which meant a servitude of three to seven years. Shipowners, in order to secure themselves against loss, occasioned by the great mortality, made it a rule to exact payment of passage from relatives or fellow-passengers of the *deceased*.

When such abuses took their rise cannot be definitely settled. The first vessel that carried emigrants, the "Concord" (1683, from London to Philadelphia), lost no passengers; for to maintain health and obtain good food every care had been taken. But in 1732, already, Caspar Wister reports as follows: "On the voyage it is miserable at times. Last year a ship was twenty-four weeks on the sea, and of one hundred and fifty persons, one hundred perished for lack of provisions. Mice and rats were caught and eaten. The few passengers that reached the land were held to pay the fare for the dead as well as the living. This year, ten ships arrived with three thousand passengers. One of the vessels was seventeen weeks on the way, and lost sixty persons. The remainder are all sick, and, what is worse, without means."

Another letter states the number of deaths on fifteen ships, during the year 1738, as sixteen hundred. Heinrich Keppele (afterward president of the German Society of Pennsylvania) crossed in that year on the "Charming Molly," and reports two hundred and fifty deaths among only three hundred and twelve passengers.

Saur worked, through the paper, with might and main to stop these abuses. By the earnest entreaty of himself and others he actually succeeded in having a law passed appointing an *inspector* of emigrant ships; but this official, being poorly paid, did not discharge his duties as he should have done, but, like those of a more modern age, was open to corruption. Remonstrances with the governor were in vain, and Saur finally addressed him in a memorial, wherein he records the true state of affairs, and urges an immediate improvement in the matter. He states how through his efforts many determined to emigrate to the land of liberty, and that he could not rest at ease unless there were better care taken to prevent the frightful loss of life, etc.

Though this had no immediate result for the better, yet public opinion had thereby been moulded to such an extent that the necessary improvements were made in due response to the wishes of the people.

(To be concluded.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NERVUS RERUM OF MERCANTILE SUCCESS.

A CHAPTER ON ADVERTISING.

BY GUSTAVUS BOEHM.

IN times where a sick horse may be as easily disposed of as a valuable trotter if the "ad." is only managed right; where a house, without any connection with the main sewer, is sold and paid for as a first-class and *very desirable* property; in times where the stocks of a fictitious mine are sold at a high rate as a consequence of "judicious" advertising, it may be well to say something about this all-mighty sorcerer, the advertising scheme, vulgarly called in newspaper language the "ad."

The "ad."—what a world of meaning is buried in these two letters! Ask our big medicine men, ask our

large dry goods princes, ask our stock Crœsuses what it means, "the ad." There's millions in it. Go for them. But how? To advertise and to advertise properly are two distinctly different things. You may advertise all your life long and have no success, while others reach within a comparatively short time the uppermost steps of the ladder, as a consequence of proper advertising I am of the opinion that to know how to advertise is a talent, born with the individual and cultivated by experience. A grammar of advertising can hardly be of any use; still, a few hints may be acceptable to the uninitiated.

The principle that from nothing comes nothing, is firstly to be observed. If you are afraid to spend a cent, you cannot expect to earn any. The conservative ideas of our forefathers, who declined the services of advertising, believing it too humbug-like to praise their goods above their value, or to speak of them at all, in the belief that they will speak for themselves according to their own merits, are completely out of place in these modern "live and let *not* live" times. You may have gold to your neighbor's brass, and he will beat you if he advertises and you don't. Try it, and be convinced, as the usual circular phrase reads. Do so. We have manufacturing firms in the United States who spend more money per annum in advertising than in producing the article they sell, and they become, almost without exception, millionaires. Their field of labor is not the laboratory; it is the newspaper column. I don't wish to say that you will be a Crœsus in a month, even if you sell sand by merely advertising it for gold. Oh, no; the public will soon see into it and ignore your "ads." But you can sell good sand in quantities to make you rich, to people who don't look for gold when they need sand, and there are plenty of them. Whoever intends to take Rome in one day, will do better not to go to Rome at all. He may be disappointed. The world was not made in a day. Don't try to beat the record of the Lord. Take your time—have patience. And this brings us to the first style of advertising, the so-called continuous advertising. It may be the most expensive style, but it is certainly the surest of success, if arranged systematically; but it must be arranged so, and not otherwise. If you choose this style, don't expect to get your money's worth at once. Wait one year—and lose money; wait a second, and a third, perhaps: the fourth will bring it all back again; the fifth will be clear profit, and so on. These figures are not based upon any certainty. They are chosen at random, and actually disadvantageously. Continuous advertising generally pays the second year. This style of advertising has built up many a millionaire, and its field of experimenting is, in the first place, the newspaper column.

The other styles may be named the attractive, the odd and the sensational manners. All of these are of an inferior character in comparison to the former. They are not intended to help to obtain the success of a life, but, as a rule, to be but of momentary use. You wish to sell certain goods at certain seasons, holiday goods, spring, summer, fall or winter wares; that is, you wish to make a good season's business—then choose any of the latter. The attractive style may be either made attractive by the workmanship of the compositor, the printing in colors or the remarkable appearance of the stock. Ten thousand ordinary handbills will not do the work of a single thousand of attractively gotten up circulars. The odd and the sensational manner speak for themselves. Man is born with an inclination to the sensational. No matter who he is, a queerly arranged sensational "ad." will make its way with everybody. Just try it once, and have a number of posters distributed in your town with the head lines "Proclamation" and "Rabid Dogs," in a sixty-line type, followed by a recommendation of your newly imported Geneva watches and other jewelry, suitable for holiday presents, in small but readable type, and you may rest satisfied all the population will see and speak of your "ad.," and your sales will be accordingly. New York newspaper readers—perhaps others have the same experience—will well remember the scheme of an enterprising firm, at the time President Cleveland issued his first message. The style of the same was adopted to the very detail, as a full-page "ad.," published in all the leading newspapers of the metropolis, most likely of the whole United States. Public opinion about this style of advertising differed greatly. While some spoke of it as the work of a genius, others declared it as being unworthy of any respectable firm, and condemned it to the very letter of the print. I even believe a rumor was started that the advertisers should be held responsible for the act, and brought before court. I do not know whether this could have been done, or was really done, but I am certain that whatever trouble arose from this "ad." was well worth it to the advertisers, and the considerable sum paid to the newspapers for publication of the same, brought a large margin. But above all it is certain that the hearts of many of the largest and most respectable houses were bleeding as they asked the question, *why the deuce didn't we think of it!!*

The manner of calling attention of the reader to an "ad." is manifold, so manifold and numerous that one could fill volumes with a description. Human imagination has done a great deal in this direction. The bills of the play, for instance, the posters, as theatrical work in general, show as a rule a very large percentage of imaginative talent on the part of their authors. Especially during the last five or six years this style of printing has largely improved, and has at present reached the boundary where "art mention" starts its region. The posters issued by Margaret Mather, I believe, proclaiming her appearance in "Romeo and Juliet," posted in New York city, were a marvel of mediæval style, and more yet, a marvel of excellent workmanship. So was the very fine design of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" poster, and a half a dozen others. The blotch work in vogue in former years is done away with, I believe. The rough axe-engravings printed in black on a fifty cent poster, red or green ground, are a matter of the past. The latest season's work of the Throwbridge, the Forbes and other lithographic companies have opened a new era to poster printing and bill-post advertising. The American superiority in the art preservative, no matter in what branch, has soon taken hold of this new style of fence decorations, and has within a short period

done almost incredible things in improving it. The Yankee is among all nationalities the one who first holds on to an improvement if it is an improvement, and we may actually hope that our street billboards will soon represent the picture galleries of the poor, and that with no mean pictures in them. I shouldn't wonder, if, at the celebrated Morgan sale in New York some of these posters, stretched on canvas and accordingly framed, and certainly forwarded by the smart auctioneer—whose commission, by the way, after one week's sale, amounted to over $100,000—under some French disguise, would have brought a very good price. We wouldn't object to Canadian silver, would we? and would not expect $45,000 either, the sum paid for a Bougerant, I believe, by a Montreal Croesus, as I hear, exactly $23,000 more than Mrs. Morgan paid for this picture two years ago. A handsome profit for two years, and no work either, while the artist's relatives are exposed to the severest roughness of life's ungentle prattle in some French village, I understand.

But this is not art—let's go back to poster printing; this is merely a proof of the power of the almighty dollar in the hands of a parvenue. I am sorry the auctioneer did not drive that Canadian "art lover" up to $100,000. Still the success of the Morgan sale is in the end nothing else but a consequence of judicious advertising. I could add with but little trouble a multitude of other successes, all consequences of good advertising; but lack of space forbids me to continue this subject any further at present. The printer, as a rule, is one of the main springs in the arrangement of judicious advertising. Much of the success of the advertiser is due to him. The technical character of a printed "ad." has a great deal of influence upon the public, the reader. A few lines otherwise lost among the lines of reading matter can be made at once conspicuous by the skilful compositor, and so will be noticed by every reader of the journal.

To know how to advertise is the *nervus rerum* of mercantile success.

A CHRONOLOGY OF TYPEFOUNDING.

NO part of the history of the typographical art is hidden in more settled darkness than the early manufacture of the types. Doubtless, considerable secrecy accompanied all the operations of the first printers, and, indeed, was maintained down to a late period. Whether Caxton was acquainted with the manufacture as well as the use of type there is no evidence to decide. The probability is that his first two fonts were cast, by his instruction, at Bruges, the second being brought over by him to Westminster.

The first allusion in any book to English typefounders, appears in Abp. Parker's preface to "Asser's Chronicle of King Alfred (Lond. 1574). The editor says, that as far as he knew, Day was the first to cut types. It is presumed, hence, that John Day was only one typefounder among others, and that therefore the art was by no means a novel one. Day printed from (circ.) 1546–1584.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

About the beginning of this century, typefounding and printing was separated from each other. The former was exercised as a trade by itself and divided into the several branches of cutting, casting and dressing; the workers in which were indiscriminately called letter-founders, though few did or could perform the whole work themselves.

1637.—Decree passed "That there shall be four founders of letters for printing and no more." This shows that typefounding was now a distinct trade in London, and under rigid government protection.

The four founders under this decree were: John Grismand, Thomas Wright, Arthur Nicholas and Alex. Fifield, who cast from matrices obtained from Holland; no attempt having been made, as far as can be ascertained, to recognize original founders. These restraints were taken away, as well as those on printers, by the dissolution of the court of Star Chamber, by 16, Charles I.

1662.—An act more burdensome than the decree of 1637 was passed (13–14 Car. II.) by which the number of master founders was again reduced to four. This continued, with some slight alterations, till 1693, when it was abolished.

Notwithstanding these restraints, Moxon, writing in 1683, states that the number of founders and printers had grown very many.

1669.—The first dated type specimen issued—"Proves of Several Sorts of Letter cast by Joseph Moxon."

1685.—Appointment of typefounders revived by James II. for seven years. This was not afterward revived.

1690.—Matrices given to Oxford University by Dr. Fell and Junius.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The eighteenth century witnessed the last of the old school of typefounders, John James (d. 1772), and the rise of the new race, in William Caslon.

Despite the restrictive care of the government during the previous century, the typefounders of Holland and Flanders supplied English printers with better types than native art could produce; and this continued up to the establishment of the first *Caslon* foundry.

Rowe Mores was the historian of early typefounding. His "Dissertation upon English Typographical Foundries" was published in 1778. He was born in 1730, and died 1771; thus not living to see the publication of his work. He was in possession of nearly all the early English matrices and molds. These were sold by auction in 1782; what became of them is not known.

About 1750 a foundry was established by Baskerville at Birmingham. It is doubtful whether any specimen book was issued. The plant was sold to Beaumarchais, removed to Paris, and probably absorbed by one of the large Parisian foundries.

Rowe Mores speaks of the following foundries: John Grover, Thomas Grover, his son; his foundry purchased in 1758 by John James. Part of this foundry is said to have belonged to Wynken de Worde.

Mores also names Goring, Robert Andrews, Silvester Andrews, his son, whose foundry was purchased by James Skinner, Head, Robert Mitchell, Thomas James, who served apprenticeship with R. Andrews, who began business in 1710, and died 1738, and Jacob Ilife, 1730.

About the middle of the eighteenth century there were working contemporaneously John Baskerville, at Birmingham, the Caslons, at London, and Alex. Wilson, at St. Andrews, Scotland.

1720.—William Caslon (born 1692, died 1766) was an engraver on gunlocks and barrels, brass for bookbinders' blocking-tools, and silver for silversmiths. He was induced to devote attention to cutting punches. After having an opportunity of seeing the general process of typefounding at James' foundry, he applied himself to the pursuit of the art, being supported pecuniarily by several of the leading printers. It has always been understood in the family of the Caslons, and handed down to the present time, that William Caslon cut his first punches as early as 1716.

Ultimately he brought the art to a perfection previously unattained in England, and rendered English printers independent of the Dutch, from whom they had previously obtained all their *best* fonts. We believe *all* his punches are in use to this day.

1736.—John James succeeds his father, who died in 1772. His foundry in Bartholomew-close, bought by auction by Rowe Mores in 1782, and in his possession when he wrote his book. He was called "The last of the old English letter-founders."

The successor to William Caslon the first, was his son, William Caslon the second, who died in 1778, when the property was equally divided between his two sons, and his widow who died in 1795.

He had two sons; first, William Caslon the third, who disposed of his share in 1793 to Mrs. William Caslon the second, and Henry Caslon's widow; second, Henry, who died 1788.

Mrs. W. Caslon bought in 1799 her mother-in-law's share interest, and carried on the business till she took a partner, Nathaniel Catherwood. She died in 1809. Catherwood also in 1809.

Her son Henry then took the business with a partner, John James Catherwood, brother of Nathaniel Catherwood. The partnership was dissolved in 1812.

Henry Caslon carried on business alone till 1822, when he took into partnership Martin W. Livermore. The foundry then went on to Henry W. Caslon, who died in 1874. He was the last of the Caslons in male line; thus the foundey was carried on by father, son and son's sons to the fifth generation.

Rowe Mores also refers to Thomas Cottrell, apprenticed as dresser to Caslon; he began business in 1757. Joseph Jackson was also apprenticed to Caslon. These, he says, with Isaac Moore, of Queen street, Upper Moorfields, "are the present English letter-founders. There are some others of less note, who of late years have exercised the occupation here, but have either quitted it or exercised it occasionally, or left the kingdom—as the Westons, Dummers and Jalleson, George Anderton, John Baine (left England and is now, we think, alive in Scotland), Baskerville or Birmingham, Joseph Fenwick, and McPhail."

THE SCOTCH FOUNDERS.

1742.—John Baine and Alexander Wilson, professor of astronomy in Glasgow University, start, at St. Andrews, the first foundry in Scotland.

1744.—They remove to Glasgow and start the "Glasgow Foundry."

1747.—Baine goes to Dublin to start a branch.

1749.—The partnership dissolved. Wilson remaining at Glasgow, where the types of the celebrated Foulis editions were cast.

Baine goes back to Scotland in 1749.

Baine goes to America and dies there in 1777.

On the death of Wilson, the Glasgow foundry carried on by his sons.

In 1830, it descended to the grandsons of the founder, Alexander A. P. Wilson and Patrick Wilson. In 1845, the plant of this and the London branch (established 1834) was sold to various founders, the greater portion to H. W. Caslon and Dr. James Marr (trading as Marr & Co.). Dr. Marr died 1866; business carried on by widow till 1874, when bought by Marr Typefounding Co. (limited). Wilson's fonts are still in use, and supplied by both Marr & Co. and Caslon & Co., Alex. Wilson himself being with H. W. Caslon from 1851 until his death, which took place in 1873.

1809.—Miller & Richard. Miller, the founder, was employed by Alexander Wilson & Son, at Glasgow, leaving them early in the present century to start a foundry in Edinburgh. The first specimen book issued in 1809.

ORIGIN OF EXISTING ENGLISH FOUNDRIES.

It is worthy of remark that the principal English foundries all sprang from William Caslon or his apprentices or successors.

1764.—Foundry in Type street, Chiswell street, of Fry & Pine (manager, Isaac Moore) prints imitations of Baskerville's. His successors were Joseph Fry & Sons, and afterward Fry & Steele, afterward Edmund Fry, who retired about 1828. He sold the business to W. Thorowgood.

Here we must mention the collateral line. Caslon the first had an apprentice, Thos. Cottrell, who established a foundry which passed to Robert Thorne (died 1820). He was an apprentice of Jackson. His first specimen book was issued 1803; his foundry in Barbican was removed to Fann street, by W. Thorowgood, who united with it Fry's foundry. This foundry has successively passed through the hands of Thorowgood & Co., Thorowgood & Besley, Robert Besley & Co., Reed & Fox, and Sir Charles Reed; being now conducted by the firm of Sir Charles Reed & Sons.

As has already been stated, Wm. Caslon the third sold his share of the fraternal foundry to his mother and sister-in-law.

He bought Jackson's foundry on the death of the latter. He was first typefounder to the king. In 1807, he relinquished business in favor of his son, Wm. Caslon the fourth. In 1819 he disposed of the foundry to Blake, Garnett & Co., of Sheffield, who removed the foundry there. Garnett shortly afterward retired and the firm became Blake & Stephenson. The business has now been conducted for many years by the son of the latter in the name of Stephenson, Blake & Co.

About 1850, J. R. Johnson, a chemist, having invented a typecasting machine, offered to sell it to the typefounders. He met with refusal, and then formed a partnership with John Huffman King, a punchcutter and founder, who had succeeded to the business of his father (the firm being called King & Co.). In 1857, J. Staines Atkinson formed a company, chiefly of Manchester gentlemen, to purchase from King & Co. their patents in the casting machine and patent hard metal. The business was removed to Red Lion square, where it was carried on under the style of "The Patent Typefounding Co. (limited)." The company was subsequently wound up, the business and plant being bought by Mr. P. M. Shanks and Captain H. R. Revell. On Captain Revell dying, Mr. P. M. Shanks became sole proprietor. The foundry is now carried on with much enterprise by Mr. Shanks and his sons.

In the above article, has been given particulars of the work of the most celebrated typefounders. It may be useful to supplement the information with a chronology of

THE PROCESS OF TYPEFOUNDING.

The art itself was invented about 1450. There is a statement current that Schoeffer was the first founder, but that is probably inaccurate, as the man who invented letterpress printing was he who first cast types. Little or no improvement was made until three and a half centuries had passed.

1800.—The Lever, or American mold, invented, "which renders the work of the typefounder somewhat more easy."—(*Jury Reports, 1851, p. 401.*)

1823.—Henri Didot's polymatype, which is still used successfully in France, introduced into England by Pouchée. On the failure of Pouchée to sustain the competition of the Associated Founders, Didot's machine and valuable tools were purchased by them through their agent, Mr. Reed, printer, King street, Covent Garden, and destroyed on the premises of Messrs. Caslon and Livermore.—(*Jury Report, 1851, p. 409.*)

1851.—The hand mold and the ordinary type metal still used by the English founders. In the description of their products shown at the International Exhibition, no reference is made in the official catalogue or in the jury awards to any improved process or superior materials. Indeed, the jury expressly say: "Since the invention of casting types, a process which goes back as far as the origin of printing itself, this art has made little progress" (*Jury Reports, 1851, p. 409*); yet it is believed that about this time the casting machine, invented in Germany and improved in America, was in the possession of at least one British typefounding firm.

1852.—Mr. J. R. Johnson patented hard type made of zinc and its alloys, which was subsequently found to oxidize in damp air, and had to be abandoned.

1853.—Mr. Johnson patented his machine for casting type mechanically without variation of body. This machine has since been worked extensively by the Patent Typefounding Company (limited), 31 Red Lion square; the University Press, Oxford; the Imprimerie Imperiale, of Paris, etc.

1854.—Mr. Johnson patented a process for making hard type by substituting tin for lead entirely, or partially, in the ordinary compounds.

1855.—Mr. Besley patented a mode of making hard type by the use of lead, tin, antimony, zinc, copper and nickel, in certain proportions.

1856.—The circulars issued by the British founders in this year show that two kinds of metal were then sold — the ordinary type and the extra hard, the latter being introduced as a new alloy.

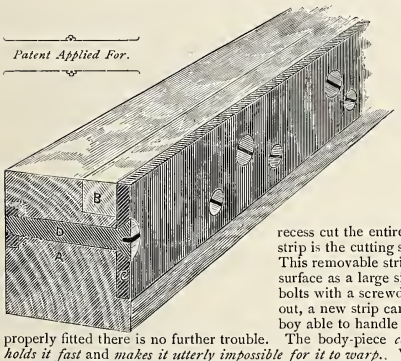
1859.—In December of this year Messrs. Johnson and Atkinson patented their apparatus for rubbing, dressing and setting up type.

1862.—Messrs. Johnson and Atkinson showed at the London International Exposition their machinery for the complete manufacture of type without the aid of manual labor.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

THE Paper for this number of the INLAND PRINTER is furnished by the J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO., Manufacturers and General Jobbers of Paper, Nos. 173 and 175 Adams Street, Chicago.

Hamilton's Cutting-Stick for Paper-Cutters.

Patent Applied For.



THE accompanying cut represents our new Cutting-Stick, an examination of which will show both its superiority and novelty. Everyone running paper cutting machines knows how difficult it is to procure good, smooth sticks that will not warp and twist out of shape, and when they are to be had, that the cost —ranging from $1.50 to $3.50 per dozen — is quite an important item. By using our Stick you can avoid the annoyance of having sticks warped, and can also reduce the cost of this very important article 75%.

DESCRIPTION.

Our Cutting Stick consists of main body-piece (A), which has a groove or recess cut the entire length of same to receive a small strip (B) ¼ of an inch square. This removable strip is the cutting surface, and is held in place by a steel clamp (C), which is drawn up by the bolts (D). This removable strip being square, can be used on four sides, thus giving the same amount of cutting surface as a large sized stick. To remove the strip from body-piece, it is only necessary to loosen the bolts with a screwdriver, when the strip can be turned over and a new surface presented; or if worn out, a new strip can be inserted. The act of changing is a very simple matter and can be done by any boy able to handle a screwdriver. The main body-piece is made to fit any paper-cutter, and when properly fitted there is no further trouble. The body-piece *cannot warp* as the strip of steel, securely screwed to the wood its entire length, *holds it fast* and *makes it utterly impossible for it to warp*.. WE CLAIM:

FIRST—That the steel strip running the entire length of main body-piece and screwed thereto, *absolutely* prevents warping or springing.

SECOND—That there is a saving of 75 per cent in cost of Cutting-Sticks after the first cost of main body-piece; and by buying one main body-piece and three dozen small strips, *the first cost is less than that of three dozen ordinary sticks.*

THIRD—That the strips can be shipped by express in bundles of 100 or more at a trifling cost, where one dozen of the ordinary sticks are so bulky they must be boxed and shipped by freight.

FOURTH—That we make the slot in all body-pieces of a standard size, so that strips can be ordered at any time with an absolute certainty of their fitting.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.

In ordering a Body-Piece for your cutter, cut off and send us a small piece from end of a stick you have *used;* this will give us the exact size of slot in your cutter and will also show us where the knife strikes on the stick. Be particular to see that the piece you send us fits the slot in your machine nicely; in addition to this give us the *length* of stick your machine requires. In ordering the small strips, it is only necessary to give length of stick, as we cut them all to a standard guage and have but one size.

Price of Main Body-Piece, any length up to 38 inches....$5.00 | Price of Strips, per doz., any length up to 38 inches.....25 cts.
" " " " from 38 to 48 inches..... 6.00 | " " " " " from 38 to 48 ins....30 cts.

Order through your dealer, or send your order to us direct, as you prefer. Soliciting your orders, which shall receive our prompt attention, we are, Very truly yours,

HAMILTON & BAKER, Sole Manufacturers, Two Rivers, Wis.

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

—AND—

Roller Composition.

The "STANDARD" and the "DURABLE"

The value of a roller is determined by the **LENGTH OF TIME** it can be used, the **AMOUNT OF WORK** it can perform, and the **QUALITY** of the work produced. In these essentials our goods are unequaled. Send your roller stocks to us for casting; you will save time and trouble by so doing, as our arrangements for the business are most complete. We cast Job Rollers for treadle presses by the use of our patent machines, perfectly free from pin holes and as smooth as glass; no other house in the west can make these rollers, as the machines are our patent. Our capacity is one hundred rollers per hour. Composition especially adapted for fast Web Newspaper Presses made on order.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON,

296 Dearborn Street, - - CHICAGO.

SNIDER · & · HOOLE,

DEALERS IN

Bookbinders' Materials

—AND—

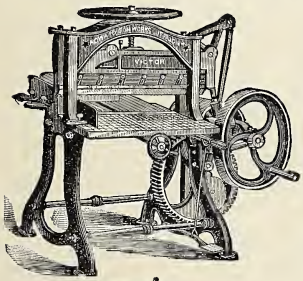
PAPER BOX MAKERS' SUPPLIES,

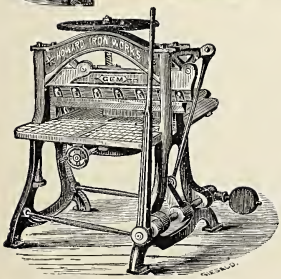
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

No. 178 Monroe Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.





MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS,

BOOK-

BINDERS

—AND—

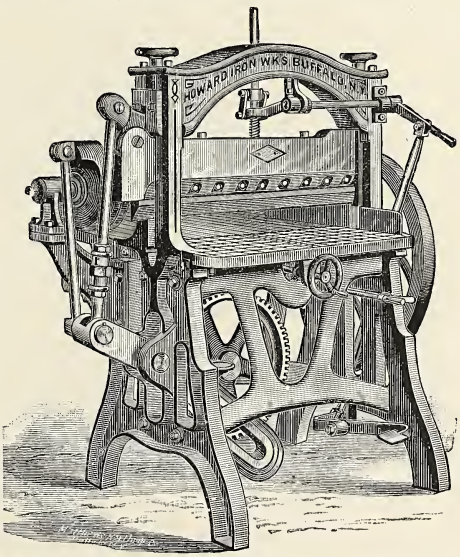
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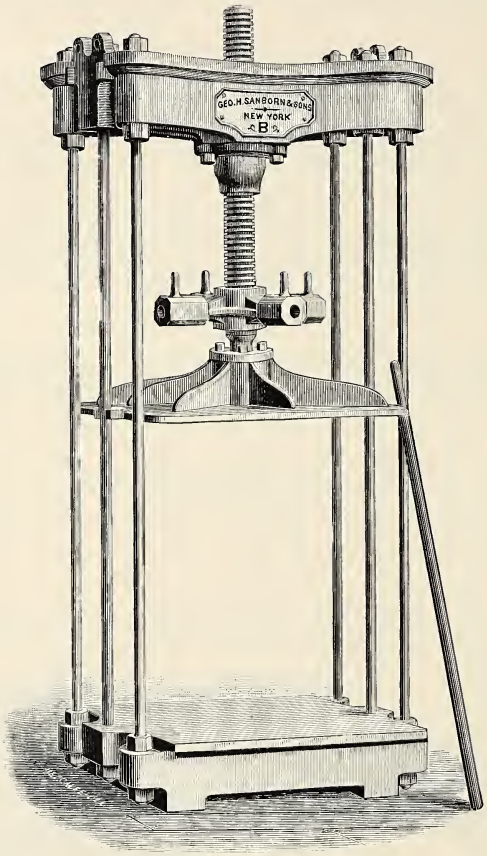
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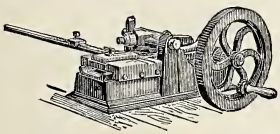
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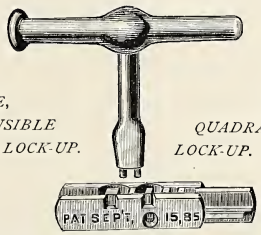
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THE BEST

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ENGRAVING of whatever nature required, executed artistically, expeditiously and at lowest possible rates, either on WOOD, PHOTO-ENGRAVED, or by IVES PROCESS, according to the nature of the subject.

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We have just issued a Specimen Sheet showing

New Styles of Newspaper Headings

which, on account of their beauty and utility, cannot fail to meet with approbation among Printers and Publishers. This sheet will be sent on application to those who have not yet received it.

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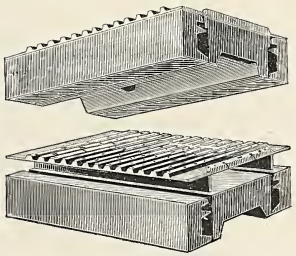
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FLEXIBLE STEREO PLATES . . . .

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Plates laid down at your Door and No Express Charges; No Freight Charges.



No Drawbacks for "Dead" Plates and No Charge for Metal Bases.

No Nailing or Screwing of Plates to Bases.

Send for full particulars and Proofs of Matter.

DAMON & PEETS,

44 Beekman Street, - - NEW YORK

(In writing mention "Inland Printer.")

[From THE CHICAGO MAIL, Jan. 18, 1886.]

THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TYPESETTING TOURNAMENT.

The national typesetting tournament came to an end last evening, with W. C. BARNES, of the New York *World*, 1,420 ems in the lead of his rival, McCANN, of the New York *Herald*. On Saturday it was considered almost a sure thing that Joseph M. Hudson, of the *Mail*, would capture third prize, but by a wonderful burst of speed in the evening, Levy placed himself in the lead, and Hudson was unable to overcome the difference, though he made a heroic effort in last evening's work, and gained 225 ems on his opponent, leaving Levy only 101¾ ems as a winning margin. The net score for the entire week is: Barnes, 39,225½; McCann, 37,805½; Levy, 34,015; Hudson, 33,913¾; Monheimer, 33,346½; Creevy, 33,273½; DeJarnett, 31,362¾. A banquet was given to the New York men at the National hotel after the finish last night. The company comprised the contestants and prominent printers.

At the close of the tournament the contestants sent to the *Mail* the following handsome acknowledgment for the type they had used, which is also a very handsome compliment to Messrs. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, by whom the type was manufactured:

Chicago, January 18, 1886.

TO THE HATTON-SNOWDEN CO., Publishers, Chicago Mail:

We take pleasure in making this acknowledgment for the use of the splendid type loaned by you for the national typographical championship contest, in which we have been participants and which has just closed. For rapid and satisfactory work perfect type is indispensable, and this furnished by you is as near perfection as any we have ever set. It is finely finished, adjusts with perfect accuracy, and is very easy to handle. With its clean and clear-cut face we can readily see why THE MAIL always presents such a handsome typographical appearance. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. BARNES, New York *World*.
JOSEPH W. McCANN, New York *Herald*.
THOMAS C. LEVY, *Evening Journal*.
J. M. HUDSON, *The Mail*.
WILLIAM J. CREEVY, *The Inter Ocean*.
LEO MONHEIMER. *Daily News*.
CLINTON W. DeJARNETT, *Tribune*.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,

Manufacturers of Superior COPPER-MIXED Type.

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

The attention of Printers is directed to the following specialties, which HAVE NO RIVAL and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)



The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, - - $2.50.
Price, for light work, 2½ inches square, 1.50

"THEY ARE APPROVED OF."—I have had repeated orders for the Elm City Bronzers, so take it for granted they are approved of. Send me forty more.—*Thomas Hailing, Oxford Printing Works, Cheltenham, England, April 11, 1885.*

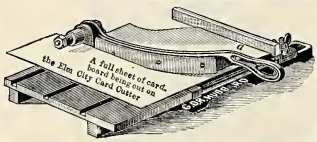
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Saves both stock and time. Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Counting 100,000, $10.00
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Price, $10.00.

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Eighth Medium,	7 x 11	$150	$175	$5
Quarter Medium,	10 x 15	250	270	6
Half Medium, -	13 x 19	360	385	8

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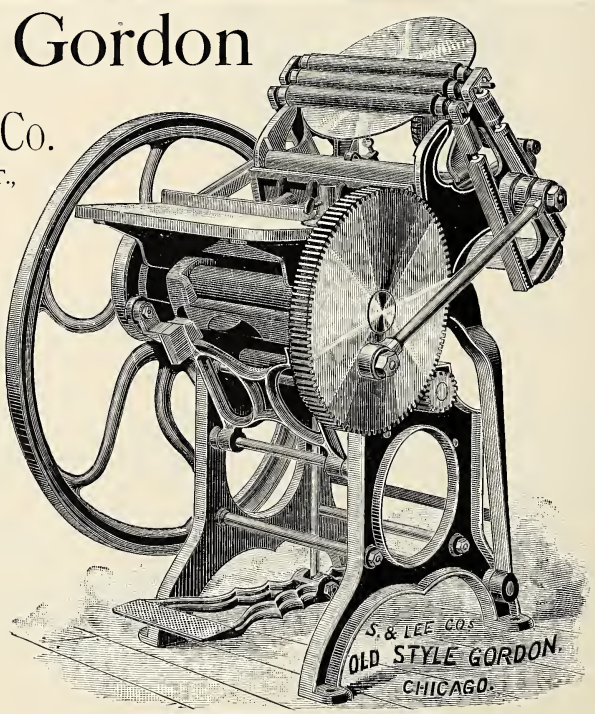
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THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.
WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 50 TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK. — CHARLES W. COX, *Eastern Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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Plain or fancy card	$ 5 00	$13 50	$ 25 50	$ 48 00
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One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

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Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following well known firms:

WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street, Chicago.
H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
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J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
E. A STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1886.

THE meeting of the Executive Committee of Lithographers, called to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, April 15 and 16, was postponed to a later date by order of the chairman, Richard J. Compton, St. Louis, Missouri.

WE learn from our European exchanges that no little excitement has been created by the announcement that the celebrated antiquarian, Dr. Van der Linde, is about to issue a new and complete history of printing, which it is said will throw entirely new light on many incidents connected with the history of typography. The question is asked in some quarters, "Will he be able to definitely settle the much-mooted question, who was the inventor of the art of printing?" The doctor is a Dutchman, and was the first writer to really explode the fallacy that printing was invented in Holland, hence the interest taken in his forthcoming work.

IS A COPYRIGHT LAW DESIRABLE?

IN the April issue of THE INLAND PRINTER we published in full the copyright bill recently introduced by Senator Hawley, as also an amended bill by Senator Chace, and presented a few of the salient arguments advanced in favor of the former by a number of its leading advocates. We propose in the present article to present the other side of the question—the objections to the original Hawley bill urged by a large majority of American publishers, printers and workmen. Before doing so, however, it is but justice to state that at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Patents, held for the consideration of the subject, its author frankly stated that a more thorough examination of the subject had led him to the conclusion that his bill should contain a proviso requiring that foreign works copyrighted in the United States should be printed and manufactured in this country for the American market, one of the features that Senator Chace's bill was introduced to cover, although it goes a step further, and positively prohibits the importation of copyrighted books under any circumstances.

It is claimed by the opponents of the measure, prominent among whom is Mr. Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia, a publisher of forty years' experience, that while it is just and proper that a royalty should be paid the foreign author upon the sale of his books in this country when reciprocity toward American authors is also assured, this can easily be affected without sacrificing the book-making interests of the United States. These interests give employment to many thousands of industrious people of both sexes, in fact there are few products in which labor forms so overwhelmingly large a percentage of the value as in books. The raw material of the most finished volume is a few rags, or a billet of wood, a little lampblack and oil, and a handful of cotton fiber. The rest is labor, partly unskilled, but mostly skilled and requiring long apprenticeship. In every paper mill in the United States, the effect of the proposed legislation will be felt. If it is so framed as to lead our markets to draw their supplies from abroad, diminished work must throw numbers out of employment, while those who are retained must be content with lower wages, and that in the consideration of this subject these important interests must not be overlooked.

It is further claimed that under the operations of the proposed law the foreign author or his publisher will be entitled to an American copyright on the "simple formality of registering the title before publication in this country, and paying the fee of fifty cents," by which all English books will be copyrighted and a monopoly of our market secured, as few authors will make arrangements with American houses, but will naturally entrust their interests to their home publishers. Printing and binding being much cheaper in England than in this country, and the facilities of invoicing between principal and agent being well understood, our supplies of current English literature will be made almost wholly abroad. The prices to consumers here will be on a level with the high rates customary in England, our own operatives and mechanics will be deprived of work, while our millions of readers will be debarred from their accustomed literature or forced

to depend upon the system of circulating libraries in vogue in the British Islands, but unadapted for our wide spread and sparsely populated continent. In referring to this view of the case, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, no mean authority, says:

It is, we believe, one of the facts granted by those who know best on both sides of the Atlantic, that if the copyright system, as ordinarily understood—the system, that is, which practically confers a monopoly upon a particular publisher—is to be extended to America, it will entirely destroy all cheap editions of English works. To the author, a large sale and a cheap edition pays best; but a small sale with a large price pays a publisher better than the lower price and large sales. High-priced monopolist editions are less trouble to the publisher, and he despises the small amount coming to him on each copy of a cheap edition. Indeed, one firm could hardly undertake to publish the enormous number of copies of a popular work which the American public is now accustomed to have issued for its convenience. Thus, supposing the proposed international convention were concluded, the effect would be to substitute six shilling editions of popular English authors for the present tenpenny editions, over the whole of the United States. So great would be the loss to the American public, and so overwhelming the outcry, that, in the opinion of the best informed Americans, congress would be compelled to repeal the new copyright act within the year. If, as long ago as the fifties, 100,000 copies of Macauley's History were sold in America before the third volume was out, while the sale here was considered unprecedented at 10,000, it is clear that the conclusion of the proposed copyright convention would give some one or two hundred thousand American readers the choice between paying some six to thirty times as much as they have been accustomed to pay for the last great English book and leaving it unread.

On the other hand, it is claimed by the advocates of the Chace bill, that it secures the rights of authors as fully as Senator Hawley's bill, and will be as beneficial, both to those of the United States and of foreign countries. It insures the manufacture by our own people of all copyrighted books for our markets, thereby guarding the interests of author, producer and consumer; the books made here will be in a style and at a price suited to our own wants, and though they will necessarily be higher than in the present state of free competition, they will be far cheaper than those customarily made for the English public. Again, that the prohibition of importation provided for is an absolute necessity, and is an invariable rule in all countries where copyright exists, and the provisions of the bill designed to make it effective would long ago have been an essential feature in our copyright legislation had it not been that heretofore the introduction into this country of foreign editions of American books have been too infrequent to lead to any adequate regulations for their prevention.

Finally, it should not be forgotten that while there are two sides to the question, the interests of 55,000,000 of people should not be sacrificed or subordinated to the interests of two hundred or two hundred and fifty foreign authors.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the article already quoted from, suggests that many of the objections now urged against a copyright law would be removed by the adoption of a system of stamps, such as those used by the revenue. It says:

The engraving of a design, carefully executed to prevent forgery, would be, with modern mechanical appliances, a very slight expense to the author. The international copyright stamp might bear the joint emblems of England and America, and in the center the fac simile of the author's signature or initials. The author might then, for a price agreed upon, issue so many hundred or thousand stamps to any publisher in America who thought it worth while to reprint his book. The publisher would still take his risk of competition, and, with a book known to be popular by its English success, there is no other risk. All publishers alike would have to charge a little more than they do at present—say a shilling instead of tenpence; but this would not touch the vested interests of the trade in reprints, which are now very large, and are no longer confined to the Eastern States. No monopoly would be given to any American publisher. He would undertake his enterprise as he does now, and freely compete with the rest of the trade, for both author and public. But the author's profit would be secure, and, far from grudging it, the American public would be glad to know he had it. It is quite another thing to pay six times as much for their books when the greatest part of the increase reaches not the author but the publisher. To sell a copy of a copyright book without a stamp would be an infringement of the copyright, for which an action could be brought by an author or publisher, and might, in addition, be made an offense punishable by fine and the forfeiture of the printed copies. The return of the unsold stamps and the payment of the sum agreed upon per copy sold would complete the transaction between author and publisher. It would be quite easy, if this were not considered sufficient check, to number each stamp consecutively, from one to a thousand, and so on.

FALSE ECONOMY.

A MISTAKEN idea seems to pervade the minds of a certain class of foremen and proprietors—that time devoted to distribution is equivalent to time lost, that it is more advantageous to put half a dozen men on a job, even if the lead, slug or metal furniture racks or rule cases are empty, and the sorts required are scattered round the office, than to have the racks and cases replenished with the material known to be required, before composition is commenced. Now, the very opposite of this is true, and were a record kept of the time needlessly lost, in many instances, by the pursuance of such a short-sighted policy, the result for the year would be a revelation never dreamed of; besides, it goes without saying that every hour spent in sort-hunting is either an extra cost to the customer or a positive loss to the office.

It is no uncommon sight in some establishments, when a hurried job is desired, to see a crowd of men bobbing round the dead-stones, bumping against each other, picking a rule here and a letter there, pulling out boards and running round the office like a line of skirmishers, wasting time by the wholesale, when all this would have been avoided by the exercise of a little foresight and management.

It is not our purpose, however, to attempt to lay down any *rules* in regard to distribution, as circumstances alter cases. It is a principle, not details, to which we refer. But we insist, no matter whether ten men or a hundred and ten are employed, it pays better to have material in its proper place than on the dead-stone, on boards, or promiscuously scattered. When the distributing force is insufficient to accomplish this, it should be increased, and where no regular distributors are employed, when necessary, a certain portion of time should be devoted each day to "cleaning up." One of the best regulated and well kept offices we ever saw made it a rule to have the dead-stones cleared three times a week, and the result was fairly filled

racks and cases. What more calculated to disgust a compositor than to go to work on Monday morning and find that he must pick for the first line of the first job put into his hands? Of course, there are times when such a state of affairs cannot be avoided, but they are exceptions to the rule, and we are within bounds when we state that for once they are the results of necessity they are a dozen times the results of bad management. Another, and by no means the least advantage afforded by the prompt distributing system, is that little if any chance is given for the accumulation of "pi," while, under that complained of, the careless compositor is given a splendid opportunity to develop his talent as a "manufacturer," which he seldom, if ever, fails to avail himself of.

The habit of putting this or that form away upon which a little extra time and care have been expended is an equally nonsensical one. We are not referring to standing jobs which are used periodically, but to jobs duplicate orders for which are like angels' visits, few and far between. It is an axiom in trade that a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling, so it is certainly more profitable as a general rule to distribute a job when worked off which contains material required for every day use, than to hide it on a board, under the plea that it may *sometime* in the future be wanted again; and, if so, its skeleton at least will be found standing, whereas the chances are ten to one, even should a second order be given, it will cost as much time and trouble to "fix it up" as it did originally to set; besides, the hours wasted in looking over and picking from it would have paid for the composition twice over. And where it has escaped the picker's vigilance, and is eventutually distributed, it will frequently be found that *new sorts* have been purchased, the result of such oversight. This is economy with a vengeance, and yet it is practiced to a greater extent than is supposed. Such management should have a typefoundry attached to the establishment, otherwise it will prove a very expensive method of doing business.

THE LABOR OUTLOOK.

HE must be a stoic, indeed, who can regard with feelings of indifference, the unsatisfactory relations existing between capital and labor in a large portion of the country. From all quarters come the mutterings of discontent. The harmonious relationship which the national welfare demands should exist between employer and employé, is for the most part either ruptured or strained. Mutual distrust has taken the place of mutual confidence, and even where defiant rebellion has not shown its strength, an armed truce describes the situation. More portentous still, the *outlook* forbodes the worst, and an eventful crisis is evidently approaching. In this connection, the important question arises, is the grandest country in the world, the fairest social and political fabric ever raised by man, and the last refuge of oppressed humanity to become a prey to anarchy and ruin, to share the fate of less favored nations, or will the stamina, the intelligence, the sense of justice and the patriotism of the American people, irrespective of position or party, rise equal to the emergency, and help solve, for *all time to come*, the problem of self-government and the satisfactory adjustment of the relations between capital and labor? We believe the studious consideration of this question is worthy the efforts of the greatest and brightest intellects in the land, for upon its successful solution depends not only the welfare but the perpetuity of the republic. Ostrich tactics or pooh-poohing will not avert the threatened danger, and it is high time that all parties interested—and who is not?—should look the matter squarely in the face, and determine that they will do their part to help bring about a more harmonious relationship.

It seems but yesterday that rich and poor, learned and unlearned, alike, joined in the celebration of the first centennial of American independence, and made the welkin ring with eulogies of our free and glorious institutions. Today we find a state of affairs sadly at variance with the prognostications then indulged in, and a chronic state of strike existing from one end of the republic to the other. Now if these results are obtained from a population of 55,000,000, and with our natural resources comparatively undeveloped, what may be expected when the country is populated in the same proportion as Belgium is populated, and 4,000,000,000 of people are crowded within the national domain? The outlook is certainly not an assuring one, and no good results can be obtained from mincing matters in dealing with it.

That labor is placed under many disadvantages we admit; that it is sometimes the victim of heartless exactions is also true, but it is equally true that a large proportion of the differences which arise are causeless—the result of impulse or misunderstanding—and that a false pride too frequently keeps them alive. It is also true that a resort to violence when such disputes arise, especially when the ballot as a grievance-redresser is within the reach of every citizen, is unjustifiable, and is sure to alienate that public sympathy which no interested party can afford to defy. The ballot, not the bullet, furnishes the safety-valve, and if the former agency fails, the destruction of our political fabric is simply a question of time. The *red* republicanism of Europe should find no lodgment on American soil, because the causes which there create and foster it need here have no abiding place.

The want of the hour, as has been forcibly stated, is for both the employer and employé to cultivate a "higher moral sense of each other's welfare," and a study of individual rights in the light of the general good. Their mutual interests are indissolubly linked; they cannot separate them if they would, and it is criminal folly in either, individually or collectively, to help perpetuate the present tension. A closer contact, a better acquaintance, would go a long way to produce a more correct state of feeling, and lead to a thorough understanding of each other's grievances, rights and privileges.

We believe, however, it is to coöperation we must eventually look for the *solution* of this knotty problem, as the agency through which intelligent labor shall become the help-mate of capital, willing to share its duties and responsibilities, knowing that recompense depends on the efforts put forth and the honesty with which services are rendered. The sooner workingmen put to good use the

privileges they already possess, devote their leisure to preparation and self-improvement, instead of magnifying every petty grievance, conjuring up imaginary wrongs and widening the breach already existing, the sooner will they become qualified to occupy a higher plane, be able to command a recognition at the hands of capital, and practically demonstrate their ability to assume the reins of power. An ounce of intelligent energy is worth a pound of croaking, and we have more faith in the efficacy of a practical common sense remedy than in the chimeras which seek to reconstruct society with an unreconstructed human nature.

WOMEN IN PRINTING-OFFICES.

AN eastern exchange, in referring to the difficulties encountered by Miss Emily Faithful in her endeavors to establish a printing-office in London, where only women should be employed as compositors, and the opposition manifested thereto by members of the typographical union, says:

> Mr. Gladstone, in eloquently denouncing these combinations as illegal, said "that of the printers was the one most to be condemned, its first principle being that no woman shall be employed, notwithstanding the fact that they were so admirably suited for the work, having a nicety of touch which would enable them to manipulate type with greater facility than men."

This reminds us of an anecdote told of an old hard-shell baptist deacon, in Pennsylvania—an ardent democrat—whose ideal Christian was the Apostle Paul, and who, in conjunction with his fellow deacons, occasionally read a chapter and exhorted his brethren therefrom, on "lecture" evenings. On one occasion, after extolling the saint as a pattern worthy to be copied after *in all things*, he came to the verse, "Fear God, honor the king." This for the time being seemed a poser, but he was equal to the emergency. Closing his eyes, and raising his glasses to his forehead, he remarked: "My dear friends, we are all fallible creatures, and apt at times to err, and it is evident that Paul himself was no exception to the rule, for although, as you are aware, he is my model of what a Christian should be, he certainly *was not a democrat!*" Now it is equally evident that while Premier Gladstone may be a "grand old man," the leader of the house of commons, and the "first statesman in Europe," *he is no printer.*

CONSISTENCY A JEWEL.

THE March number of *The Pacific Printer* contains a scathing article on printing amateur humbugs in general, and one Nelson C. Hawks, a $100 "amateur supplyer," in particular, which we cordially endorse, especially the first portion, because our own arguments and language are employed. The following excerpt from "the Hawks's" business circular, is the object upon which the vials of our esteemed contemporary's wrath is poured:

> The attention of druggists, merchants, and business men generally, as well as the amateur printers, is directed to our facilities for furnishing
>
> CHEAP PRINTING OUTFITS
>
> with which amusement, instruction and profit may be considered. We keep a large variety of presses, such as the Army, Novelty, Young America, Excelsior, Prouty, Columbian and Caxton. Also small fonts of type, inks, leads, rules reglet, cuts, dashes, cases, etc. A small press, with type, etc., for cards, envelopes and tags, can be furnished for $50; a complete business outfit costs $100. Call and see us.

So far so good. But, friend Dearing, consistency is a jewel. Judge of our surprise, when after reading your deserved strictures on the above, we found the following startling announcement on the page immediately preceding your editorial:

> A COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE FOR $250.—Embracing a Pearl press, in first-rate order, 6 by 9 inch chase, foot-power; long primer, brevier, and nonpareil Roman type; stands, cases, leads, a large quantity of job type of modern faces; rules, borders, ornaments, etc. It is a big bargain for the money. Send order to Palmer & Rey, 405 Sansome street, San Francisco. Part cash, time on balance.

Can you consistently denounce N. C. Hawks for offering to furnish a "printing outfit" for $100, when the representative printing journal of the Pacific Coast is *Hawk*-ing a "complete job printing office" at $250? To us, the difference between the two offers seems the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

THE New York correspondent of the *Printers' Register*, London, writes to that journal that Lucius M. Fay, general manager of the Democrat Printing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, *has been appointed* public printer at Washington, D. C., to succeed S. P. Rounds. This may be a very good puff for Mr. Fay, but we are afraid if he is dependent on his *salary*, as public printer, for a living, he will be very apt to feel hungry before he draws it. At last accounts Mr. Rounds was on deck, quietly attending to his duties. We certainly do not know who his successor will be, but we do know twenty-five aspirants who expect to be.

THE letter of our correspondent, "W. S. A.," in the present issue is worthy of more than a passing notice, though the points made were virtually covered in an editorial, under the caption, "Give us good, plain work," published in our last. There is no reason why specimens shown should be confined to those in which brass rule, bent or unbent, forms the chief characteristic, and we trust our contributors will take a hint from the suggestions thrown out. We also hope our country friends will take courage, and not be deterred from competing because printers more favored with modern appliances have so far monopolized both the specimens and the premiums. A faint heart never won a fair lady.

THERE is a feature connected with a number of our foreign exchanges that we have frequently admired, and that is the prominence given to the social and benevolent gatherings of the craft, and the zest and minuteness with which the proceedings are narrated. We question, in fact, if, among the working classes especially, there is not a truer, more catholic democratic feeling prevailing on the other side than on this side of the Atlantic, and more real contentment and social enjoyment. Selfishness and conceit are not by any means confined to employers. As a rule, our workingmen have too much cynicism and too little of the milk of human kindness in their composition.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XX.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

HE says, "Albrecht Durer had some horns, and among them a splendid pair which I would have liked, but she (namely, the widow) has sold them for an old song. She treated him (Albrecht) that he died all the sooner, for he dried up like a bundle of straw and dared not go into society. She kept him hard at work day and night."

From other important and perfectly reliable authority this statement is denounced as wholly without foundation, and attributed entirely to Perkheimer's petty and child-like jealousy. What is known of Durer's business during the latter years of his life is in direct contradiction with Perkheimer's statement.

After Durer's return home, he at once set up a workshop in his father's house, where he lived for fifteen years with his young wife, and eagerly devoted himself to work amidst the cares of his little home, and bearing the additional family burdens previously alluded to. He followed Wolgemuth's practice of giving his apprentices sketches to "fill in."

For some years, he paid a great deal of attention to pictures of saints and allegorical subjects for church decorations; but very few of these works of art have a certainty of being entirely the work of Durer himself.

Wilibald Impof, who died in 1580, collected a number of Durer's drawings and paintings, together with many spurious copies. These increased in number under the administration of his successor, who traded on Durer's name, without regard to genuineness. As the works of no other master, not even Raphael, were the source of so much profit as Durer's, many unprincipled tricks were resorted to to deceive the public, art collectors and connoisseurs.

So great were the doubts of the genuineness of the Impof collection, that when it was submitted to the inspection of Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, who was a great admirer of Durer, he would acknowledge none of them as genuine, but sent all back without a single selection.

Two years later the collection was purchased by a Dutch merchant for 34,000 thalers. Out of the whole lot there is not one great work, they being chiefly small things painted in water colors, and the greater portion over which hangs suspicious doubts of their being painted by Durer at all; yet by a careful selection, there are enough to give an idea of his style. In 1497, he adopted his celebrated monogram, and the next year published the "Apocalypse," and his portrait of himself of 1498 may, therefore, be looked upon as a justifiable exhibition of self-complacency. The original is in the Madrid museum, and there is a copy in the Uffizi, at Florence. The first picture he painted on commission in 1499, is the portrait of Oswald Krell, in the Pinakothek, at Munich.

"Hercules fighting with the Stymphalain birds," painted by Durer in 1511, is now at Nuremberg, and has been painted over and varnished, except in some small places, one of which contains a stone bearing the date and monogram.

An outline etching exists at Darmstadt, in the ducal collection; the principal figure exhibits Durer's knowledge of anatomy in energetic movement and muscular tension. The greatest pains have been taken in the detail of the figure, while the landscape is indifferently sketched in. This is one of his authentic works, in which the subject is secular and not a portrait.

The close of the fifteenth century found Germany in a state of religious agitation. There was a struggle for freedom from the papal system of government, and when, in 1495, an imperial council was considering the grievances of the people, the Pope issued a decree against the publication of unauthorized books, for he discovered in German literature a power springing up to force him from his authoritative seat. He, however, left unnoticed the domain of art, and while he adorned his spacious palace with the splendors of the renaissance, insignificant wood cuts were undermining the papal system by speaking everywhere to the multitudes whom writings could not reach. In the front of the aggressive artists came Walgemuth with his "Papst-Esel" (Pope's-ass), in 1496. It was inscribed "Roma Caput Mundi." On the left is the castle of Sant' Angelo, with a flag over it, bearing the keys as a device. On the right, the "Torre de Nona," and between them the "Tiber." In the center is a female monster covered with scales. She has the foot of a goat and the claw of a vulture. Her left hand is stretched out to clutch a catspaw for her right. From under a mask shoots out a tail sprouting into a dragon's head, and between the shoulders rests the head of an ass.

Meanwhile, young Durer was busily engaged working at his "Apocalypse." A year before he made a sketch of the Babylonian woman for the last but one of the series of wood cuts. The original is in the Albertina collection. In the wood cut there is a voluptuous woman sitting on the beast with seven heads, holding the cup of abomination in her right hand. There is a group of people before her exhibiting little concern at her presence. There is a king pointing to her as he talks, and a sleek countryman, with slouched hat, staring with horror, a soldier and a woman passing carelessly by. The center figure, the type of the boldest thoughts of the age, stands with his arm firmly placed on his hip, gazing at the monster firmly, resolutely and inquiringly, in strong contrast with a monk close by who prostrates himself before the woman monster; above hovers the angel of the eighteenth chapter, and pointing to the city in flames upon the seashore, crying, "Babylon the great is fallen." Another angel is casting a millstone into the sea, crying, "thus with violence shall the great city of Babylon be thrown down." To the left, from the open heaven, the word of God rides forth on the white horse, followed by the armies of heaven, to establish the new kingdom. The picture is a revolutionary song, "Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

These are the earliest wood cuts that contain Albert Durer's mark. They are sixteen in number, of folio size, and printed at Nuremberg in 1498. On the first leaf is the title in German, which translated reads, "The Revelation of John," and on the back of the last cut but one

is the imprint (translated), "Printed at Nuremberg by Albert Durer, painter, in the year after the birth of Christ, 1498." The date of these cuts marks an important epoch in the history of wood engraving. The following (Fig. 32) is a reduced fac simile of one of these cuts, No. 11 of the series, illustrative of the twelfth cheapter of Revelations, verses 1–4:

And there appeared a great wonder in heaven, a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars. And there appeared another great wonder in heaven, and behold, a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns upon his heads, and his tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven and did cast them to the earth, and the dragon stood before the woman.

From this time the boundaries of the art became enlarged, and wood engravers, instead of being almost wholly occupied in executing designs of a low character, drawn without expression, taste or knowledge, were now engaged in engraving subjects of general interest, drawn expressly for the purpose by some of the most celebrated artists of the age.

The first two editions of Durer's Apocalypse, one with German and the other with Latin text, appeared in 1498, and were printed by Durer himself.

In 1502, a pirated edition of these cuts was published by Jerome Greff, at Strasburg. In 1511, Durer published the third edition from the originals, and on the back of the last cut but one, is a caution addressed to the plagiary,



Fig. 32.

informing him of the emperor's order prohibiting any one to copy the cuts or to sell spurious impressions within the limits of the German empire, under the penalty of the confiscation of the goods, and at the peril of further punishment.

No other wood engravings are found with Durer's mark, with a date, till 1504.

The following (Fig. 33) is a reduced fac simile of one of Durer's cuts, illustrating the Old Testament, bearing his mark, and was undoubtedly executed between 1504 and 1511. The precise date has not been definitely established, but it is authoritatively placed between the above two dates:



Fig. 33.

The title is "Samson killing the Lion." An original print from which this fac simile was made, is the property of the author of these notes. The size is eleven inches wide, fifteen inches high. It is an excellent specimen of both drawing and engraving, it being engraved on the flat or grain side of the wood, and is assuredly worthy of the great master.

(To be continued.)

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

L. S. DIXON, of Liverpool, England, has lately placed on the market his improved stereotyping papers, which are claimed to be the best and cheapest made for the following reasons:

Because a smaller quantity, namely, two tissues, one blotting and one backing, is sufficient to make a matrix, therefore less paper is used than in using common paper. Because producing a thin mold and extremely porous paper, the mold will dry in two or three minutes less than any paper yet produced. Because the type is not subject to so much heat in drying. Being a thin, tough mold, the cup of the letter is reached without much beating. Because the tissue facing is prepared with asbestos, and does not crack or peel off when in contact with the hot metal.

COLORING BRONZE.—In making colors for bronze, manufacturers have hitherto employed a concentrated solution of gum arabic for grinding the bronze, reducing it to powder by pounding. Dr. Lehner, of Diessen, Bavaria, has found a better and cheaper material by substituting for the gum arabic a liquid solution of five parts of dextrine, and one part alum. The bronze is washed and polished as usual.

A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

A printer's devil was pierced to the heart
With the charms of a dear little miss,
Quoth he to the lass, "My dear, ere we part,
Let us seal our love with a kiss."
But the maiden replied, as the imp she eyed,
"Dost think I'd let you revel
Where others before you have vainly tried?
Nay, nay; I'll not kiss the devil!"

Years passed away, and the sweet little lass
Became an old, sorrowful maid;
Riches she had, but then, alas!
Her beauty had all decayed;
Once again they met, and fain the old maid
Would recall the former issue;
But the devil replied, as the old maid he eyed,
"No; the devil now wouldn't kiss you!"

SELF-SPACING TYPE.

For five years past, a well known gentleman and printer of this city has been at work studying a problem. He has solved it and has patented an invention styled self-spacing type. The merits of this system of self-spacing type, patented by H. Bledsoe, the gentleman mentioned, are briefly stated as follows:

It will enable the compositor to accomplish 25 to 30 per cent more in the same time, and it will be impossible for type to get off its feet on account of defective spacing, as one line cannot be spaced too tight and another too loose.

But three spaces are used, the thickest of which is the regular 3-to-em space.

The regular "n" quad and "m" quad are retained.

"Fat," "medium" or "lean" faces can be used, as may be desired.

The type of all sizes, from brilliant (one-half brevier) to great primer (double bourgeois), will justify perfectly in any given pica em measure, and all sizes below long primer will justify in any given pica en measure.

Job faces, as well as book and newspaper faces, can be cast on this system of self-spacing bodies.

The inventor fully believes that from the interest manifested by type-founders and others, with whom he has correspondence, that it will shortly be adopted, and that much wonder will be felt that its simplicity has heretofore escaped the ingenuity of inventors in this field.

Here is an invention which will add to the earnings of the printer and reduce the danger of accident to a minimum, and therefore benefit the proprietor.—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

FLOCK PRINTING.

This sumptuous ornamental typography is coming into vogue in England. Though exceedingly rich in appearance, several of its finest effects may be produced at slight expense. Flock is finely powdered wool, usually made from old woolen rags, and colored to any shade desired. Southward, in his "Practical Printing," says that flock printing is best done from engraved blocks, showing a dark background, with the letters cut out; it is also adapted to type printing, care being taken to have no small letters in the form, because the tendency of flock sizing, being heavy, is to fill up fine lines and cuts. Size that is too heavy may be reduced with damar varnish, which will thin the body without impairing its adhesive qualities. Size should be reduced in small quantities as needed, because it dries faster than it can be used, and a roller with a dry, hard face should always be used and cleaned at least once an hour while in use. Spirits of turpentine makes the best wash for the purpose; after its application, a sponge dampened with clean water should be passed over the roller. The form will also be benefited by an occasional cleansing of the same way.

To execute a job of flock printing, take, say, a quarter pound each of light blue, green, crimson or scarlet red, purple and yellow flocks; one pound of flock sizing, half a pound of frosting, some bronzes, and a few ounces of powdered ultramarine blue, Paris green and vermilion. After the form is ready, mix the size to suit, roll, and take the impression, the same as for a job to be done in bronze. If bronze is to be at the bottom of the lines, apply that first with a camel-hair brush; then, with the fingers, throw on such colors of flock as may be desired. Take hold of the sheet with the tips of the fingers, and flop it until the flock has spread all over the impression; shake off the surplus powder in a box, and the job is done. When frosting is added, beat it up as much as possible, throwing it on the impression before the flock is applied; this will show a frosted surface through the flock, producing a beautiful appearance. In using all four of the articles on the same impression, apply the bronze first, dry color next, then the frosting, and lastly the flock. By a little practice, a printer is able to produce highly attractive effects at a small cost over color printing; and he can obtain as many colors in flock as are required, from one impression.—*Exchange.*

FEMALE COMPOSITORS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Although it may be a familiar fact, that to James Franklin, Rhode Island is indebted for having been the first to open a printing-office within her boundaries (in a room under the town school house at Newport), whence he issued, in 1732, the first newspaper that ever appeared in the colony, it may not be so well known that this remarkable man taught the art of printing to his wife and two daughters, who became correct and rapid compositors, and at his death, in 1735, he left to them his stock of type, and that now famous press. It was no barren bequest, as the business was, for several years, successfully conducted by his widow, who printed for the government in 1744, a stately volume of more than three hundred folio pages, containing "The Acts and Laws of his Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." It is a memorable fact, that this, the first book ever made by woman's hands, in this land and probably in any other, was printed and published in the town of Newport.

At a later period in the last century, we find several other instances of women doing the work of the printing-office in America. Among them were the daughters of Hall, Ben. Franklin's partner in Philadelphia, where, at the same time, were two other women at the press, who could do their week's work with as much fidelity as most of the journeymen. "The Declaration of Independence" was set up in type from the original document, by Mrs. Mary Goddard, a gentlewoman of station. Clementina Byrd edited and printed the *Virginia Gazette*, having Thomas Jefferson for a contributor. In 1771, Penelope Russell, who succeeded her husband in printing *The Censor* at Boston, could work at case without the aid of copy. Margaret Draper, printer of the *Boston News Letter*, was so good a tory, that King George III. gave her a pension. Jane Aitkin, a New Englander, was noted as a thorough printer, as well as an accurate proofreader, and Elizabeth Bushell, of Halifax, who assisted her father, both at case and press, is spoken of by contemporaries as handsome but unfortunate.

An entire volume might be written concerning English and Scotch women as printers, in the last century, but we have only space to add that Foulis, the famous typographer of Glasgow, was aided by his daughter in the production of the immaculate edition of Horace.—*Newport (R. I.) News.*

A KINGLY VISIT TO A PRINTING-OFFICE.

The printing-office of Julius Klinkhardt, one of the largest concerns of our trade at Leipsic, has had the honor of a visit from the King of Saxony. He remained there nearly two hours, and went over all parts of the vast buildings, taking special interest in the working of a beautiful two-color Augsburg rotary machine. That office is, indeed, not only a sight for kings, but also a kingly sight for printers; and no English typographer passing through Leipsic should neglect to pay it a visit. It unites all the graphic branches, letterpress, lithography, electrotyping, typefounding, xylographic and photographic departments, etc. It has been in existence more than fifty years, but the premises have been entirely rebuilt within a few years. Last year the half centenary jubilee of its existence was celebrated; and that celebration, with a complete description of the growth of the firm, has just been published in a beautiful octavo volume, dedicated to the friends of the firm. A fine pamphlet, with specimens of photo-zincography, plain

and in colors, is another of the recent publications of the firm, but the newest and most important are two specimen sheets of a new combination border, called "Germania," because of its style in German high-renaissance style, a really marvelous achievement in the art of punch-cutting, and a proof of the enterprising spirit of German typefounders. It comprises no less than 405 different figures, from the simple three-faced line to architectural, emblematical and symbolical figures more than two inches high. It will allow of the composition of the most simple figure as well as of a real typographic picture. The price of it has been fixed rather low, to suit it to all printers' purses, and as it is divided into four different sections, each of which may be bought and used separately, it is certain to find favor. The entire design is due to Professor Hugo Ströhl, of Vienna.—*Correspondent Printers' Register, London.*

RELATIVE DIMENSIONS OF TYPE.

Some discussion has arisen at the Polytechnic printing classes relative to the solution of this question:

1. Taking pica type as the standard, and calling it 8, what is the relative depth of the bodies of nonpareil, brevier, and long primer?

We gave one answer in our journal last week, and although the general result obtained was correct, it may be doubted whether the process adopted is the best. Hence we communicated with a distinguished mathematician at Cambridge, and have received the following:

Pica has	72	lines to	the foot
Long Primer	90	"	"
Brevier	112	"	"
Nonpareil	144	"	"

These figures are not absolutely correct, but are an average of the bodies of the various typefounders, and accurate enough for all practical purposes. Taking them as the basis of the calculation, therefore, we have the depth of a line of nonpareil as 1–144th of a foot. Similarly the depth of a line of brevier is 1–112th; long primer 1–90th; pica 1–72nd.

Therefore the proportion between nonpareil and pica is represented by the fraction $\frac{1\text{–}144\text{th}}{\frac{1}{72}}$, which equals 72–144th, or ½. Therefore pica being called 8, nonpareil will be ½ by 8, or 4.

Similarly, the proportion between brevier and pica will be $\frac{1\text{–}112\text{th}}{\frac{1}{72}}$, which equals 9–14th; therefore, pica being called 8, brevier will be 9–14 by 8, or 36–7th, which equals 5. 1–7th.

So also long primer is to pica as 1–90 is to 1–72d; so the proportion between long primer and pica will be $\frac{1\text{–}90\text{th}}{\frac{1}{72}}$, or 4–5th. So that pica being 8, long primer is 4–5th by 8, or 32–5th equal to 6. 2–5th.

Another solution, which is practical at any rate, would be to take 8-to pica leads, and, of course, pica = 8 of them; nonpareil will equal 4, brevier 5, long primer 6.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

HOW TO FIGURE IN A JOB OFFICE.

There are some items of expense in a printing-office lost sight of in estimating running expenses. For instance, take an office with three, or say four thousand dollars' worth of material. The deterioration of that represents an annual loss of $200 to $250 in interest, besides $500 to $600 that ought to be set aside to replace the material at the end of its service. There is much surprise at the disparity between expenses and receipts due to inevitable accidents, delays, etc. When printers are paid by the week there is a loss of time frequently. Then there is a loss due to idle presses. Few printers attain an average speed of six thousand ems. Perhaps four in fifty will attain a speed of thirty thousand per week. The majority fall below this. Then there is a delay from want of copy, want of letter, or want of sorts. Proofs lose time. A general average will show but little over twenty thousand ems per man per week, over an extended time.—*Paper and Press.*

BIBLE ALLUSIONS—TO THE CRAFTS.

The bible is frequently referred to as a source of information in regard to the ancient methods of engraving, preserving records, making books, etc. Below will be found some of its most striking allusions to such topics:

TO ENGRAVING.

So he wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with his seal.—1 *Kings* xxi. 8.

In the name of King Ahasueras was it written, and sealed with the king's ring.—*Esther* iii. 12.

And because of all this we make a sure covenant and write it; and our princes, levites and priests seal unto it.—*Nehemiah* ix. 38.

And he said, What pledge shall I give thee? And she said, Thy signet, and thy bracelets, and thy staff that is in thine hand.—*Genesis* xxviii. 8.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel; thou shalt make them to be set in ouches of gold.—*Exodus* xxviii. 11.

And a stone was brought and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the king sealed it with his own signet, and with the signet of his lords; that the purpose might not be changed concerning Daniel.—*Daniel* vi. 17.

TO BOOKMAKING.

The paper-reeds by the brooks, and everything sown by the brooks, shall wither, be driven away and be no more.—*Isaiah* xix. 71.

Oh that one would hear me, behold my desire is that the Almighty would answer me, and that my adversary had written a book!—*Job* xxxi. 35.

And further, by these, my son, be admonished: of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh.—*Ecclesiastes* xii. 12.

Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book! That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock forever!—*Job* xix. 23, 24.

Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face.—*Second Epistle of John*, 12.

The sin of Judah is written with a pen of iron, and with the point of a diamond; it is graven upon the table of their hearts, and upon the horns of your altars.—*Jeremiah* xvii. 1.

Then Darius the king made a decree, and search was made in the house of the rolls, where the treasures were laid up in Babylon. And there was found at Achmetha, in the palace that is in the province of the Medes, a roll, and therein was a record thus written.—*Ezra* vi. 1, 2.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF APRIL 6, 1886.

339,339.—Printing-Device. Bill-Head. J. D. Smith & E. W. Blackhall, Buffalo, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada.
339,210.—Printing-Machine. G. W. Prouty, Boston, Mass.
339,530.—Printing-Machine Delivery-Apparatus. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
339,448.—Printing Samples on Texile Fabrics. W. Mather, Manchester, England.
339,532.—Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. L. E. Crowell, Brooklyn, Assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.
339,531.—Sheet-Delivery Mechanism. L. E. Crowell, Brooklyn, Assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF APRIL 13, 1886.

339,687.—Printing-Machine. J. L. Poalk, Philadelphia, Pa.

ISSUE OF APRIL 20, 1886.

340,475.—Printers' Quoin. R. Atwater, Meriden, Conn.
340,464.—Tympan. G. H. Squier, Trempeleau, Wis.
340,124.—Type-Distributing Apparatus. L. K. Johnson & A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.
340,125.—Type-Holder and Separator. L. K. Johnson & A. A. Low, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF APRIL 27, 1886.

340,548.—Printers' Forms, Furniture for. C. W. & E. H. Brown, Washington, D. C.
340,785.—Printing-Machines, Under-Guide for. W. K. Hodgman, Taunton, Mass.

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The catalogue will be of the same size as the one we issued last Fall. Paper to be used for the cover will be some shade or a variety of shades of enameled cover.

The designs submitted may be for one color or several colors, but the work must be executed from type and type foundry products, and not an engraved design. Not less than 12 perfect copies must be furnished the committee. Designs must be accompanied by an estimate of the cost for 10,000 copies and 15,000 copies of the cover.

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Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

MATTERS IN VANCOUVER.

To the Editor: VANCOUVER, B. C., April 23, 1886.

This place is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The weekly *Herald* is the only paper here yet, but two dailies are to be started within the next three weeks. The population is about 2,000, and will be largely increased next month when the railway begins running. Wages here are: Compositors, $18.00 per week, or 45 cents a thousand ems; job printers, $18.00 per week. Enough men here, or can be got from New Westminster or Victoria, to supply the demand. With best wishes, Yours faithfully, R. M.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Editor: VICTORIA, B. C., April 17, 1886.

The printing business on the Sound, at present, is in a very demoralized condition, both for employers and employés. One great drawback is there are too many "bucket shops" carried on by "cheap slapjacks," and consequently a great portion of the work turned out by them can aptly be described as *cheap and nasty*. But we hope for better things. With an influx of eastern capital, enterprise and taste, a change in this respect will no doubt be brought about.

The rate of wages paid in this city are: 50 cents per thousand on morning papers; 45 cents on evening, and $21 per week to job printers.

J. H. R.

MATTERS IN KNOXVILLE.

To the Editor: KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 16.

The Knoxville union, after an interval of about three months in its warfare, has again opened its batteries on the *Tribune* rats. The assistance of about 1,500 organized workers of various unions is the weapon which it is hoped will win the battle.

The Chronicle Company has added a large amount of new material to its job room, and is running steadily on the work of the East Tennessee system of railroads.

A. M. Teall, of New York, has bought a half interest in S. B. Newman's job office. This firm has been running six presses day and night most of the winter.

All three of the morning papers have put in folding machines.

B. T. Crowley, a job artist at Newman's, is a candidate for clerk of court, with favorable prospects.

The job office of Woodward & Button has been sold to Button & Pearce.

Ogden Bros. printing and publishing establishment has taken Samuel Hensell into partnership.

The *Chronicle* will publish, about May 1, a special 16-page edition of 10,000 copies, descriptive of Knoxville and its advantages.

B. H. Butler, foreman of the *Chronicle* newsroom, has been elected to represent Knoxville union at the International. He landed here a couple of years ago with a card from Sacramento.

THICK SPACE.

FROM KANSAS.

To the Editor: TOPEKA, KAS., May 2, 1886.

Business still continues fair to good. No particular need for extra men, though every union man in town is busy at present. The "rat" *Commonwealth*, however, has a surplus of subs, and the rodents squeal about short strings, half time, etc. This nest, having got rather crowded, the proprietors lately built on an addition in the shape of an evening penny-wiper called the *Democrat*, and furnished it with an editor, material, comps. and presswork. You see, one of the firm wants to be elected state printer the coming winter, so they will hereafter run a republican paper in the morning and a democratic one in the evening. They got "done up" in their scheme to organize a rat K. of L., and now they think to work the rural voter. Their shape gives them away, though.

The short-hour craze has been prevailing in the West as well as elsewhere, and that enterprising publisher and printer, Mr. Geo. W. Crane, of this city, surprised his force, some days ago, by inaugurating nine hours without any reduction of wages. A request to do likewise was presented to Mr. T. D. Thacher, proprietor of the Kansas Publishing House, and state printer, and he graciously informed the force that hereafter, in his shop, the week would end at 12, noon, on Saturdays, and no reduction of wages. This office and Crane's, together, employ from 100 to 150 hands, and the change thus made affects a large percentage of the printers of Topeka. It is hoped the smaller shops will soon follow suit.

Chief organizer Boyer, of the International Typographical Union, was out this way last month, looking at the rat nests in the Missouri Valley, and giving good advice to the unions. Among other curious things out here, he learned what a "puddin'-puller" was.

The coming meeting of the International is looked forward to by all of us as likely to be one of unusual interest and importance. They have work, *real* work, and plenty of it this session, and it is hoped they may accomplish much good. No. 121, this city, will be represented by Mr. T. P. Holcraft, a very exemplary young man, and a good union printer.

But here, this is enough for the present. OLD STYLE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor: NEW YORK, April 27, 1886.

This has been a month of surprises and excitement, and consequently much uncertainty among business men in this city; the strike in the southwest, the street car "tie-up" and the arrest of the "boodle" aldermen, followed by the revoking of the franchise of the Broadway surface road, all conducing to this state of feeling.

Taking all these things into consideration, many express themselves as being satisfied with the volume of business done. The common answer to the question, "How is business?" is "Well, it is comparatively quiet, yet we feel satisfied that we are getting our just proportion of the orders that are being placed."

Van Allens & Boughton is the new name of the printing-press and machine company, with shops at 59 Ann and 17 and 19 Rose streets. The new firm succeeds the well known house of G. W. & W. H. Van Allen. Mr. C. Frank Boughton, the new member, has grown up in the printing-press business, having served with the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, for the past ten years. He was, first, foreman of one of the departments in the shops; then made superintendent of works; after which he was transferred to the New York office as salesman; and finally elected general superintendent, which office he held until April 1, when he resigned to take a third interest in the new concern. The new firm has every element of success.

The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, of New London, Conn., have opened an office in rooms 26 and 27 Tribune building, with Mr. C. A. Collord as manager. They report business good, being behind with their orders, and are now engaged in enlarging their works to double their present capacity.

The name of the F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works has been changed to the Liberty Machine Works, and they have moved from 51 Beekman to more commodious quarters at 54 Frankfort street.

The Manhattan Type Foundry has been organized, with Mr. James West, president; Mr. John West, secretary, and Mr. Geo. E. Constable, treasurer; and are located at 326 Pearl street. They make a specialty of scenic combinations and new faces in job type.

The composition and pressrooms of *The Iron Age* have been removed from 66 and 68 Duane street to 7 and 9 Elm street. They use six of C. Potter, Jr., & Co's large two revolution presses weighing from seven to eight tons each, and these were all taken down from the fourth floor, moved, and set up in running order in the short time of

forty-seven hours. This quick work was done under the direction of Mr. John Brook, the superintendent of the Potter shops at Plainfield, New Jersey.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons report trade good, having put three new presses in "The Tract House," one in *Independent* office, and one for Struthers, Servoss & Co., the past week.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons say, "We are busy but could do more."

A recent fire at 28 Union square caused a damage of about $500 to the office of A. S. Seers & Co., theatrical printers.

The Saturday half-holiday is being granted to employés of nearly all industries except the printing; and this, it is claimed, is because the question has not been thoroughly agitated. It is held that if a few of the larger offices would take the initiative, the smaller ones would gladly follow.

Farmer, Little & Co. say their business is good, but that they can fill all orders received. They are now at work on several new faces which they will bring out in a short time.

Cranston & Co., manufacturers of self-clamping paper cutters, have removed from their old location, corner Wythe avenue and Hewes street, Brooklyn, to 57, 59, 61 Park street, New York City, and customers should take notice accordingly.

H. S. Stephens & Bro., No. 1 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, will shortly publish a work on fast type setting, compiled and edited by Alexander Duguid, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and William C. Barnes, of the New York *World*. It will give the portraits of the leading fast compositors of the country, and an authentic record of the work performed in all the public contests, together with a reprint of the actual work done. C. W. C.

RULE VERSUS TYPE SPECIMENS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, May 1, 1886.

Being an old subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER, I crave space to make a few remarks in relation to the competitive designs displayed therein from time to time. The idea of furnishing its readers with the productions of some of the master workmen is certainly a laudable one; but an undertaking, however laudable, to accomplish good results, must be useful. Now, the question arises, are these designs useful? Are they educating in the right way? Do they furnish journeymen or apprentices with ideas that they can utilize, wholly or in part, on the various lines of work they are daily required to perform? If they fail in this, it seems to me, they fail in the prime object for which these competitions were arranged. It is not "fancy men" that the trade needs so much as practical workmen. Practical ideas as to design and display, a knowledge of material and how to use it, give ability to construct and intelligence to criticize work of all kinds. These elaborate contortions of brass rule may serve to show the ingenuity and patience of the compositor to a marked degree, but the amount of instruction they impart as models of useful typography is necessarily very small. I am sure the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER are pleased to know what can be done with brass rule, and would be further pleased to be shown what can be done with type. The range is large and the material adequate. Let us have some type jobs, surrounded only by a light rule to show size of paper. Cards, bill-heads, programmes, invitations, etc., would call into use all the novelties of the type foundries, and would be a field in which the aspiring artist would find ample scope for the exercise of his taste and talent.

Respectfully, W. S. A.

HELPING ONE ANOTHER.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1886.

A gratifying feature of the current "typographical year," if I may so term it, is the exceedingly numerous array of newspapers which have given their composing and press rooms into the charge of union men. Of course the reason for this is soon told. No longer does the union bricklayer, the union tailor, the union carpenter, regard the contests which the craft is waging as a "printers' fight." On the contrary, so well has education kept pace with organization, that the refusal of a newspaper proprietor to pay the union scale is followed by a wholesale withdrawal of patronage on the part of the reading workingmen, bringing about in turn, a back-down on the part of the publisher, in a very short time. Truly this is a change for the better, which may well cheer the hearts of those who for so many weary years endeavored in vain to interest the average wage-worker in a matter so vital to him—organization for mutual protection. The bond of union which has been thus established has borne good fruit to all concerned. The knowledge that a demand, once made by an organization, will be backed up by a firm support on the part of all the other trades, gives a confidence which alone is half the battle, and the knowledge, too, that such support would be forthcoming, has prevented many an act of injustice by the party of the second part, which, until very lately had almost entire control in the settlement of the wage question. I deem the present status of affairs, in regard to labor organizations, as by far the strongest — the safest. Let the trades unions, as such, remain in existence. Let individuals, if so disposed, attach themselves to that splendid organization, the Knights of Labor. Let one help fight the battles of the other, respecting the rights of each, and mutual advantage will be the result. The only danger to the labor cause, now in so healthy a condition, that I can see, is a possible desire on the part of the whale to swallow the fishes of lesser size. AUGUST DONATH.

THE FESTIVE INK MAN.

To the Editor: TOPEKA, KANSAS, May 1, 1886.

In the April number of this magazine you speak about "a pernicious practice" existing among ink manufacturers. You mean the practice of bribing pressmen. It certainly is pernicious, and when ink makers cannot make goods that will sell without bribing subordinates in the pressroom, they had better stop manufacturing and allow some honest man to try.

To show you that this kind of business is not new or uncommon out west, I will recite a couple of instances that came to my own knowledge in two different towns, a little over a year ago. The agent in these particular cases was not a representative, *but one of the firm* who made the ink. In his talk he set forth that his ink was good—"the finest in the land;" it was cheap—only ten cents in 250 pound lots, and eight cents in 500 pound lots; would guarantee it to give satisfaction as a news ink, and in the hands of a good pressman, it would do good bookwork; above all, his terms were thirty days on trial and ninety days in which to pay the bill. Freight charges could be deducted from bill. Well, he sold 250 pounds in the one instance and 500 pounds in the other. The same mail that brought the proprietor the shipping bill also brought a letter for the responsible man in the pressroom, whose name the agent had learned. The letter read something like this:

* * * We have this day shipped to your house a 250 pound barrel of our "extra-fine" news ink. Appreciating your good judgment in matters pertaining to presswork, we feel satisfied that you will be pleased with this ink, and trust you will find it satisfactory. Yours etc.,——

Enclosed in this letter was a postal note for $4.99, without a word of explanation. Of course it got in there accidently—must have been intended for somebody else. In the case of the 500 pound sale, a post-office money order for $10 accompanied the pressman's letter. The ink *did* work "satisfactory" for thirty days at least, but the writer knows when some of it was eventually used for a bonfire, in lieu of tar. This was one method of selling ink. This firm also gave in some cases (so their agent has since told me) an illuminated-face clock for the press-room. I have known other ink makers to do the "commission act" out straight. They had a standing guarantee for so much commission for every order that was secured to them by the influence of the pressman.

I am pleased to see you "open the ball" on this ink racket, Mr. Editor, and I would like to hear some of the "boys" give their experience.

I should, of course, be sorry to see the pressmen loose their little perquisites, but *they are the loosers themselves* in the long run if they allow this practice to go on. It is high time to "fire" the man who makes harness oil and sells it for ink.

Yours, EX-PRESSMAN.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1886.

Business still continues good. Since last I wrote, it is announced that the largest order for printing ever given has been awarded to the Feister Press Company of this city. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, New York, the proprietors of the safe kidney cure, are to have 80,000,000 thirty-two page pamphlets, and 400,000,000 four-page circulars. The total cost of the work will exceed $800,000. The peculiarity of the Feister press is, that it is adapted to printing, binding and folding pamphlets in one operation which it does at the rate of 5,000 an hour. Mr. Feister, the inventor, is superintendent of one of our printing machine shops. The work turned out by this press is said to answer very well for almanacs, etc., of a cheap kind. Having never seen the press or any of its work, I cannot speak positively about it.

At last Typographical Union No. 2 has made an amicable arrangement with the *Press*, and it will henceforth be a union office.

At the annual election of typographical union, the following officers were chosen: James Welsh, president; E. S. Jones, vice-president; E. H. Madden, recording secretary; Jacob Glaser, financial secretary; John J. Gallagher, Owen A. Duffie, Chas. C. Morten, trustees; Chas. Gelwicks, treasurer; Jas. A. Sawyer, doorkeeper; Robt. J. Moore (Dunlap & Clarks), Jeremiah Mahoney (*Public Ledger*), D. M. Pascoe (*Tocsin*), delegates.

The press-feeders have organized a union, but are in no way connected with the Pressmen's Union. The latter society, at its last stated meeting, passed resolutions urging the passage of the Postal Saving Bank bill.

Secretary Turner, K. of L., in acceding to the request of different unions, not to issue charters to those who were not members of typographical or pressmen unions, said he did not desire to conflict with societies under the International Typographical Union. The charter issued to the Protective Printers' Association, Kansas, was promptly revoked. Mr. Gamewell reports another pressmen's union, Sacramento, California, No. 26.

Observing Mr. Pelton's communication in relation to the beneficial society projected in your city, would call your attention to a society here which obtains great favor among the printers, to wit, "The Keystone Yearly Association." The plan is to dissolve at the end of each year, and divide the funds in the treasury, pro rata. Anyone sick, at the time of dissolution, cannot become a member again until good health is attained. The dues are fifty cents per month, fifty cents initiation, and $1 assessment on the death of a member. Benefits, $5 per week. It is well to limit the membership to about two hundred and fifty.

C. W. M.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor: BUENOS AYRES, April 2, 1886.

INTRODUCTORY.—Under this head it will be the endeavor of your correspondent to give every month a record of the progress of the art preservative in the "Far, far South." News will not be confined to this country only, but any important items from the neighboring republics that may reach here will be duly chronicled.

State of trade is good; two English houses, employing over fifty hands each, are running their business night and day, including Sundays. The one pays time and a quarter for all extra hours worked; the other time and a half.

The chief topic of conversation among trade circles is the bankruptcy of the house of Lowe & Co., which has caused the Buenos Ayres *Herald* and *Weekly Herald* to become *non est*. On the afternoon of the 20th ult., four men rushed up into the job department of the *Herald* building. Their intimation to a few of the employés—"*Dejen Vas. el trabajo; se quebró la casa*"—cease working; the place has failed—went like lightning through the house. In ten minutes some forty workmen were a gaping, wondering crowd outside the doors of the *renowned* house of Lowe & Co. Renowned for several reasons; above all for a system of payment the like of which is seldom, if ever, come across. For several years, the custom has prevailed of paying the men by "dribs and drabs." All grumblings, threats and strikes had failed to convince the runner of the concern of the annoyance, and ultimate disaster to all, that would be the consequence of his piecemeal manner of payment. And, at last, the long foretold general smash up has come. The employés are owed sums ranging all the way from $5 to nearly $200, which amounts are likely to be lost to them forever.

Lowe, or Winslow, is an American—a Bostonian. He came here some twelve years ago, and after roughing it, to no small degree, started, with the help of a few others, the *Herald*. In 1881, when Argentine and Chili were about springing at each other's throats over the boundary question, Lowe, in a measure, assisted Gen. Tom. Osborne, in that old Chicagoan's endeavors to bring about a compromise, for which services congress granted him some land, at Bahia Blanca. In his hurry to develop his new acquisition, money, which should have gone to pay his workmen, found its way to his estate, to an alarming extent. Liabilities are stated to be from $40,000 to $70,000, for which its defaulter is, at the moment of writing—he was arrested the day previous to the clearing-out business—still in durance vile.

It is rumored that a sale will take place of the *Imprenta Inglesa's* (Lowe's) material, when it is likely some of the beautiful faces of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan's foundry will go at a cheap rate.

After an existence of nearly twenty years, *La Réppublica*, of this city, has ceased to exist. It was the fashionable daily of Argentine's capital; but there's more than enough of such. Its equipment was sold recently.

The *Southern Cross* (a religious Irish weekly, circulation 600) and the Argentine *Times* (nearly same size sheet as New York *Evening Post*, circulation 800) are each set in English and French types. The nicks of the latter being reversed, it is no small trouble getting used to stick type two different ways.

Its the general rule in printing-offices here to engage men at so much per calendar month, but to pay on the 15th and 30th respectively. Natives consider it a fair wage when they get $60; foreigners, $80. In book houses, the matter composed is not required to be dropped on galleys; a convenient quantity it is the duty of the compositor to put in paper on the stone, placing successively one on top of the other matter of the same work that he may set up. The matter so piled is imposed and proofs of same taken by somebody specially employed for that purpose. Companionships are unknown.

When journalist Sala, was traveling through the States, en route to Australia some months ago, he declared that "in no part of the world was the press more free than in England." A mistake, undoubtedly, for while English law teems with strictures on the fourth estate, the Argentine constitution of 1860 contains the following: "Article 32. The federal congress will enact no law to restrict the freedom of the press, nor place the press under federal jurisdiction." The consequence is that Buenos Ayres is flooded with every kind of literature—good, bad and indifferent. The present population is over 400,000; the newspapers in the city, alone, are more than one hundred. Every paper in the republic enjoys the advantage of being transmitted to any part of Argentine free of postage.

There is but one paper of the one hundred in question devoted to the printing and kindred trades—*El Poligrafo*. It is neatly got up; but like so many German periodicals of a like kind—is purely of an advertising character.

Writing about advertisements leads one to comment upon their appearance in this city's papers. The manner in which they are jumbled together, regardless of uniformity, disgraces the appearance of almost every sheet in the place.

When a newspaper is started here its projectors have ten thoughts—nine for securing as many ads. as possible, the other for furnishing literary matter.

Rosario, the second chief city of Argentine, possesses two English papers—the *Reporter* and *Observer*. Both are very small affairs, and evidently composed by natives, judging from the errors and bad appearance each one makes.

With the completion of a monster scheme, the interests of which ex-United States Minister Osborne is watching, in this city, of a railway running from Buenos Ayres through the heart of the great continent

nent, to New York, will commence, in all probability, the building of many fortunes for the typefounders of the States. For another thirty years—and the railway proposed would be completed in about eight—it is not likely that anything equal to American type manufacture will be produced here. Everything "Yankee" is exceedingly popular in this part of the world.

The printing works of *La Montaña*, of Cérdoba, have been sold. Now it will be composed at the Minerva Works, same city.

We receive plenty of news from the provinces of attacks upon printing-offices, imprisonment of editors, duels, etc., consequent on the excitement that prevails, which will last for some few months yet, prior to the elections. Party spirit, however, has caused such little faith to be put in these reports that they scarcely merit recording.

Sr. Curuche, founder of *El Heraldo*, of Asuncion, Paraguay, has just arrived here. He reports that independent writers who are plucky enough to make known their own minds on state affairs run a narrow chance of being compelled to serve in the army—a practice that would do considerable good to some bigoted, ignorant writers.

The *Standard*, of this city, is nearly the oldest paper in the republic; it is over twenty-five years ago since it first appeared. Its only competitor is *El Nacional*, which has the lead of nine years. The conductors of the first mentioned (English) daily are the brothers Mulhall; and are winners of considerable fame in the literary world.

What a contrast there has always been between the *Standard* and the ill-fated *Herald!* "Look on this and on that," and a visit to the printing-offices of the two dailies would at once show the vast superiority of the former over the latter in the matter of tidiness and cleanliness. On the one, quietness and contentment is the rule; on the other, the exception.

In Uruguay newspapers fare far worse than in the sister republic. Last November, the principal journals of Montevideo published certain revelations concerning the new port scheme, for which half a dozen editors marched into prison; but an eloquent, manly protest signed by many independent journalists against such violation of press liberty, caused President Santos to think he had best let them march out again as quickly as possible.

A month afterward, a serious strike took place on one of the dailies —*La España*. The compositors struck for more wages and shorter hours. When the place was picketed to caution others from working, another difficulty arose—the pickets were arrested. A meeting subsequently protested against the action of the police. This affair caused the paper to cease publication for one day, after which the journal was, and has been since, composed of a rat staff. The proceedings of the strikers were approved and supported by the Uruguayan Typographical Society throughout.

SLUG O.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, April 21, 1886.

Notwithstanding the severe trade depression which has been experienced all over Scotland during the past winter, the printing trade in this city has been fairly busy, and the report of the Scottish Typographical Association for the half year, just issued, shows that there has been a slight gain in the out-of-work fund, and that out of twenty-seven branches eight drew nothing from the fund, while twelve had income over expenditure, leaving only seven branches which overdrew; a very satisfactory state of matters when compared with some other trades.

On Saturday, the 6th of February, the last issues of the *Edinburgh Courant* and *Evening Express* were presented to the public. The *Courant* was established in the year 1705, and was therefore the oldest newspaper in Scotland, leaving out of account the Edinburgh *Gazette*, started in 1699, but which is now conducted as the *Government Gazette* for Scotland. One of the first proprietors of the *Courant* was Daniel Defoe, the author of the world-renowned tale of "Robinson Crusoe," who was authorized by the town council, in the year 1710, "to print the Edinburgh *Courant*." For a number of years it was conducted on independent principles, but latterly it was recognized as the senior conservative organ for Scotland, and was supposed to be largely subsidized by conservative peers and gentlemen. The *Courant* is now issued under the name of the *Scottish News*, and is printed in and is a re-make up of the *Glasgow News*, a "rat" paper in the western metropolis. Under the heading of "An Ill-assorted Union" the editor of the *Scottish Typographical Circular* for March makes a few remarks upon the closing of the *Courant*, and gives a few verbatim extracts from it in its new form, which by no means reflect credit on the comps (?) employed on it, to say nothing of the management. The *Express* was an evening daily, run along with the *Courant*, and therefore came to grief along with it. By the demise of these two papers a number of hands were thrown idle, some of whom had been over forty years in the service, and for whom no other provision had been made than the usual fortnight's notice. The *Courant* chapel books and other relics, which, no doubt, will be very interesting, have been handed over to the custody of the Edinburgh Typographical Society. At the beginning of the year there appeared a new evening paper, named the *Dispatch*, which is run in connection with the *Scotsman*. The *Scotsman* and *Evening News* offices having been closed to union men for a number of years; the executive of the Scottish Typographical Association made an effort to have them declared open, but without success.

The appointment of Mr. Henry Broadhurst, late secretary of the parlimentary committee of the Trades' Union Congress, to be under-secretary in the home office, in the liberal government, has given great satisfaction to working men of all shades of political opinion. It is also gratifying to note the headway some of the new labor members are making in the house of commons.

I have to record the death of Mr. Thomas McAlpin, who was for fifty-one years in the office of Messrs. Neill & Co., of this city, and whose jubilee was noticed in THE INLAND PRINTER of last May, and which gave rise to the several "old printer" notices which have appeared since then. Mr. McAlpin died on the 4th March last, of an affection of the stomach and nervous system, at the age of sixty-five. He was highly respected, and his remains were followed to the Grange cemetery by a number of his fellow workers and other friends.

I understand the well known firm of Morrison & Gibb, printers to H. M. stationery office, contemplate removing from their premises in Queen street soon, and have bought ground on which to build a new office.

The following advertisement appeared in one of the newspapers in this city a few weeks since: "Bookbinder wanted for the country, able to cut grass and milk." Of course there is no way of finding out how many aspirants there were for the appointment.

Damage to the extent of £1,000 sterling was done to the printing works of Sir Wm. Colling, Sons & Co., in Glasgow, on Friday morning, the 16th March, by a fire which occurred in the printing department. The fire was discovered by the watchman on the premises, who was alarmed by the smoke penetrating to the binding department, where he was sitting. The loss is covered by insurance.

It has now been finally settled that the opening of the International Exhibition will take place on Thursday, the 6th of May, by H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales. There is to be a grand procession, and it is expected to be a holiday. Everything is being rapidly placed into position. There will be over 2,000 individual exhibitors, covering 120,000 cubic feet of space. The buildings cover about seven acres of ground. A notable feature is the formation of a street composed of several "Old Edinburgh" buildings which have long since disappeared and given place to more modern ones, which will give strangers some little idea of the architecture which adorned this city in olden times. The artisan section will be mostly made up of models. Altogether it is expected to be a very successful exhibition.

Yours truly, W. F.

To render paper soft and flexible, heat it with a solution of acetate of soda, or of potash dissolved in four to ten times its weight of water. For permanent paper, to twenty parts of this solution one part of starch or dextrine is added. If the paper has to be made transparent, a little of a solution containing one part of soluble glass in four to eight parts water is added. To render the paper fit for copying without being made wet, to the acetate solution chromic acid or ferro-cyanide of potassium is added.

JOB FONT SCHEMES.

Fonts of jobbing type are now being sold in this country on the American plan of the Aa basis instead of by weight. The following schemes, comprising a large and a small font respectively, will therefore be found useful by some printers:

4A 20a Font.						36A 70a Font.					
A	4	a	20	1	5	A	36	a	70	1	16
B	2	b	8	2	5	B	16	b	24	2	12
C	3	c	12	3	4	C	22	c	34	3	12
D	3	d	16	4	4	D	20	d	36	4	12
E	5	e	35	5	4	E	42	e	92	5	12
F	2	f	8	6	4	F	18	f	24	6	12
G	2	g	8	7	4	G	18	g	24	7	12
H	3	h	16	8	5	H	22	h	44	8	12
I	4	i	20	9	4	I	36	i	70	9	12
J	2	j	5	0	6	J	10	j	16	0	16
K	2	k	6	$	4	K	10	k	12	$	10
L	3	l	16	£	1	L	22	l	44	£	5
M	3	m	12	&	5	M	20	m	32	&	10
N	4	n	20	fi	—	N	36	n	70	fi	7
O	4	o	20	ff	—	O	36	o	70	ff	7
P	3	p	12	fl	—	P	20	p	26	fl	5
Q	2	q	5	ffi	—	Q	8	q	10	ffi	4
R	4	r	20	ffl	—	R	36	r	70	ffl	4
S	4	s	20	,	20	S	36	s	70	,	50
T	4	t	20	;	4	T	36	t	70	;	14
U	2	u	12	:	4	U	20	u	34	:	12
V	2	v	8	.	20	V	10	v	12	.	50
W	2	w	8	-	8	W	12	w	20	-	18
X	2	x	4	'	8	X	8	x	10	'	24
Y	2	y	8	!	4	Y	12	y	24	!	14
Z	2	z	4	?	3	Z	8	z	10	?	12
Æ	1	æ	1			Æ	3	æ	4		
Œ	1	œ	1			Œ	3	œ	4		

—*Printers' Register, London.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. M., Fort Wayne, Indiana:

Answer.—We believe a large sale could be obtained for a reprint of the work you mention, though it would, doubtless, require to be revised and adapted to American readers.

H. B., Syracuse, under date of April 21, writes: "Will you be kind enough to give an idea, through your columns, what is the best thing to produce a glossy color on the paper after it is printed in several colors (for instance, cigar-box labels), so as to imitate closely lithograph work? Would varnish answer the purpose? If so, how is it applied?

Answer.—Varnish will answer the purpose. It can be applied by a machine manfactured for that purpose, by a brush or by a roller.

B. S., Los Angeles, under date of April 22, writes: Please tell me whether a hard or soft tympan should be used when printing parchment. Also the best method to prevent the sheets from curling when being printed.

Answer.—1. A hard tympan. 2. A good plan is to lay each sheet of parchment between two or three sheets of paper, dampening every third sheet. Then place them under a weight until ready to be worked.

G. L., of Minneapolis, under date of May 2, writes: Please answer the following questions in your next issue: Is there, or has there ever been, a patent on the slanting motion of bringing down the knife of a lever or wheel paper-cutter, and is there one on the slant-bar motion of suspending the knife with slot in knife bar? I hold that the only patent is in the way the knife is brought down, and the different ways of applying leverage.

Answer.—Yes, there have been several. Our correspondent, however, had better consult a patent attorney, who will furnish him all desired information.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under date of April 28, asks: What would you understand by a request for an estimate of a book 291 pages, 12mo., with style of type and quality of paper given?

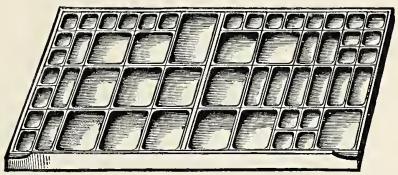
Answer.—It has been proposed, for some time past, that the terms now employed to designate a 12mo., etc., should be classified under the headings of "A," "B," "C," "D," and so on, or by similar characters, because the former terms have virtually lost their old time significance. The term, 12mo., was formerly used in reference to a twelve page form, made up to a certain sized paper. Today, the term is frequently applied to a sixteen, a twenty-four, or a thirty-two page form, the type page of the latter measuring 5⅞ by 3⅜, the paper used being 31 by 41. When twenty-four pages are worked, 23½ by 40 paper is used.

A. M. R., Wellsboro, Pa., April 21, writes: In a country printing office we frequently have calls for a small number of ribbon badges in bronze and gold leaf. It is always at short notice, and there is no time to send off for them. Can you inform us how to do a good job on a common platen press with gold leaf on gros-grain or satin ribbon? I worked some badges today by pulling an impression on the ribbon in size, overlaying with gold leaf, and then laying a clean sheet of paper over the ribbon and took another impression. The work was not satisfactory. I have seen badges that looked very nice on ribbons with a rough surface.

Answer.—Gold leaf can only be successfully applied when *brass type* is used, as the temperature to which it is required to be heated, before being applied, would melt all the metal type in the office; besides, the pressure required to make the necessary impression would disfigure it beyond recognition. Our correspondent better stick to the bronze process, which is a very simple one.

A. W. M., of East Aurora, May 1, asks: 1. Has there ever been a successful so-called "dustless type case" invented? if so, please describe it, or the nearest approach yet achieved, also when and by whom invented? 2. Would not a successful *dustless type case* be a boon to compositors and of much value to the fraternity?

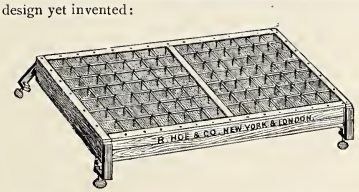
Answer.—For years the nearest approach to a "dustless type case" manufactured, was Miller's patent type case, of which the accompanying cut is an illustration:



It was made with movable concave type-boxes, each box being separate could be easily detached, cleaned and replaced. The price, however, $4 per pair, seemed to be an objection to its adoption, and we do not believe it is now manufactured.

A few months ago we were shown a case, the boxes of which, though concave, were permanent, and bottomed with wire gauze. Under the boxes was a tray which could be withdrawn at the pleasure of the compositor, into which the dust was deposited when the case was shaken. Though an ingenious device, it seemed too cumbersome, and we seriously doubt its adaptability for general use. We cannot at this time recall the name of the patentee.

The patent type sifter case, manufactured by R. Hoe & Co., of which the following cut is an illustration, perhaps fills the bill as well as any design yet invented:



It is made with a wire gauze top, and by means of clamps is fastened to the case to be cleaned. After the sifter is put in position it is clamped at the four corners, then the case is turned over, the clamps are removed, and if any dust has settled in the case it can be easily removed by a duster. The operation of turning the type into the sifter lets the dust fall through.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

L. DODGE has begun the construction of a twenty-ton rolled-board paper mill at Delphi, Indiana, which, when completed, will require one hundred operatives.

THE *Organe des Mines* states that the paper rails now being made at St. Petersburg have proved to be extremely durable, while they cost one-third less than those made of steel.

A JAPANESE inventor has succeeded in making a good quality of paper from common sea-weed. It is thick in texture and so transparent that it can be substituted for glass in windows.

THE schools of Austria have been forbidden to use paper ruled in square or diagonal lines, as such paper has been found to injure the eyesight of pupils. In future only paper plain or ruled straight across is to be employed.

COMMON qualities of colored inks may be brightened by using the whites of fresh eggs, but they must be applied a little at a time, as they dry very hard and are apt to take away the suction of rollers if used for any lengthened period.

A DORÉ bible, in ten volumes, with nearly 3,000 engravings, besides maps, woodcuts, etc., is offered for sale at Manchester, England. Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars is asked for it, a very small sum when compared with the original cost.

WE direct the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hamilton's cutting-stick for paper cutters, in the present issue. The illustration explains its advantages which, we feel satisfied, require only to be known to secure its universal adoption.

THE article on roller making in our last issue was taken from "The Roller Guide," a treatise on rollers and composition, by C. P. Stevens, of Boston, of the firm of Wild & Stevens, manufacturers of the Improved Standard and Anglo-American Composition.

THE material chiefly used in Tonquin for paper-making is the bark of a species of mulberry. The paper is all made by hand on sieves of fine bamboo fiber, couched on wooden boards, and is dried on a heated stone wall. One hand will make as many as 1,000 sheets a day.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, of April 15, contains a very creditable reproduction of the portraits of the type-setting "championship contestants," which appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER of February, executed by zincography by A. S. Cattell & Co., London.

A MACHINE for printing upon matches has recently been patented by J. H. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa. Its essential parts are a hopper, a picking-up wheel having receptacles whose bottoms are provided with type, and means whereby the splints are pressed inward against the type.

RECIPE of a good glue for pasting labels on the backs of library books: Strong glue, fifty parts, is dissolved with a little turpentine in a sufficiency of water over a gentle fire; to the mixture is added a thick paste made with one hundred parts of starch. It is applied cold, and dries rapidly.

THE *American Bookmaker*, published by Howard Lockwood, New York, has entered on its second volume, and makes its appearance with a new and elegantly designed cover-page. This publication is one of our most valued exchanges, and THE INLAND PRINTER management is glad to learn of its continued prosperity.

A STRIP of Arabian paper, dating from the ninth century, and containing a woodcut with ornaments and initials, has just been found among the papers of the late Austrian Archduke Rainer. This relic shows that the art of wood-cutting was probably of Arabian origin, or that it was, at all events, known to the Arabs in the ninth century.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE WEST, the Ballston (New York) paper-bag maker, who ranks as one of the New York millionaires in the new house of representatives, has a great affection for Siverton Station, the English hamlet where he was born. On a recent visit, finding a paper mill there lying idle, he stocked it and started it, greatly to the delight of the village folks.

STEEL-FACED electrotypes are being made by a New York firm of electrotypers. The following is what they say of them: "Steel-facing electros is putting a coating of steel on an electrotype to harden the face, or when electros have to be printed with red ink to prevent discolorations of the ink. In short, it performs the same duties as nickel-facing, only being harder and more durable."

A PLAN for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather, has been recently introduced on the continent; it consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for roofing, and even for making boats.

TYPEFOUNDERS vary the proportions of lead and antimony in type according to the sizes to be cast. The scale is somewhat as follows: Common type metal consists of nine parts lead to one of antimony; six or seven of lead and one of antimony for large type; five of lead and one of antimony for middle sized type; four lead and one antimony for small type, and three lead to one antimony for the smaller sizes.

THE following composition is said to be good for fixing electros on wood. Common joiners' glue is dissolved to a consistency of syrup, and pure wood ashes are added under constant stirring, until the mixture has the appearance of varnish. The adhesive power of this composition is said to be very great, the addition of the ashes preventing the electros from parting from the wood even when washed with lye.

THE exhibition of manuscripts and printed books illustrating the progress of musical notation exhibited in the Department of Manuscripts and the King's Library, British Museum, is now complete. The collection of manuscripts covers the long period of nearly a thousand years, from the tenth century to the present time. In them can be followed the growth of musical notation through its various stages, from the simple breath-signs of pneums to the system of our own day, and the development of the five-line stave from the single line.

AN immense press was built for the New York *Telegram* some time ago, by R. Hoe & Co. It is the largest and most intricate press ever made. It weighs fifty tons and has a capacity of 75,000 *Telegrams* an hour, or 144,000 single sheets in the same time. Over 11,000 separate pieces enter into its construction, and it is as big as a cottage. Three separate plates rest upon its cylinder, and type or stereotype plates can be used indiscriminately. This company has made a press that turns out 10,000 *Congressional Records* per hour, and a press that prints 9,000 illustrated paper copies per hour.

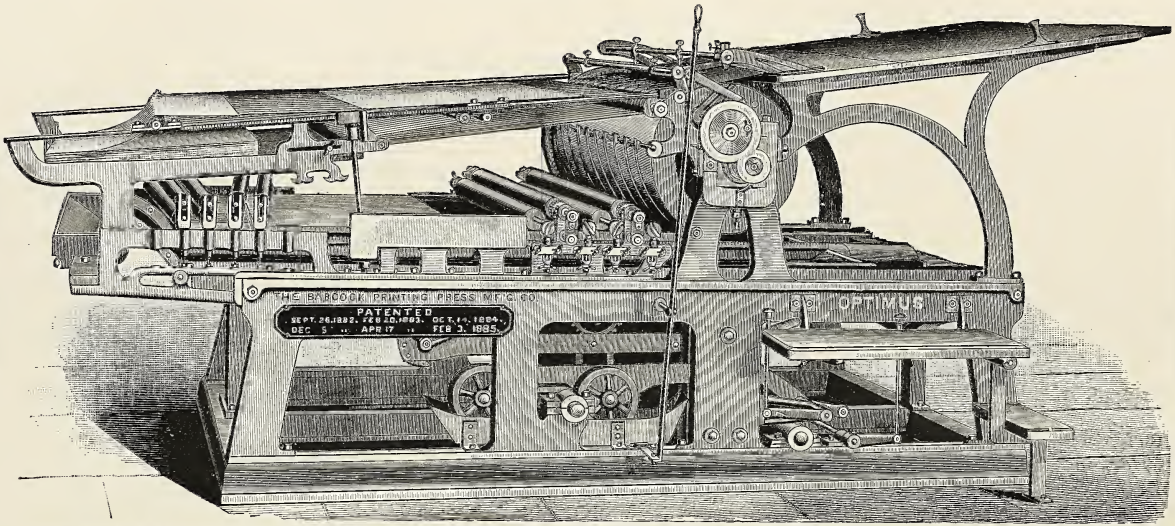
WE acknowledge the receipt of an interesting and instructive pamphlet on isochromatic photography with chlorophyl, from the author, Frederick E. Ives, of Philadelphia, being a reprint of his principal publications relating to the subject of correct color-tone photography, with some new explanatory notes, extracts from various other publications, and a statement concerning a discussion about priority. It is chock full of interesting information to the photographic artist, and a careful perusal of its contents conclusively prove that to Mr. Ives belongs the credit of the development of chlorophyl as a sensitizing medium.

R. HOE & CO., printing-press manufacturers, have recently furnished the New York *Herald* with a patent perfecting press, which embraces their latest inventions and devices, and which will deliver papers of either eight, ten or twelve pages, as required, the cutting and inserting of the extra sheets, pasting and folding, all being performed at one operation. The papers are cut at the top and delivered perfect, so that there is no handling of supplements. The running speed is 24,000 perfect papers per hour, either eight, ten or twelve pages, as desired. The space occupied on the floor is about 20 by 11 feet, and a height of about eight feet.

To make vulcanized rubber stamps the name or whatever is required is first set up in ordinary printer's type, in the style requisite. A rim of about half an inch high is placed around the form, and dentist's plaster, made into a proper consistency, is poured in and allowed to set. When this mold is removed from the type, a piece of vulcanized rubber half an inch to an inch thick, is cut to the size of the plaster and laid upon it. Both are then placed in a suitable screw press, and heat is applied enough to thoroughly soften the caoutchouc. The screw is then turned down hard, and left so for a time, until the impression is well set. The rubber is then cemented to a block of wood, and the stamp is ready for use.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
General Western Agents, CHICAGO.

If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

The sheet delivery is the most perfect yet invented.

1st The bed is as EASY OF ACCESS FROM THE BACK AS AN ORDINARY IMPOSING-STONE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.

2d. The sheet is delivered PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE FEEDER (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "OPTIMUS."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

1st. OUR STILL GRIPPER MOTION, which REGISTERS PERFECTLY.

2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.

3d. The SHIELD, which effectually protects the PISTONS and AIR-CHAMBERS from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

4th. The PISTON, which can be ADJUSTED to the EXACT SIZE of the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.

5th. ROLLER or JOURNAL BEARINGS, securing the following advantages: (*a*) ANY single roller may be REMOVED WITHOUT DISTURBING the others. (*b*) ALL the rollers may be REMOVED and REPLACED without altering their "set." (*c*) When desired, the FORM ROLLS MAY BE RELEASED from contact with the distributor and type WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.

6th. Our REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. Our IMPRESSION TRIP, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. Our CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

One of the above presses can be seen in operation in the office of Messrs. Jameson & Morse, No. 162 Clark Street, this city.

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We have made arrangements that enable us to supply the EMERSON BINDER, in suitable size, with gold embossed title, to all of our subscribers, postage free, 75 cents each. They are excellently adapted for preserving back files, and no subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER should be without one.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
J. K. WRIGHT & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Lithographic and Letter Press
INKS.
WE HAVE TO ACKNOWLEDGE NO SUPERIOR
CHICAGO BRANCH:
27 Washington Street,
J. S. MASTERMAN,
SALESMAN.

W. B. CONKEY,
PAMPHLETS my Specialty.
BOOKBINDER
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SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOKBINDERS.
Especial attention given to Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
S. E. corner Van Buren and Clark Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GAYTON A. DOUGLASS & CO.
MERCHANTS IN
Supplies FOR Amateur Photography
—AND—
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue,
Send for Catalogues. CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
The Queen City Printing Ink Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.
Oldest and Largest House in the West.
Send for Price List and Specimen Book.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
AULT & WIBORG,
Printing and Lithographic Inks,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
BRANCH—152 & 154 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.
Not the "Oldest," but LARGER than all other Ink Houses in the West COMBINED.
We make the BEST Goods.

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GOLDING & CO.
177 to 199
FORT HILL SQUARE,
BOSTON, MASS.
Eastern Agents
FOR THE
Inland Printer.

—THE—
INLAND PRINTER CO.
Publishers,
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—Eastern Agents—
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BOSTON.
—Southwestern Agents—
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

GOLDING'S IMPROVED TABLET PRESS.

FOR PRINTERS, STATIONERS AND BINDERS.

THE ONLY PRACTICABLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

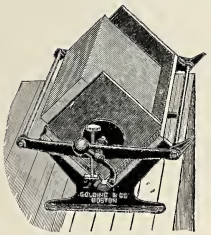


FIG. 1. PRESSING.

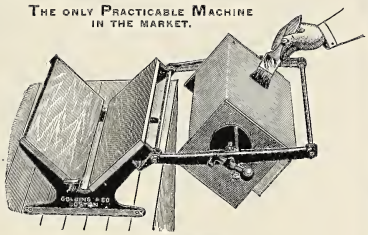


FIG. 2. GLUING.

THIS machine is substantially made of iron, with wooden bottom boards placed at a right angle, which receive the paper corner-wise, after which it is clamped, and the two bottom edges brought to the top by means of a hinged frame, as in fig. 2. It will block paper 2 x 2 inches to its full capacity. The sizes given underneath represent only such on which an exact central pressure is obtainable, but, as a central pressure is not absolutely necessary, the capacity of the machine is really much greater.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1, will hold 2,000 sheets, any size up to 6 x 12 inches, ... $ 9.00
No. 2, " " 5,000 " " " " 8 x 16 " 15.00

LIQUID CEMENT AND ELASTIC COMPO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TABLET MAKERS.

LIQUID CEMENT is easily applied cold, dries in few minutes, and leaves a bright, glossy, hard finish. Red, Blue and Green, 70 cents per pint; $1.20 per quart; $4.00 per gallon. Colorless, 60 cents per pint; $1.00 per quart; $3.50 per gallon.

ELASTIC COMPO is applied hot after melting. It dries quickly, leaves a nice finish, and makes a *flexible* tablet. Red, Blue and Green, 40 cents per pound; Colorless, 35 cents per pound.

GOLDING & CO., Boston, Mass.,
Manufacturers and Patentees.

LIPMAN'S "INDISPENSABLE"



Is the Newest and BEST

EYELET MACHINE.

The "Improved and the Tri-Patent"

LIPMAN'S UNIT PUNCH
(NEW)

Hover's Manuscript Paper saves your Eyesight and leaves a *Blacker Manuscript.* Note, Sermon and Legal Papers.

H. L. LIPMAN,
51 S. Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

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Are especially adapted for use in Printing-Offices and Fleur Mills.

Received First Premium at the Millers' International Exposition at Cincinnati, in 1880.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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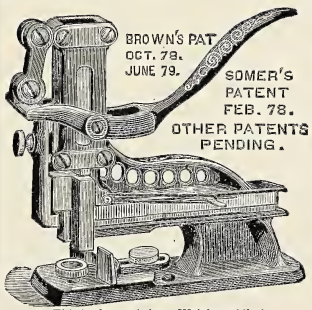
ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.



(This is about ⅓ size. Weight 1½ lbs.)

THIS cut represents a new machine for binding papers of any kind, and light pamphlets with *Wire Staples*, and is capable of holding 100 staples at a charge and automatically feeding the same so they may be inserted one by one and automatically clinched flat on the underside of the papers.

No more Feeding Staples in Singly.

One hundred staples can be put into the machine at a time, and to facilitate the filling of the machine the staples are put up ready mounted on wooden rods and can be instantly inserted.

Its Capacity is Marvelous!

It will bind any thickness from one sheet to documents, papers or pamphlets of forty or fifty sheets, and *do its work perfectly*

The machine is very thoroughly built, all the important parts being steel hardened, and iron case hardened; all parts are interchangeable. Each machine is charged with staples and thoroughly tested before being packed. It is a handsome machine, being Japanned in black and decorated in gold.

Price of Machine, - - - $3.00.
Staples, in boxes of 500, per box, 25 Cts.

Sizes of Staples, three-sixteenths, one-fourth and five-sixteenths inch.

MANUFACTURED BY

WIRE STAPLE COMPANY,

No. 304 BRANCH STREET, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Furnished by prominent Supply Houses and Stationers generally.

MARDER, · LUSE · & · CO.

——:ORIGINATORS OF THE:——

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES

AND FIRST TO PUBLICLY ANNOUNCE

A Discount of 25 per cent. to all Purchasers of Type and Material of their make,

ARE NOW IN THE MARKET WITH A FULL LINE OF

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WE OFFER TO THE CRAFT THE FAVORITE OLD STYLE GORDON

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Built by the same machine works, and from the same patterns under which this leading Press achieved its national reputation.

OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 8×12 inside of chase - - - $150.00
OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 10×15 inside of chase - - - 250.00
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Boxing extra—8×12, $6.00; 10×15, $7.00; 13×19, $10.00.
Fountain extra—8×12, $20.00; 10×15, $22.50; 13×19, $25.00. Steam Fixtures for either size, $15.00.

CHICAGO TAYLOR CYLINDER PRESS

Unsurpassed for quality of work, ease of running, and speed attained, by any Press offered for same price.

CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 32×46 - - $1,000.00
CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 33×50 - - 1,200.00

Delivered F. O. B. Chicago.
Steam and Overhead Fixtures, $50.00 extra. Delivery without tapes, $100.00 extra.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES

Our stock is large, and our facilities for putting these Presses in first-class condition unrivaled.

SEND FOR LATEST LIST.

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SHOPS—123 and 125 W. Washington Street,
OFFICES—139 and 141 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH:
14 and 16 Second Street South, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



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GOLD MEDAL

For best Composition for Printers' Inking Rollers was awarded us at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition,

New Orleans, La., 1884-5.



BINGHAM'S

"Diamond" Roller Composition.

Something entirely new, tough, elastic, possessing great strength and "tack," and will not crack. Price thirty (30) cents per pound.



BINGHAM'S STAR COMPOSITION is the best re-casting Composition made. Does not shrink, dry up, skin over or crack. It is the most largely used of any made, and is especially adapted for color work, or use in *dry climates*. Price forty (40) cents per pound.

If you have not used our Compositions, send for samples and compare them with those of any other parties' make. Liberal discounts on large orders. For sale by J. & F. B. GARRETT, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. L PELOUZE & SON, Richmond, Va.; and all dealers in Printing Materials generally. Correspondence solicited.

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,

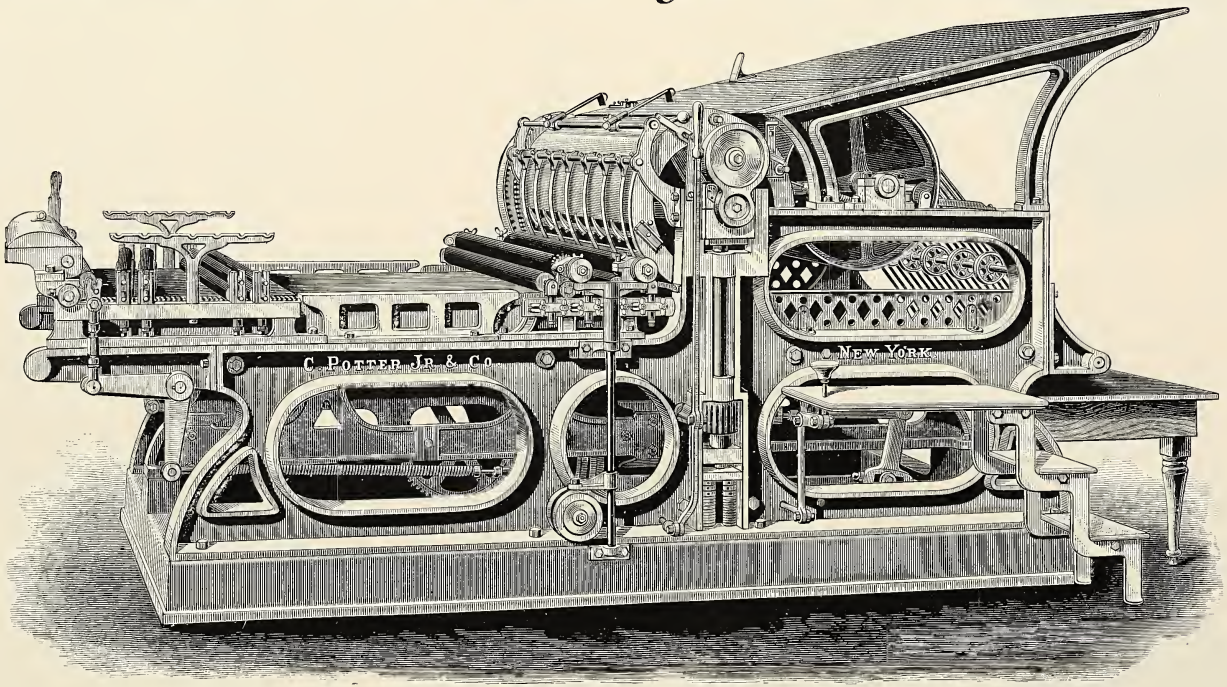
Manufacturers of Printers Rollers and Composition,

Nos. 49 and 51 Rose Street,

NEW YORK.

The first house in America to engage in the Manufacture of Printers' Rollers and Compositions.

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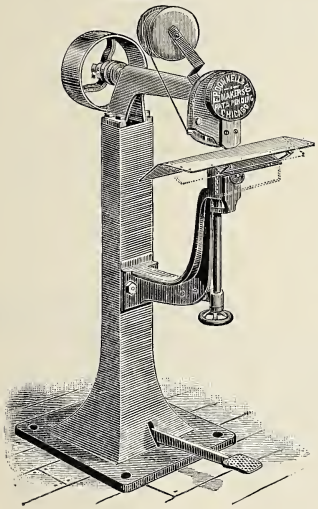
NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, Three Tracks, Reversing Mechanism, Air Bunters, Machine-cut Bed-Rack Steel Shafts, etc., etc., all combining to insure an absolutely Unyielding Impression, Perfect Register, High Speed, Quick and Easy Handling, Great Durability, and a degree of excellence in every detail hitherto unattained.

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Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

IN offering this valuable and simple WIRE STITCHING MACHINE to the trade, we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **forms, drives and clinches a staple** from a continuous round wire wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to three-sixteenths of an inch thick, either through the back, center or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** no clogging up with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **100 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books, with one adjustment to lengthen or shorten the staple while the machine is running, and always forming a perfect staple. This stitcher works finely on **pamphlet calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements, and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low p ice that it is less than thread.

The simplicity of this machine is **wonderful,** and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. They have given the highest satisfaction. All iron and steel. Weight 250 lbs.

Price, Stitcher complete, No. 2, - - - -	$225.00
" " " No. 3, - - - - -	350.00
" Best Round Wire, per pound, - - -	.25
" " Flat " " " - - - - -	.35

No. 3 machine stitches from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, flat or round wire.

REFERENCES:

W. B. CONKEY, Chicago.
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1844 — TRADE INDEFATIGABLE MARK — 1886

Nos. 173 & 175 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

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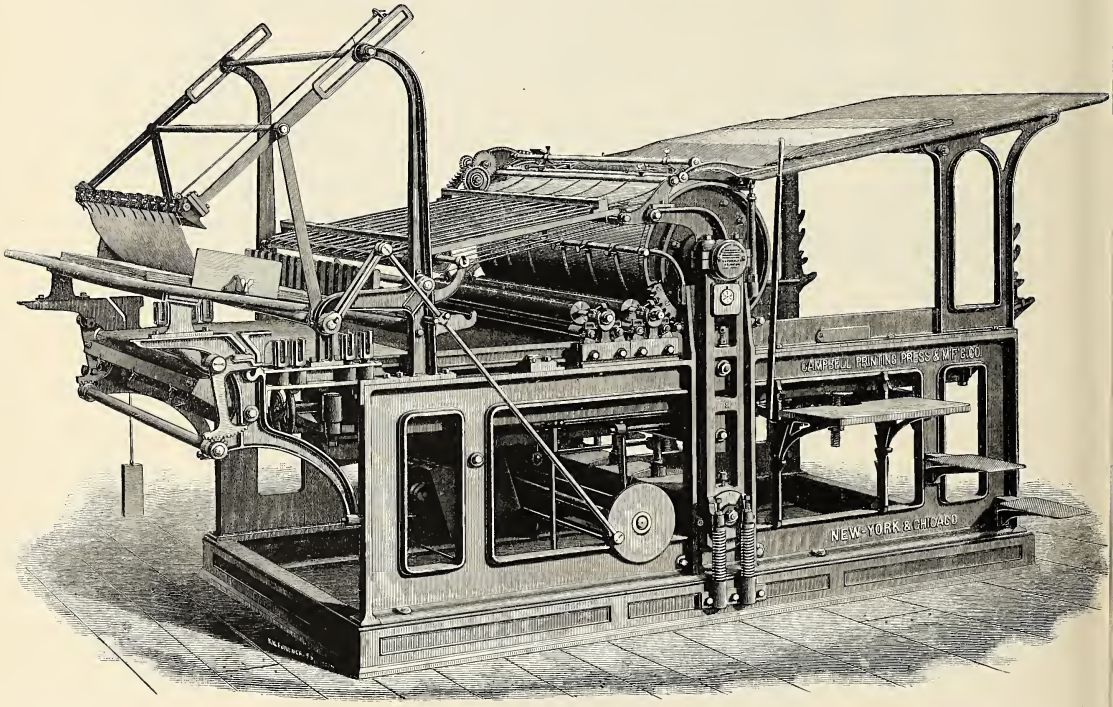
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NEW PATENT

"PARALLEL MOTION DELIVERY"

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FOUR-ROLLER JOB AND BOOK TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS WITH P. M. D.

THE above new delivery is *not an experiment*, but a most perfect device which has won for itself the most enthusiastic praises from everyone of the many printers who are now using it.

A press with our "P. M. D." will print at the *highest speed* the most *difficult jobs*, and deliver every sheet PRINTED SIDE UP, accurately piled and in a position where the pressman can inspect them as he stands upon the floor, or regulates the flow of ink. *Every sheet is delivered without having anything whatever come in contact with its printed surface.*

For prices and terms, and full information describing the *perfect distribution and register* of our printing presses and their many other excellent features, apply to

THE CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO.

No. 306 Dearborn Street,

NEW YORK OFFICE—160 WILLIAM ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

VIII.—DURING THE WAR.

THE advances made in the scale of prices during the war (which were casually referred to in the last number of these articles), and which were due entirely to the exorbitant prices commanded by all the commodities of life, led to the first conflicts of any consequence that took place between the typographical union and the employers of this city. Believing that a brief review of the complications growing out of the advances made at that time would be of interest to the reader, I have devoted this article (which will close all reference to events occurring during the war period) to that purpose.

The first advance in the scale was made in the fall of 1862, when the job scale was raised from $12 to $14 a week; and the newspaper scale from 30 cents a thousand, on all classes of newspaper work, to 40 cents a thousand on morning and 35 cents on evening and weekly newspapers. But in making this advance in the newspaper scale, it was decided to abandon the claim for extra compensation after certain hours, a provision which had previously found a place in the scale of prices. This concession was made with a view to placating Mr. Storey as much as for any other reason, that gentleman protesting against any rule that would hamper him in issuing his paper on any day or at any hour that he might see fit. The job scale was subsequently raised to $16, and then to $18 a week, and was finally advanced, in the summer of 1865, to its highest point, $21 a week. These advances were gracefully and generously acceded to by the job employers, they acknowledging the necessity of the movement, and being actuated strongly by a desire to retain their former help, in whom they had confidence. In the fall of 1863, the newspaper scale was again advanced 10 cents a thousand, when the publishers of the newspapers held a conference, and an agreement was entered into to dispense with about one-fourth of the compositors on each of the daily papers. In carrying out this agreement, the managers of the *Tribune* and *Post* discharged some of their oldest employés, and generally men with families, evidently expecting that the influence of these men would be potent in restoring the scale to the former rate. But in this they were mistaken, as the frequent enlistments in the army and navy had by this time pretty well exhausted the supply of surplus printers, the result being that no very great inconvenience or hardships resulted from this action.

Mr. Storey, of the *Times*, had, however, evidently determined to dispense with the services of all members of the union, and at this juncture made a contract with a Milwaukee printer named Lee A. Winchester (who had been expelled from the union of that city for some irregularity) to furnish a force of non-union men for the *Times*. The men engaged by Winchester arrived here by boat on a certain morning in the summer of 1863, and immediately took charge of the *Times* composing room. But a one day's trial of this force proved them so outrageously incompetent that Mr. Storey was compelled to send for his former compositors the very next day.

No further trouble occurred until the following year, when Storey employed a machinist named Otis to take charge of his pressroom. Otis had had some experience in this city in repairing printing-presses, and as Mr. Storey had experienced some difficulty in securing a pressman that would meet his rather exacting requirements, he engaged Otis for the purpose indicated. On the day preceding the opening of the National Democratic Convention, which was held in a temporary building erected on the lake front for the purpose, and where Gen. Geo. B. McClellan was nominated for the presidency, the union sent a committee to Mr. Storey demanding the discharge of this machinist, a demand that was reluctantly complied with. At this time, the officers of the union were put in possession of the information that forty female compositors were being initiated into the mysteries of the art of composition, in Lind's Block, under the tutelage of a Mrs. Blatchford. This information naturally caused much excitement and gave rise to a feeling of uncertainty among the printers of the city, the more so as the precise object of this movement could not be learned. But the fact that the *Morning Post* began the publication of a series of articles at this time, the purport of which was an attempt to prove that typesetting was properly woman's vocation, and that it was only a question of time when all that class of work would be monopolized by the gentler sex, naturally gave rise to the suspicion that it was for this purpose these embryo compositors were intended. This suspicion became almost a certainty when the circumstance was taken into consideration that the *Post* was the smallest paper in the city (only twelve cases being required) and therefore the most likely one on which to try an experiment of this kind. At a meeting of the union, held one evening at 6 o'clock in the old Canterbury Hall on Dearborn street, at which A. H. Brown, then vice-president of the union, presided, and which was attended by nearly every printer in the city, a committee consisting of Isaac George and S. E. Pinta, was appointed, and given instructions to notify the proprietors of the *Post* that unless assurances were given that the management of that paper did not intend any hostile movement against the union the members of that organization would be immediately withdrawn from their office. The two members of the committee were intimately acquainted with Mr. Piggott, the business manager of the *Post*, both of them having worked at the case with that gentleman when he was a member of the union. Upon the return of the committee to the union (which had been kept in session awaiting their report) they reported that Mr. Piggott met their request with the assertion that "the union can go to h—l." A strike was immediately ordered, and the most vigorous siege of boycotting that had so far been attempted in the West was carried on for the next four or five weeks, when the warfare was abandoned, the *Post* having been successful in getting together a miscellaneous assortment of compositors, good, bad and indifferent, male and female, whose united exertions were attended on occasions by the production of a paper about the size of an ordinary theatre programme. In justice to Mr. Piggott, I will say that he afterwards strenuously maintained that he had no idea of coming into conflict with the union until he was notified of their ultimatum.

Looking at the affair in the light of the many years of experience that we have since undergone, we cannot but admit that the union's treatment of this case was rather ill-advised and unbusinesslike. Although it was generally admitted that the *Post* was never able to recover the ground it lost in this struggle, still the outcome was unquestionably a detriment to the printers of the city, as all such results must eventually prove. Our interest and our province is to build up, not to destroy.

It was during the progress of this strike that I had the pleasure of first becoming personally acquainted with Mr. A. H. Brown. He was the vice-president of the union at that time, and was a very prominent figure in the difficulties that we then encountered, and for many years subsequently was the foremost man among us in every movement where the interest of union printers were at stake. Of late years he has avoided assuming much responsibility in this respect, but there have been times when he has appeared to represent the entire union in his own person, so completely did he devote his time and energies to its advancement. In his statements of facts and his counsel to the members, he has been one of the most cautious and conservative men that we have ever entrusted with responsible duties. While he has never indulged in the "thundering down the ages" style of oratory, "Old" Brown (a term, by the way, which his friends have applied to him since his school-boy days) has in times gone by given ample proof that his advice was worth that of a score of the loud-mouthed and noisy demagogues who have so frequently come to the surface for a brief time, and always to our disadvantage.

While the *Post* difficulty and its result might not have been directly the cause of it, it no doubt had some influence in deciding Mr. Storey to resort to the "lock-out" which took place in the *Times* some three or four months later. On this occasion, the services of Winchester were again in requisition, and the font of female compositors, that had been in training in Lind's block, was utilized in the work of getting out the paper. While this "lock-out" could not have been entirely

unexpected, it was undoubtedly a very uncomfortable surprise to the men most directly interested, as Mr. Storey and his assistants had been very careful to keep any knowledge of their intentions from reaching the ears of his compositors, the first intimation they received of the movement being when they came as usual to begin their day's labor. They were then informed that their services were no longer required, and that Mr. Story would henceforth endeavor to get along without the assistance of union printers. How well he kept his resolution is a circumstance so well known to the printers of America that it is not necessary to refer to the matter at any greater length now. This took place twenty-two years ago, and from that time until the present every effort made by the union to bring this paper under its jurisdiction has been unavailing. It is strange that if in the present state of unexampled activity and organization among the working people of the country, and with the assistance of that seemingly all-powerful agency known as the boycott, something could not be done to secure union printers a foothold in that establishment. Whatever scruples we may have about using so terrible a weapon as the boycott, we can at least console ourselves with the reflection that it is in a large measure an open warfare, and that in its meanest features it does not descend to the level of the secret and unprincipled blacklist.

While the strike on the *Post* was manfully responded to by everyone in that establishment who was in any way connected with the union (newspaper compositors, job printers and pressmen), that on the *Times* was taken advantage of by half a dozen men to violate their obligation. Among this number was the foreman and assistant foreman, George and E. A. Atkins, who were brought here from Detroit some time previously by Mr. Storey. It may be of interest to note that of the men who betrayed their fellow workmen on that occasion, there was but one who received any practical advantage or financial benefit from the transaction, and it has always been freely charged that the financial success of this individual was largely due to methods of criminal rascality that should have long since sent him to the penitentiary. The rest, so far as known, died in poverty and distress, some in this city and some in other places.

I have been purposely minute in detailing the principal features of these two strikes for two reasons: Because they were the first ruptures of any consequence that took place between the union and the employers of this city, and, again, for the reason that I entertain the hope that when the members of the union familiarize themselves with these events and their consequences, they will be more anxious to find some way of settling their disputes than by resorting to the extreme measure of ordering a strike. It is difficult to recall an occasion when the union was in any way permanently benefited by resorting to this measure. It will be well for the present members of the union to study well the lesson to be derived from these strikes. This is especially applicable to the younger members — the men who in the course of nature must soon be called upon to direct the destinies of the craft, and in whose wisdom and experience will depend the harmonious settlement of whatever differences may arise between the employer and the employed in the future. Experience can often be as fully and as thoroughly acquired by a study of past events as by an actual participation in the occurrences described, and where such is the case it is a folly, if not a crime, when we neglect the opportunity to make ourselves familiar with the details of bygone issues. In our treatment of all cases where the interest of the employer is in any way affected, we should bear in mind that the fact the essential principles that underlie our dealings with the employers are the principles of fairness and justice, and that when these principles are departed from, the union will not succeed, nor does it deserve to be successful.

In carrying out these aims, we must learn to disregard the counsel of the spread-eagle style of orator — the man whose only claim to recognition is the possession of a powerful pair of lungs; the man whose ethics is still bound up in the delusion that all that is necessary to success is for the union to make a firm demand for what they want, and this without taking into consideration the justice of the position held by the employer. We must also bear in mind that the position of the union in this respect is a very peculiar one, in so much as while we legislate on matters directly affecting the interests of the employer, we do not allow him to take part in the discussion or to vote on the settlement of the question in dispute. This circumstance of itself should be sufficient to induce all fair-minded members of the union to use the utmost caution and consideration in the settlement of these questions.

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONAL.

W. GILLETTE, treasurer of the Chicago Paper Co., is spending some time among the eastern paper mills.

JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, with R. Hoe & Co., New York, was among our recent callers. He reports business booming.

J. W. BUTLER, of the Butler Paper Company, has returned from a trip to Southern California, much improved in health.

A. P. LUSE, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., has arrived home from his European trip, recuperated in health and strength.

R. P. YORKSTON, the well known journalist, made THE INLAND PRINTER a pleasant call a few days ago. He was as cheery as of old.

A. M. BARNHART, of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, is in San Francisco, combining pleasure with business. He expects to return about the 1st of July.

JOHN MCNAUGHTON, treasurer of the Patten Paper Mills, Neenah, Wis., is in town; so is T. S. Kingsland, representative of the Valley Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

E. H. COTTRELL, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, has been paying a somewhat lengthened visit to Chicago, in connection with the business interests of the firm.

F. M. POWELL, of the Illinois Type Founding Company, who has lately returned from a visit to New York, reports business less encouraging in the East than in the West.

A. C. ROGERS, representing the printing department of the Standard Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was in Chicago a few days ago, and paid us a visit, as is his wont, to say a kindly word.

L. S. DIXON, of L. S. Dixon & Co., wholesale and export paper merchants, 9 School Lane, Liverpool, England, recently visited our paper dealers and printers in the interest of his firm.

M. B. NELSON, of M. B. Nelson & Bro., mercantile job printers, 76 Merrimac street, Boston, lately on a visit to our city, paid us a very pleasant call. We are always glad to see such friends.

MR. S. BULKLEY, of the *Paper and Press*, Philadelphia, spent several days in our city in the business interests of his journal. He is an agreeable gentleman, one with whom it is a pleasure to come in contact.

F. L. HURLBUTT, of the Buffalo printing works, 42 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y., paid his respects to THE INLAND PRINTER sanctum a few days ago. He reports business fairly brisk, and the outlook for a good summer trade encouraging.

EDWIN T. GILLETTE, who has been connected with the paper trade in this city since 1866, has opened an office at room 113, 205 La Salle street, under the name of Edwin T. Gillette & Co. The business of the new firm will be that of manufacturers' agents of paper stock, etc.

JOHN A. THAYER, JR., formerly in charge of the specimen department of the Boston Typefoundry, and more recently engaged in the manufacture of a hardware specialty, has returned to the old line, and is now connected with the sales department of the St. Louis Typefoundry.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

CRONEWEG BROTHERS, Dayton, Ohio, furnish several specimens of letter heads worked in colors, which are very neat and effective.

A. B. HUNKINS, Austin, Minn., sends several specimens of general commercial printing, the work of his establishment, which would puzzle many more pretentious houses to excel.

CONRAD LUTZ, the well known printer of Burlington, Iowa, sends a very attractive letter head, with an embossed monogram, in green, red and gold, on a cream-colored tint, in the corner; also a neatly and

appropriately designed title page to a greenhouse catalogue, both of which fully sustain the well earned reputation of Mr. Lutz as a first-class artist.

THE testimonial banquet card to Alex. Duguid, from the Graphic Press of Cincinnati, is both neat and attractive, the rule work of the composing stick being especially well executed.

ALMY & MILNE, of Fall River, Mass., are represented by an envelope card in four colors, the tint blocks of which are made from two thicknesses of three-ply cardboard, glued on bottom of wood letter and cut out with a pocket-knife. At least we are so informed. The designer deserves much credit for his ingenuity and the results.

THE Banner Printing House, of Freeport, Ill., H. W. Frick, proprietor, has issued a book of specimens of general commercial work, printed at this establishment. The samples shown are plain and creditable, with little if any straining after effect, and show that the material on hand has been put to the best account. The presswork, we are sorry to say, can hardly be called first-class.

W. M. CASTLE, foreman of the *Daily Northwestern* office, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, sends a large and valuable collection of work, done from time to time in that establishment, which reflects the highest credit upon those by whom it was designed and executed. The specimens are characterized throughout by *general excellence*, rather than by exceptional efforts, and this we consider the highest meed of praise that can be awarded. No matter whether it is an unpretentious business card in black, or an elaborate invitation in colors, all the designs shown are worthy of commendation, and, in the harmony, symmetry, attractiveness and workmanship displayed, show the hand of the true artist. The presswork, however, in many instances might be materially improved.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO ANNUAL, of 112 pages, from the press of Knight & Leonard, the well known printers of this city, is a production which honors all connected with it. The advertising pages were designed and engraved and the cover furnished by the American Bank Note Company, New York, and it is no exaggeration to say that they are executed in the very highest style of the art. They are attractive, unique, and cannot fail to command attention. The composition of the descriptive pages, each of which is embellished with one or more appropriate scenic representations, printed in different colors from the matter itself, is in harmony with the balance of the publication, which is printed on super-calendered paper, the pages of which measure 10¼ by 8¼ inches. The blending of the several colors and tints is in many instances admirable, while the presswork is all that could be desired.

CREDITABLE specimens have also been received from W. E. Branin, Chester, Pa.; *Illinois Courier* job office, Jacksonville, Ill.; W. H. Weeks, Lewiston, Me.; R. M. Swinburne & Co., Rochester, N.Y., and A. B. Lamborn, La Crosse, Wis.

SOME unknown friend has sent us an invitation (with programme) to a ball recently given by the Young Men's Gratification Society, of Davenport, which is certainly a curiosity in its way. If the *gratification* of those who attended was equal to the *mortification* which every printer feels who sees it, in knowing that Davenport possesses a botch capable of turning out such work, they must have enjoyed themselves hugely.

A WORD TO THE BOYS.

We desire to again assure our boys that we are not neglecting them. There is scarcely a day goes by that we do not send out a large number of samples, as requested. The addresses below are taken from envelopes now before us — the result of one mail — so that they can see for themselves how universal the demand for specimens is: Louisville, Ky.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Guttenberg, Iowa; Clinton, Wis.; Sterling, Neb.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Myerstown, Pa.; E. Hamilton, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Davis, Ill.; Wellington, Kan.; San Francisco, Cal.; Greenville, N. H.; Kansas City, Mo.; Winfield, Kan.; Toronto, Ont.; Tippecanoe City, Ohio; Schenectady, N. Y., New York; Leominster, Mass.; Independence, Iowa; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mount Holly, N. J.; Rochester, N. Y.; Louisville, Ky.; Austin, Minn.; Winchendon, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; Beverly, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.; North Uxbridge, Mass.; Ashbury Park, N. J.; Toronto, Ont.; Dayton, Ohio; Fulton, N. Y.; Castalia, Dak.; Malvern, Iowa; Orange City, Iowa; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Haddonfield, N. J.; Portland, Conn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Braddock, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Lowell, Mass; Wellsboro, Ohio; Lithopolis, Ohio; Los Angeles, Cal.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Rochester, N. Y.; Neenah, Wis.; Reed City, Mich.; Hartford, Conn.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Huntingburgh, Ind.; Logan, Kan.; Toronto, Ont.; La Prairie, Man.; Victoria, B. C.

Send in your applications. You will all be supplied, but be sure and send a stamped envelope with your address.

OLD-TIME PRINTERS IN COUNCIL.

The first regular quarterly meeting of the Old-Time Printers Association of the city of Chicago was held in the reading room of the Sherman House on Saturday evening, April 24, J. S. Thompson in the chair. The attendance was larger than anticipated, and it was gratifying to see old friends who had not met for years, shake each other by the hand with an earnestness which seemed to say "this comes from the heart."

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, on motion, M. J. Carroll, Geo. W. Morris and John Buckie were appointed a committee to nominate a board of directors for the ensuing year, and submit the same to the meeting for approval. The committee presented the following names, which were unanimously accepted, and the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the association in their favor: John Buckie, Jr., John Camberg, John Anderson, A. McNally, D. Oliphant, A. C. Cameron, W. A. Hornish, J. S. Thompson, A. McCutcheon, S. Rastall.

A brief recess was then taken to enable the newly elected board to complete the organization. On reconvening, the secretary reported the following as the list of officers for the ensuing year: J. S. Thompson, president; D. Oliphant, vice-president; A. C. Cameron, secretary-treasurer.

The drawing for the directors to serve respectively for one and two years resulted as follow: For two years: John Anderson, W. A. Hornish, J. Camberg, A. McNally, J. S. Thompson. For one year: A. C. Cameron, John Buckie, S. Rastall, D. Oliphant, A. McCutcheon..

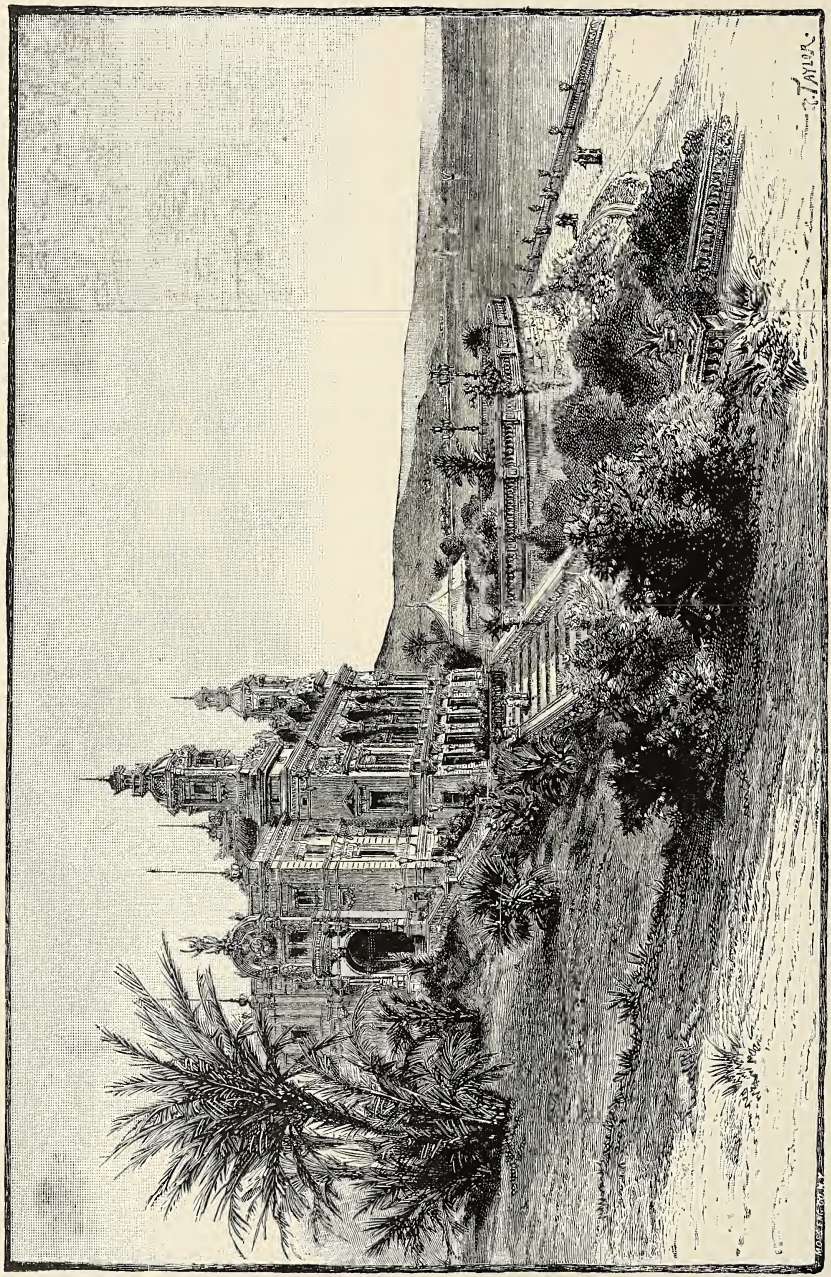
The Hon. John Wentworth, being present by invitation, addressed the meeting at length. He narrated, in a very entertaining manner, some of his experiences with the craft, in days gone by, and concluded by congratulating the association on the steps it had taken, and wishing it success.

The character of the annual entertainment to be given, and the time of holding it drew out an animated and lengthened discussion, but it was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the directors, for future action.

On motion the Hon. John Wentworth was elected an honorary member of the association, and a vote of thanks tendered him for his attendance and address, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, July 31.

NEWSPAPER CONSUMPTION.

The New York *World* publishes some interesting information regarding its paper consumption. It paid one firm $421,147.04 for 8,111,562 pounds of white paper used in 1885, besides which, there were used 117,645 pounds of paper bought elsewhere during the year. The average cost of the newspaper was 5.2 cents a pound. In January, 1885, 500,375 pounds were used at a cost of $26,895.01, or 5.37 cents a pound; in January, 1886, 882,425 pounds were used, the cost being $44,121.25, or 5 cents a pound, a decline of over a third of a cent a pound in the price in a year. The average daily consumption of news paper by the *World* in 1885, was 22,224 pounds, or 11.112 tons, including Sundays, when the consumption was above the average. The daily consumption in January, 1886, including five Sundays, which make the average rather high, was 28,465 pounds or 14.232 tons. The cost of a single sheet of paper on which the *World* is printed was .6 of a cent in January, 1885, and .55 of a cent in January, 1886.



MONTE CARLO.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS COMPANY report business good. They have recently taken an order for two lithographic presses from a firm in this city.

C. JURGENS & BRO., electrotypers and stereotypers, have removed from Nos. 86 and 88 Dearborn street to Nos. 14 and 16 Calhoun Place, rear of No. 119 South Clark street.

MARDER, LUSE & Co. have purchased the patents and all rights to manufacture the well known Taylor cylinder and Washington presses, from Holmes, Pyott & Co., Chicago.

THE common council of this city, by a vote of twenty-four to seven, decided to award all contracts for printing official reports to the lowest bidder employing union printers only.

THE Mutual Newspaper Publishing Company of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, by Authur H. Gilbert, George P. Brown and William D. Boyce.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, formerly of 54–56 Franklin street, has recently been removed to 298 Dearborn street, one of the most central and advantageous locations in the city.

W. B. CONKEY, the well known bookbinder, has been compelled by an increase of business to fit up a second floor at 163–165 Dearborn street, as an additional workroom. Glad to hear it.

THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO. have just invented a new style ink fountain for the Challenge press. A cut and full description of same will appear in the June issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, who went to Europe some months ago on account of his wife's health, writes to his partner, H. M. Harper, that it is his intention of returning home in the latter part of June.

THE Chicago *Current* issued an Easter edition of 100,000 copies. The list of authors whose productions appeared was a remarkable one, and reflects great credit on its publishers. We are very pleased to hear of its prosperity.

THE ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY, which adopted the interchangeable system, a year ago, report that the change has met with universal favor, as the orders received from all sections of the country abundantly prove.

E. A. BLAKE, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, reports business good. The firm have just concluded the removal of their workshops to their new and permanent quarters, 292 Dearborn street, one of the most eligible locations in the city.

BRADNER, SMITH & Co. have disposed of their paper stock warehouse to the Pioneer Paper Stock Company. Mr. Perry Krus, under whose management it has been for the past thirty years, retains his position under the new arrangement.

O'NEIL & GRISWOLD, the well known bookbinders, have removed to the southeast corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, where they have greatly increased facilities for their growing business. Their new quarters cover a space of 10,000 square feet.

BUSINESS during the past month, among the houses connected directly or indirectly with the printing trade, has not been as brisk as could have been desired, the strikes having seriously interfered, especially with the shipments and receipts of the paper warehouses.

L. SCHAUPPNER has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to E. W. Burke. His liabilities are claimed to be $981.53; his assets, book accounts $784.92, and stock $400. He has assigned his book accounts to his creditors, and mortgaged his stock for the balance.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR MONUMENT.—The Hon. John Wentworth has completed a model for the gigantic monument he proposes to erect over his last resting place in Rosehill cemetery. The material will be white granite from the Hallowell quarries in Maine. The monument will consist of a base eighteen feet square in a single stone—the largest, it is claimed, ever quarried—resting upon which will be a tapering shaft fifty feet high and six and a half feet square at the base. The four sides of the base will be engraved with an epitome of Mr. Wentworth's family history. Mr. Wentworth purposes personally superintending the building of the monument, which is to be finished by the end of next summer, and will cost about $50,000.

GEO. W. THORPE, a member of Typographical Union No. 16, died, May 4, of typhoid-pneumonia, aged twenty-two years. He was the son of E. W. Thorpe, foreman of the *News-Letter*, who has the sympathy of innumerable members of the craft, in his severe affliction. The deceased was buried in the union lot at Rose Hill, on Saturday, May 8.

THE following, received by Messrs. Ostrander & Huke, explains itself:

MINNEAPOLIS, April 20, 1886.

The Scott lithograph press you put in our office sometime since on trial, runs perfectly satisfactory and does all you claim for it. We now accept the press and settle for the same. Please accept our money and thanks.

Yours, etc., JOHNSON, SMITH & HARRISON.

WE acknowledge the receipt from Gane, Brothers & Co., importers and dealers in bookbinders' machinery and leather manufacturers, 88 Wabash avenue, of a descriptive and price catalogue of 187 pages, in which the announcement is made that the firm is prepared to supply promptly and at reasonable rates all bookbinding material and entire bookbinding outfits.

ON and after May 1, the C. B. & Q. R. R. will put on sale round trip excursion tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. These tickets are good going west for fifteen days from date of sale, and to return until October 31, 1886. Round trip tickets, limited as above, are also for sale at low rates, via this route, to Las Vegas, Hot Springs and other prominent tourists' points. For tickets, rates and general information inquire of the agent at the C. B. & Q. R. R. station.

SAMUEL BINGHAM, the well known manufacturer of printers' rollers, who was compelled to seek new quarters last fall, owing to the destruction of the building in which he was then located, 200 South Clark street, has recently removed from 151 and 153 West Washington street to the new and commodious structure, 296 Dearborn street. The establishment now occupies three floors, so that, with enlarged quarters and improved facilities, customers may rely on having their orders promptly attended to.

MR. C. E. WRIGHT, a well known Chicago printer, and once foreman in Edwards' city directory office, has been heard from in Smethsport, McKean Co., Pa. He and his wife are now aged and decrepit, and his friends here were surprised and grieved to learn that the old couple are reduced to abject want, with the only future in store for them, the poorhouse. Chicago Typographical Union promptly forwarded them a check for $50, and authorized a subscription to be taken up among its members in their behalf, which promises to secure a sum which will meet the wants of the old craftsman for some time to come.

RATHER FISHY.—One of our dailies publishes the following: "Superintendent White, of the railway mail service, is expecting orders from Washington to start a government printing office in the basement of the postoffice. Within a few days it has been decided that the available place for the office is adjoining the electric light engines in the northwest corner of the basement. This has been sent on with the other details, and a final order is now wanted." We don't believe a word of it. There is just as much need for the establishment of a government printing office in Chicago as there is to take a car load of coal to Port Carbon. We hardly think Postmaster Vilas is prepared to adopt such a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy.

QUITE a number of the members of Chicago Typographical Union availed themselves of the recent cut in railroad rates to take a trip to the Golden State. One of them writes, under date of April 22, from San Francisco, as follows: "I have met several Chicago boys and printers from all points east, but I am afraid most of them will have to leave again and seek their fortunes elsewhere, as there is nothing for them to do here. There is no bookwork of any account done in this city, and all the newspaper offices are full of 'subs,' in fact, there are more 'subs' than regulars. I, myself, am subbing on the *Morning Call*, one of the papers the union has recently captured; but none

of the other boys have done anything as yet, to my knowledge. If any more contemplate coming here, just let them know the state of affairs."

JAMESON & MORSE, book and job printers, 162 and 164 South Clark street, recently celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their establishment in business, which commenced at 14 La Salle street, April 20, 1856. It is seldom that in a city like Chicago, where constant changing is the order of the day, a firm can be found that has remained unbroken for thirty consecutive years. Such a record speaks well for all parties concerned, and we sincerely trust the day is far distant when it will be the duty of THE INLAND PRINTER to announce, in this instance at least, a dissolution of partnership.

REMOVALS.—The month of May, so far, has been a month of removals among the printing and kindred trades. The following are the new locations of a number of firms which have recently changed quarters: Dalziel Printing Company, 223 Dearborn street; Poole Bros., 308 Dearborn street; Clark & Longely, 308 Dearborn street; Hanscom & Company, 170 Madison street: Pictorial Printing Company, corner Fifteenth and State streets; H. C. Tiffany, 196 Clark street; *Northwestern Lumberman*, 308 Dearborn street; *The Citizen*, 79 Dearborn street; *American Engineer*, 294 Dearborn street; Wagener & Co., electrotypers, 196 and 198 Clark street; Workman Bros., blank book makers, 86 and 88 Dearborn street; Levytype Company, 170 Madison street; S. P. Rounds, Jr., & Co., printers' supplies, 316 Dearborn street.

THE reduction in the price of the *Tribune* from five to three cents, was shortly followed by a similar move on the part of the *Inter Ocean*, and now the *Evening Journal*, the oldest daily in the city, has been compelled to follow suit. On Monday, May 3, it appeared as a seven column eight-page paper, with the announcement that it would in future be delivered at ten cents per week, and sold on the streets at two cents per copy. Two new Bullock perfecting presses, capable of printing 12,000 impressions per hour, have been ordered, one of which is already in operation, and the other will be in position in a few days. Altogether the *Journal* may now be accepted as a model establishment, its composing-room being one of the best arranged and best lighted in the country. We sincerely wish it and its managers abundant success in the new venture.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.—The printers of Chicago, in harmony with other workingmen, are infected with the eight hour movement. The newspaper compositors, on May 1, altered the scale from 37 to 40 cents per 1,000 ems on evening papers, with a reduction from seven to six hours' composition. The proprietors have united in a demand for arbitration on the amended scale, which has been acceded to. The book, job and weekly newspaper branches are moving in the same direction, and are asking a slight advance with a reduction of the hours of labor. We are unable to give the result of the movement in this issue, but we feel confident the printers will avoid a strike, and will not endeavor to impose burdens upon the trade which cannot be acceded to. We expect a satisfactory and peaceable settlement of the eight hour movement, so far as the printers of Chicago are concerned.

IN MEMORIAM.—Edward Irwin, ex-president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, died April 25, of consumption, aged fifty-one years. He was born in County Longford, Ireland, and left his home for the New World when a boy of fourteen, all alone. He reached Montreal, Canada, in 1849, where he had two sisters residing, and in that city he first entered a printing office. It took but a few months to make him dissatisfied with Montreal, and the restless, ambitious boy determined that the Far West of the United States was the promised land for him. He arrived in Chicago the same year—1849—and went to work in the *Advertiser* office, and in this office and the *Tablet* he completed his apprenticeship. His self-reliant, though impulsive and generous nature, is well illustrated by the fact that in 1852 he sent back to his home in Ireland for his younger brother Thomas; went all the way to New York to meet him, and, like a gray-headed father, though a mere boy of seventeen, he piloted him safely to Chicago, and secured him, also, a place in the printing office. He first worked as a journeyman in the *Evening Journal* office and in the office of "Long John" Wentworth—the *Democrat*. He was early identified with Chicago Typographical Union, and became one of its most devoted and enthusiastic members. His faith in trades unions, as the best means to right the wrongs of workingmen and secure the independence of and proper remuneration for labor, was unfaltering. He was instrumental in establishing the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, and founded the *Progressive Age*, a newspaper intended to represent and further the interests of organized labor in this city. The paper lived but a few years, owing to dissension in the labor ranks and, probably, lack of business capacity in its conduct, and its failure was a severe blow to Mr. Irwin, who had devoted his best efforts to its success. He was a man of unusual energy of character, and considered it a duty and privilege to spend his time and means in behalf of the union to which he belonged. In 1878, he was elected president of the organization, and was re-elected in 1879, and in this capacity he was tireless and unceasing in his efforts to accomplish measures of permanent benefit to the union. With this end in view, he originated and carried out what was afterward known throughout the United States as "the Chicago policy," a measure which sought to include in the union ranks all those on the outside. In conformity with this project, about one hundred and fifty persons were admitted to Chicago union at one meeting. The benefits resulting from this policy have not been apparent. So many of those admitted proving to be mediocre or incompetent workmen, and unable to command the scale of wages they had pledged themselves to maintain, the majority gradually drifted back into the cheap-labor offices. About this time Mr. Irwin entered into another departure from established custom, and, with several other congenial fellow-craftsmen, started a coöperative printing office. This project, after months of hard work and mental care, collapsed, owing to want of capital. Mr. Irwin's physical structure was unable to withstand the self-imposed tasks inflicted upon it, and the disease which proved fatal developed itself about two years ago. During his long and distressing illness he was keenly alive to the wants and needs of the working classes, and his soul was absorbed in the labor problem now in process of solution. Even on the day of his death, he insisted on having the labor news read to him, and his comments showed his mind as clear and his interest as unflagging as ever. He was buried on the 27th ult. in the typographical union lot at Rose Hill cemetery, and now lies there surrounded by his fellow-craftsmen who went before him. A very large concourse assembled at the funeral to do honor to his memory, among whom was the towering but now tottering form of Hon. "Long John" Wentworth, Mr. Irwin's old-time, appreciative employer. Let us hope "Ed." has reached that peace and rest which was denied him here in the selfish struggle for existence, for it is certain that, if the life to come is one of growth and progression, his well known voice is even now resounding through the heavens in behalf of justice and equality for the human race.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Toronto *Globe* has become a union office by arbitration.

EVERY printer in Montgomery, Alabama, is said to be a member of the union.

THE state printing of Virginia has been awarded to J. E. Goode, of Richmond.

TEN female compositors were recently initiated by the St. Louis typographical union.

A NEW French paper is about to be published at Northampton, Mass., by P. C. Chatel.

THE price of composition has been advanced on all papers in La Fayette, Indiana, from 25 to 30 cents per thousand.

THOMAS JEFFERSON once said: "I had rather have newspapers without government than a government without newspapers."

THE typographical union recently organized in Petersburg, Va., was granted the same charter and number it had thirteen years ago.

CONGRESSMAN FARQUHAR, of this city, seems to have taken Washington workingmen by storm. He is an invited guest at everyone of their meetings, and his speeches have the old-time Farquhar ring about them which his comrades at the case so well remember. Few men

have done more for unionism in the past than our member of congress, and it is the wish of all his constituents that he may continue to do as much for the unionism of the future.—*Buffalo Truth.*

A NEBRASKA editor who has helped to start sixteen different papers, has at length become disgusted with his experience, and is now farming near Brownsville.

THE difficulty which has existed for some time between the *Evening Wisconsin* and the Milwaukee typographical union has been amicably adjusted.

THE Appleton Paper and Pulp Company, Appleton, Wisconsin, will build a factory at Monico, which will give employment to two hundred hands, and cost $100,000.

NORMAN L. GEORGE MUNRO, the well known publisher of New York, has determined to give his employés a Saturday half-holiday without reduction of wages.

THERE are 633 German papers published in the United States, of which 83 are daily, 76 Sunday and 474 weekly papers. The circulation ranges from 400 to 65,000.

THE secretary of the Detroit Typographical Union announces that the Detroit *Free Press* is now a union office, after having been closed to union printers for nineteen years.

A COLORED woman, Miss Carrie Bragg, is editor of the Virginia *Lancet*, published at Petersburg, Virginia, the only newspaper in the Union conducted by a lady of color.

THE newsboys of Washington, D. C., are organized into a union numbering one hundred members, and they declare they will not sell or handle "rat" or boycotted newspapers.

THE union printers of Kentucky have succeeded in getting a bill through the legislature which declares that state printing contracts must not of necessity be let to the lowest bidder.

THE hearing on the injunction against the members of New Haven, Conn., typographical union, for boycotting the New Haven *Journal and Courier* has been indefinitely postponed.

AT a recent meeting of the Memphis typographical union, a resolution was adopted prohibiting the use of plate matter in any office under the jurisdiction of that union after May 1.

MR. JOHN FRANEY, of Buffalo, in a communication to the *Craftsman*, advocates a system by which a union label will be put in books and pamphlets, the composition of which is done in union offices. The proposition does not strike us favorably.

TWO of the leading papers of Texas, the Galveston *News* and the Dallas *News*, located in cities 315 miles apart, are now under the same management. The same editorials and news matter appear in each, being sent back and forth by telegraph.

TYPOGRAPHIA No. 7, of New York, has adopted the system of measuring by the letters (the Rastall system), instead of by ems, and has fixed $15 a week as wages for forty-eight hours. No. 6 has agreed not to allow its members to work in any office in which No. 7 has a strike.

TO the items of paper, composition, proofreading, presswork, etc., add for rent and expenses and interest upon investment in type, presses, etc., upon each job done 20 per cent. This will give you about the *dead cost*. Now, if you want a profit, add one-third to the total, and, in some cases, one-half.

C. C. BLAKELEY, of Albion, Michigan, has perfected a handy little invention which permits the free use of the case while correcting proof, and saves room, type, time and cases. They are used in pairs, and are attached to the lower case in such a manner as to permit a galley to rest upon them without touching the case.

A CHARTER has just been granted to the printers of Denison, Texas, by the International Typographical Union. The first name on the document is that of Mrs. R. Y. Kirkpatrick, a lady whom we know to be a good typesetter, and who proved her loyalty to the union cause during the days of trouble at Austin and Waco. "Equal pay for equal work" is what union men advocate, and women are as welcome as men, provided they are competent workers.—*Kansas City Boycotter.*

THE compositors employed on the Hebrew papers of New York have recently formed a union, which is known as "The Hebrew Typographical Union No. 1." Previous to its formation they were only able to earn $6 per week, and frequently had to work fifteen and even eighteen hours per day to secure this scanty pittance. Now all this is changed, the hours of labor have been reduced, the scale of wages increased, and a regular day for the payment of wages instituted.

MR. ALEX. DUGUID, the champion typesetter, was tendered a testimonial banquet by his fellow-craftsmen and friends at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, April 15. The following were the toasts on the occasion: "Art Preservative of Arts," Eugene Streck; "Our Guest: Cincinnati is proud of Him," Harry M. Ogden; "His Competitors: They made Victory a Giant Task," Alex. Duguid; "Cincinnati Typograhical Union No. 3, Mother of the International Union—Union of Unions," Capt. D. P. Walling; "The Press: It is Material Food for us and Mental Food for the World," Claude Meeker.

FOREIGN.

IN 1885, Germany had no fewer than 8,000 apprentices to 19,000 journeymen.

THREE political papers are published at Tangiers, one in Spanish, another in French, and a third in English.

IT is stated that the Messrs. Galignani, Paris, are erecting a home for aged printers, which will cost seventy thousand pounds. It will be opened in 1887.

FROM the last yearly report of the Scottish Typographical Association, ending December, 1885, we learn that it has an accumulated fund of $18,350 in its treasury, and an actual membership of 2,000.

THE Chamber of Lithographic Printers, Paris, has elected for its honorary president during the present year, M. Lemercier; president, M. Champenois; MM. Engelman and Buttner-Thierry, vice-presidents; M. Weber, secretary.

A NEW journal connected with the Graphic Arts has been started at Buenos Ayres under the title of *El Poligrafo*. It is edited by M. Rudolf Soukup. A second new printing trade journal has been started at Lisbon under the title of *A Imprensa*.

PRICES are booming in Naples. An overseer with a weekly salary of $5 is considered to hold a fat situation. How they manage to raise a family on this income is a conundrum, but it should be remembered that there a "drop o' the cratur" costs nothing.

FOR the six months ending December 31, 1885, thirty-three members of the London Typographical Association were removed by death. Their aggregate ages amounted to 1,320 years, the maximum and minimum of individuals being seventy-six and twenty-two respectively. The above total gives an average age for each deceased member of exactly forty years.

THE Telegraphic Conference, which met recently at Berlin, brought a considerable amount of work to the imperial printing office, to which was intrusted the printing of the official report of the proceedings. The work was done during the night, and employed 24 compositors, 16 bookbinders, 6 boys, and 2 firemen, besides overseers, readers, etc. The overtime amounted to 9,400 hours.

THERE are now 250 printing-machines and hand-presses at work in Denmark. During the last twelve years 10,900 publications have appeared, being at the rate of one book for every 2,475 inhabitants; whilst in England the proportion is one book for 6,000 inhabitants. The most widely-circulated publications are those of the Mormons, with editions of 100,000 and 300,000 copies.

IN the Academy of Science and Arts, in Munich, are preserved the following mementos of Alois Senefelder: the first lithographic impression ever made by Senefelder; the first drawing on stone made in the year 1797. This little drawing represents a burning building, and was the vignette of a two-voiced song entitled "The Burning of Neucetting." Also the first so-called gallows press, invented by Senefelder himself in 1797, and built by him, seven feet in height, and later increased in height to ten and one-half feet; Senefelder's last hand-press and table; Senefelder's music note-dipper, his drawing-pen and penknife; also a pallet of zinc, with six shades of color shown on it; also a piece of his

own make of lithographic crayon, ten and one-half ounces in weight and five inches in width, not finished, but left in the iron pot during a case of sickness. Furthermore, the dead mask of Senefelder, also the skull and right arm taken from his grave in 1846.

At the last half-yearly meeting of the New South Wales Typographical Association, a motion was carried increasing the price of composition per thousand to 1s. 2d. for morning newspapers and 1s. 1d. for evening newspapers. In jobbing and book offices, 1s. 3d. per hour, or 1s. per thousand; night work, 1s. 6d. per hour. The minimum for weekly wages of forty-eight hours, is £2.15=$13.75.

The *Journée*, a first-class illustrated daily newspaper, is now printed on a rotary machine, specially designed for the purpose by M. Marinoni. The distributing and inking powers are said to be threefold those of any other rotary, while its compactness is very noticeable. The speed is 8,000 copies of the paper per hour, and the copies emerge from the machine ready folded, and are deposited in a pile on a receiving-table.

The government printing office, at Adelaide, has forwarded a creditable exhibit for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. It consists of handsomely bound volumes of letterpress and stationery, the workmanship of which is excellent. The books do not present any new features, but they will serve the purpose of showing to visitors to the exhibition, that the colony is capable of turning out first-class work in this department.

A strange jubilee was celebrated on January 19 at Berlin, at the manufactory of printers' joinery belonging to Herr A. Kraft. It was apropos of the completion of the 100,000 pair of cases, or rather case, as the type cases in Germany consist of one single piece, uniting upper and lower case. All the workmen of the firm participated at the feast. Of case-frames, 5,980 had been completed up to the same day on the premises of the firm.

Advices from Adelaide report trade there as having been, on the whole, very dull, many hands having left South Australia to endeavor to better their fortunes. At Brisbane, little or no change has occurred, the newspaper offices being busy, and, taking account of the time of year, the jobbing offices well supplied. At Melbourne it cannot be said that trade is still so good, as a number of men have come out from the government printing-office, and many from the various offices in the city.

There are twenty-two letterpress printing-offices in the island of Java, and in nearly all private offices the work, even the composition, is done by Chinese, under the management of Dutchmen, whilst the government office gives occupation to European workmen only, with the rank of employés. The town of Batavia possesses six letterpress and two lithographic offices. Of the rest, there are five at Soerabaja, four at Samarang, two at Soerakarta, and the remaining five are distributed in five different towns. The island of Sumatra can only boast of two, and Celebes of one printing-office.

Russia is attempting to kill the Polish press in Poland. An order has been issued that all Polish papers shall be printed half in Russian, half in Polish, that is to say, the Polish contents are to be given also in the Russian language. In consequence of this, the papers will have either to dispense with half their usual contents or to double their space. As they nearly all print only small editions, this order is equivalent to entire suppression to not a few, who are not able to pay a translator and afford Russian types and composition. Russia never stops at trifles, when it makes up its mind to accomplish a purpose.

On Saturday, the 13th of March, the sixty-fourth election in connection with the Printers' Pension Corporation of London, took place, when twenty-two pensioners were to be elected, this being the largest number placed on the funds at any one election. There were altogether fifty-six candidates, twenty-three men and thirty-three women. It is a noteworthy fact, as bearing upon the longevity of printers, that the average age of the male candidates was sixty-seven years and three months, the maximum and minimum ages being respectively eighty-one and fifty-eight years. The women, on the other hand, contrary to the generally accepted notion, show a lower average, namely sixty-six years and eight months.

LUMINOUS PRINTING.

An Italian has, it is alleged, invented a luminous printing ink that renders it possible for newspapers to be read in the dark. What a luxury it will be, when one is restless at night, to be able to take up a book or newspaper and read himself into a somnolent condition, without the trouble or danger attending other lights!

Luminous cards are not unusual, and the reader may not be surprised at some future time to find himself able to read his *Scientific American* at night, without other light than its brilliant pages will reflect. Stranger things than this are constantly occurring in the invention line. —*Scientific American.*

WHAT IS WORTH DOING IS WORTH DOING WELL.

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of a book of specimens, the work of the well known typographic artist, Mr. George A. Moore, of the job printing establishment of E. M. Bates, Beverly, Mass., which should be in the hands of every aspiring printer in the United States. In design, execution and effect the samples shown are worthy of the highest commendation alike from a compositor's and a pressman's standpoint. The coloring is especially good, and in every instance is harmonious and attractive—a very essential element in this class of work. In fact, Mr. Moore seems to have made a special study of this feature, and he has admirably succeeded. The operations through which an engraved card in colors requiring *six* impressions passes are given in detail, so that a valuable lesson may be gained therefrom by the learner. In a future issue we shall again refer to some of the specimens shown. In the meantime, however, we advise our young friends and older folks who are *not* too old to learn, to enclose fifty cents in a letter and send the same to Mr. Bates for a copy, and they will not regret having done so.

A CHINESE PRINTING-OFFICE.

A reporter on the San Francisco *Report*, who recently made a trip to the Chinese quarters, says that a visit to a Chinese printing establishment is productive of much that is interesting. Movable types are in use in the San Francisco Chinese newspaper offices. The manner of getting a Chinese newspaper on the press is very primitive. The editor takes American newspapers to friends, from whom he gets a translation of the matter he needs, and after getting it written in Chinese, in a manner satisfactory to him, he carefully writes it upon paper chemically prepared. Upon the bed of the press, which is of the style that went out of use with the last century, is a lithograph stone. Upon this the paper is laid until the impression of the characters is left there. A large roller is inked and pressed over the stone after it has been dampened with a wet sponge, and nothing remains but to take the impression upon the newspaper that is to be. The Chinese pressman prints thirteen papers every five minutes, five papers in the same time less than Benjamin Franklin had a record for. A Chinese printing-office has never been struck by lightning.

The life of a Chinese journalist is a happy one. He is free from care and thought, and allows all the work of the establishment to be done by the pressman. The Chinese compositor has not yet arrived. The Chinese editor, like the rest of his countrymen, is imitative. He does not depend upon his brain for editorials, but translates them from all the contemporaneous American newspapers he can get. There is no humorous department in the Chinese newspaper.

The newspaper office has no exchanges scattered over the floor, and in nearly all other things it differs from the American establishment. The editorial room is connected by a ladder with bunks on a loft above, where the managing editor sleeps, and next to it is, invariably, a room where an opium bunk and a layout reside.

Evidences of domestic life are about the place, pots, kettles and dishes taking up about as much room as the press. In one instance, on Washington street, a barber shop is run in the same apartment with the editorial room, and in all cases no disposition is shown to elevate the "printer" above his surroundings. If an editor finds that journalism does not pay, he gets a job washing dishes or chopping wood, and he does not think he has descended far either.—*Exchange.*

CHINESE PAPER MAKERS.

Eighteen hundred years ago the Chinese made paper from fibrous matter reduced to a pulp. Now, each province makes its own peculiar variety. The celebrated Chinese rice paper, that so resembles woolen and silk fabrics, and on which are painted quaint birds and flowers, is manufactured from compressed pith, which is cut spirally by a keen knife into slices six inches wide and twice as long. Funeral papers, or paper imitations of earthly things which they desire to bestow on departed friends, are burned over their graves. They use paper window frames, paper sliding doors, and paper visiting cards a yard long. It is related that when a distinguished representative of the British government visited Pekin several servants brought him a huge roll, which, when spread out on the floor, proved to be the visiting card of the Emperor.

BLEACHING DRAWINGS MADE UPON A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT.

To bleach drawings made upon a photographic print, procure good plain paper, salted, and float the same on a silver bath made as follows:

Distilled water.....ounces, 9
Nitrate of silver.....1

Dissolve the silver in the water and separate three ounces of the solution from the rest, to which add liquor ammonia until the oxide of silver formed is redissolved and the solution is again clear. Then add it to the remaining six ounces of solution. Oxide of silver will again be formed, which can be allowed to settle to the bottom, or decant and filter same.

Give sufficient time in printing to get out all the detail, but do not print very strongly, thoroughly wash until the print becomes red (do not use warm water). When the excess of silver has been thoroughly removed by several changes of water, place the same in freshly-made hypo.; let it be rather weak and about equal proportions of hypo-sulphite of soda and good bicarbonate of soda. It should remain in this solution about ten or twelve minutes only, and not longer than that time. You desire simply to fix the image temporarily and not permanently. Thoroughly wash the same in several changes of clean water, and then mount on cardboard.

The drawing should be made as soon as possible after the paper is thoroughly dried, for, if kept several days, the image will begin to show signs of dissolution. After the artist has outlined enough for his guidance, flow on the bleaching solution as you would collodion, and in fifteen minutes you will have a pure white paper without the slightest trace of a photographic substratum.—*W. W. Bode, in Lithographer and Printer.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, slack at present; prospects, will be fair when local troubles end; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and upward. There is some talk here of adopting the eight hour system, though none of the offices has conceded it so far. The *Labor Press*, started by a rat, pulled up stakes last week. There will be a labor newspaper, started by union typos, here soon. No. 182 is getting stronger every week.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 and $18. No difficulty, but plenty of help here now.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Large numbers of printers are arriving in Chicago, and those contemplating coming are warned.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Printers could go farther and fare worse.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, nine hours, $15 per week; job printers, per week, $16 and $18.

Columbus.—State of trade, very good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, $14 per week; job printers, per week, $14.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Denver.—State of trade, very much depressed; prospects, rather gloomy; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Give this city a wide berth; overcrowded.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. First-class men can find work, though no great demand for them.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. An occasional "sub" might catch on.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. A new daily has just been started.

Knoxville.—State of trade, fair to middling; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Leadville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, far from encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $26.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Demand fully supplied.

New Haven.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Omaha.—State of trade, improving; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, somewhat encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Quebec.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $7 and upward.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. We are boycotting Boughman Bros. This office has never been in the union. All hands left last February. Is now run by rats.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Salt Lake.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $21. No difficulty, and all printers here seem to be employed.

San Francisco.—State of trade, middling; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

South Bend.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. After some hard work by the union, South Bend has been made a 30 cent town.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The trade flush enjoyed for the last few months is lessening, and sufficient workmen are here to fill the demand.

St. Louis.—Composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

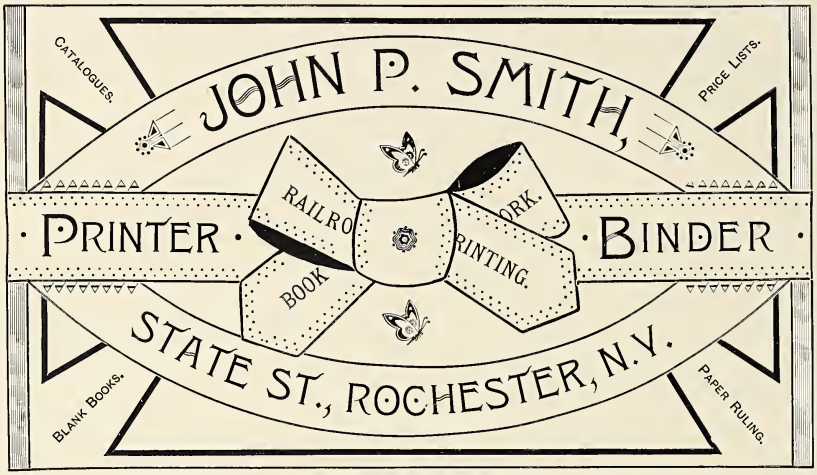
Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There will probably be some work for job hands in a short time. We are fighting against the *Commonwealth*, and also against the printers' protective fraternity.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, booming; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. Newspaper "comps" can find plenty of subbing. The new scale of prices was accepted by all except one office, and that will, we believe, come in in due time.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. No difficulty.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

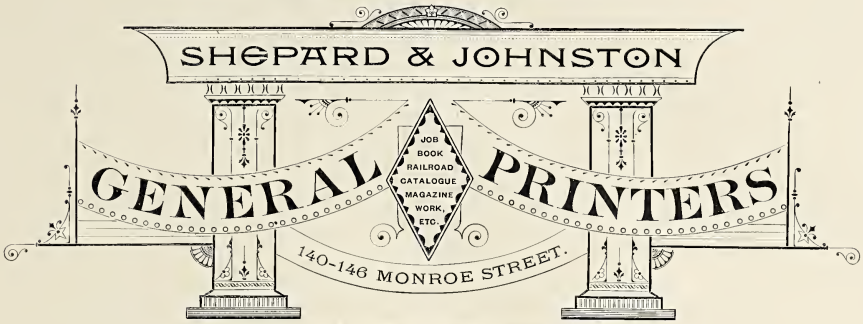


BY A. J. SMITH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

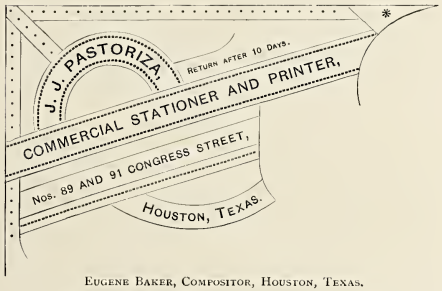


CHAS. W. FASSETT, COMPOSITOR, HARDMAN'S PRINTING HOUSE, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

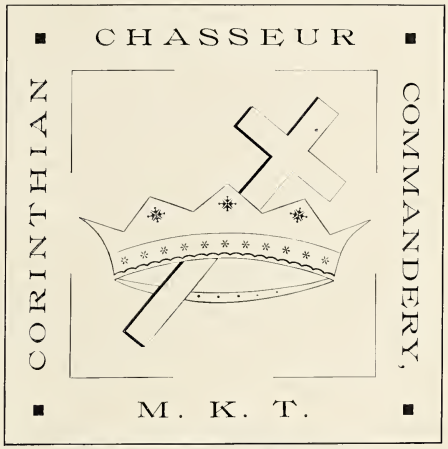
SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



A. R. Allexon, Compositor, Chicago.



Eugene Baker, Compositor, Houston, Texas.



John P. Weyant, Compositor, Philadelphia, Pa.



Clintonville, Conn., ...*188*

John A. Groneberg, Compositor, with Clinton Bros. & Co., Clintonville, Conn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SANBORN'S new back-forming machine, for forming the backs for blank books, is almost considered an indispensable in their manufacture, and is now in use by the best firms throughout the country who make blank books.

RUESCH & SMITH have recently opened a printers' supply house and workshop for the repair of presses, etc., at 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee. All orders and work committeed to their trust will be promptly attended to.

WE direct the special attention of our readers to the new iron standing press, illustrated in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, and recently put in the market by Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York. It is the largest size and lowest price No. 6 press ever built. It is strong, powerful and well made. Price on cars at factory, $90.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a superb fifty-two page specimen book of brass rule, circles, dashes, etc, manufactured by Walker & Bresnan, 201–205 William street, New York. It contains nearly 1,400 samples, extending from the plain labor-saving single rule to the ornamented three-line pica, an assortment adapted to every shade and character of work.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS desiring their goods placed in the western market, would do well to write Edwin T. Gillette & Co., manufacturers' agents of paper stocks, room 113 Home Insurance Building, 205 La Salle street, Chicago. Their acquaintance with both jobbers and consumers is of long standing, and anyone placing their paper in their hands will find their interests looked after carefully and well.

WE have received from A. M. Collins, Son & Co., 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, samples of cut cards, square and round, of corona, diadem and three-ply ivory board, in colors of cream, pearl, straw, tea rose, white, pink, sea foam, violet, terra cotta, azure, primrose, violet, lilac, fawn, gray, etc. The round corners are a novelty, and particularly valuable for business purposes. We advise printers to write for samples.

THE New York Celluloid Stereotype Company has just leased a building, 279 Front street, where, with increased facilities, they expect to largely extend their business. The use of celluloid plates has steadily increased, and they are giving excellent satisfaction. Celluloid advertising cuts are the specialty of the company. Advertisers like them because of their lightness, the cost and trouble of mailing cuts being thereby reduced.

THE patent registers manufactured by W. N. Durant, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are adapted for use on any machine where automatic counting is required. They are made entirely of iron, steel and brass, with all parts made interchangeable, so that new wheels, springs or dials can be put in in case of accident to the old ones. A re-setting device enables the person carrying the key to instantly reset the machine to 0, or any number desired.

A GRAND MISTAKE.—At a recent meeting of scientists, held in England, the chairman stated that, though printing appliances had made such wonderful development, there was one thing which he thought had not improved, and that was the *ink*, when compared with that which had been lately found on the Egyptian papyrus, and which was perfectly legible at the present day. It is evident, from the foregoing, that Geo. Mather's Sons' *inks* were not manufactured at the time referred to.

REMOVAL.—The Liberty Machine Works, New York, formerly The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, have been removed from 51 Beekman street to new and greatly enlarged quarters at 54 Frankfort street. In addition to their other facilities the proprietors have recently added an extensive machine shop for the manufacture and repair of printers' machinery, under the control of skilled and trustworthy mechanics. By the by, the new style of Liberty job printing press built at this establishment, has recently had added thereto a throw-off as well as a new-style fountain.

MESSRS. FUCHS & LANG have in press a practical treatise on photo-engraving processes, containing information the trade is greatly in want of. It is written by a thorough practical mechanic, A. F. W. Leslie, the well known photo-engraver and artist of New York, and contains instructions in drawing, photographing, the swelled gelatine process, wash-out gelatine process, zinc etching, drawing on zinc and transfer paper, with full details of the chemicals and apparatus for each of the processes. It is also illustrated with samples of work done by each of these processes, and will be a valuable book of instruction to all parties interested in the graphic arts. Price, fifty cents.

NEW firms are continually entering the field, presenting "new schemes," and offering "special inducements and extra attractions," by which "to promote the interests and secure the patronage of the country press;" but those in need of service of this kind will find that the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., the pioneer firm in this line, are still in the van. We notice, as a recent addition to their illustrated matter in the stereoplate department, a Washington letter, written and illustrated especially for their own use. This must prove an attractive and interesting feature in their plate service and one that will be eagerly sought for by readers and publishers. Those who can use to advantage either stereoplates or printed sheets, will find that this firm can furnish anything that the varied demands of progressive journalism may require, in greater variety and larger amount, of superior quality than can be obtained elsewhere.

PRANG'S EASTER CARDS.

The Easter cards for 1886, issued by L. Prang & Co., of Boston, show a greater variety, and embody in a more striking way, the different sentiments appropriate to this season, than those of previous years. The artistic execution of many of the designs, and the tasty embellishment of their more pretentious publications, fully sustain the well earned reputation of this establishment as an art-publishing center.

WE have received the first number of the *Southern Publisher and Printer*, of Louisville, Kentucky, devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of printers, publishers and lithographers. It is edited by Mr. James Davidson, a gentleman well and generally known to the trade. We shall be pleased to hear of its success.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER CO.

A BARGAIN, in a first-class republican weekly paper and job office, in a town of 1,200, located in southeastern Iowa. Entire outfit, if sold before June 1, 1886, will be disposed of *low* for cash. Address "M.," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A weekly paper published in Minnesota. For particulars, apply to S. F. WADHAMS, Duluth, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Complete electrotyping plant and good will of a profitable business, that can be developed to any extent by a live business man with from $5,000 to $10,000. Address D. W. G., INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE.—A half interest in a first-class newspaper and job office in eastern Colorado, to a practical printer, with $500. This is a golden opportunity. Write for particulars to CHAS. CALLAHAN, Denver Junction, Col.

FOR SALE—A Republican newspaper, in a superb southwest Missouri town. Over 1,000 circulation; fine job and advertising patronage, cash business last year, $5,000. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address ASTRA, care INLAND PRINTER.

I HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

LARGE PRINTERS.—A gentleman thoroughly posted in all departments of the printing business, is open for an engagement. Has had large experience, and is qualified to take the entire management of an extensive business. Address MANAGER, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—Weekly newspaper and job office in thriving 3,500 Ohio town. Cylinder press, jobber, folder, steam engine, and plenty type and material. Business over $4,000 per year. Property came by will to present owners, who have other business interests requiring disposal of this. Will not be sacrificed, for every week shows clean cash balance, but will take low price. Only those having the cash for a fair payment down need apply. Address H. B. LYNN, care INLAND PRINTER.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A rare chance to obtain one of the few really first-class country printing-offices in eastern Kansas, and one of the established democratic weeklies, of influence with the state "leaders," at a bargain. Located in county seat of one of the best counties in the state. Is equipped with power press, power paper-cutter, job presses, splendid stones, late style job type, plenty of body type, mailing-machine and every needed article for first-class work, and has the r[illegible]ation among printers of being the cleanest and best selected country office in Kans. Invoice exceeds $3,500, but will sell reasonably—a part on time—or will take a large job press and other material to amount of $1,000 out of the office and then sell for difference. Purchaser must have $1,200 to $1,500. The sole reason for selling is ill-health of present publisher, who desires to try the climate of the Pacific Coast. Sale must be effected by July 1, if at all. If you mean business and have enough money, address as below and we can deal. Address "SCRIPT," care INLAND PRINTER, No. 2 Taylor Building, Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

OUTFIT FOR SALE.—Consolidating two papers gives me nearly a complete extra outfit for seven or eight column paper. Will sell very cheap, 150 or 200 pounds good brevier, large number fonts plain and fancy type (some uninked), wood type, cases, stone, etc. Write for a BARGAIN. ELMER E. TAYLOR, Traer, Iowa.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER CO.



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16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

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Office—Tribune Building, New York.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
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PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
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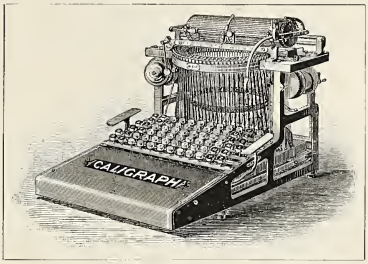
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ONE touch of the finger should produce any character used by the operator of a writing machine; instruments that fail to accomplish this are deficient, and do not fully meet the necessity that brought them forth. These facts are self-evident.

The No. 2 "Caligraph" is the only writing machine that fully economizes time and labor; and economy of time and labor is the best reason we know for soliciting trade. Granting that we are at the front in this, we can show that our late improved machines excel in mechanical merit, durability and beauty of work.

10,000 "Caligraphs" are in daily use.

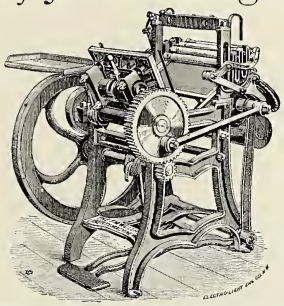
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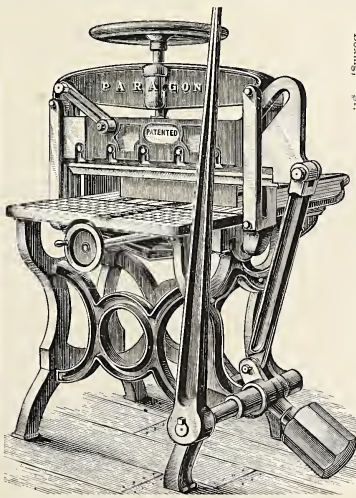
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Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



The 14 inch, 22½ inch and 25 inch Lever Paragons *gauge to a half inch of the knife.* The 30 inch Lever and 32 inch Lever and Hand Wheel Machines gauge to three-fourths of an inch.

THEY CUT ACCURATELY AND HAVE EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

ALL SIZES CONSTRUCTED ENTIRELY OF IRON AND STEEL.

Prices,—22½ in., - $85.
Boxing, $1. 25 in., - $100.
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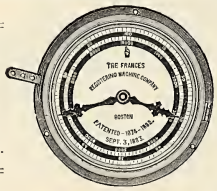
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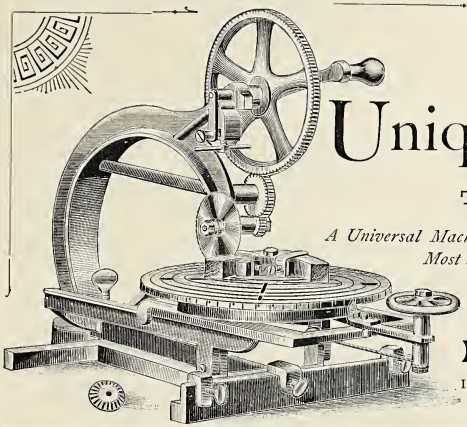
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A Universal Machine—At once the Swiftest, Most Flexible, Most Precise and Most Simple; virtually, three distinct Machines in one.

IT will cut from the strip, rules for forms of three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, or a greater number of sides, of equal or unequal length, cutting and mitering at once, and delivering the rule finished at both ends.

It will do the same for diamonds and stars of three, four, five, six, eight, or a greater number of points—large or small—the mitres at both ends being automatically kept in relationship to each other without regard to the varying acuteness of the points. Right and left mitres are made with the same setting of the gauge.

For tabular work, diagrams, etc., rules can be slotted on top and bottom at any angle (and several at a time) so as to cross and interlock, and stars and other fancy shapes can be keyed together—and thus be handled and preserved as single pieces, and taken apart or put together again at any time.

CURVED RULES can be mitred, slotted, or cut in segments of circles, with the same facility and precision as straight rules.

Wood, Rule, Riglet, Furniture, Electrotype and Stereotype Plates, Tint Plates, etc., can be cut and trimmed on this machine,

All the above work can be done with the saw and gauges furnished with each machine—no special cutters being required.

By substituting for the saw a **shaped rotary cutter** (shown at the side of the machine), with its appropriate gauge, **two mitres** are made at once to any required depth, on the best and swiftest system known to machanics, in either brass or wood rule.

A Curving Apparatus forms part of the machine, so placed that it is always ready for use without interfering in any way with the use of the cutter.

It is designed for those who believe that "the best workmen have the best tools," and will more than save its costs in a single year.

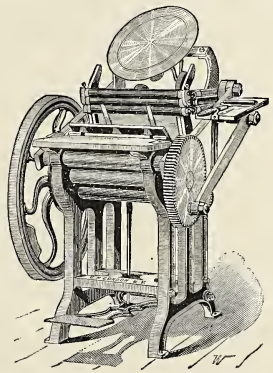
Price, complete with rectangular cutter and saw, $50.00. Without cutter and gauge, $45.00. Saws are 6 to pica thick. Extra saws $1.25 each.

Send stamp for circular.

R. ATWATER & CO., Meriden, Conn.

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New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

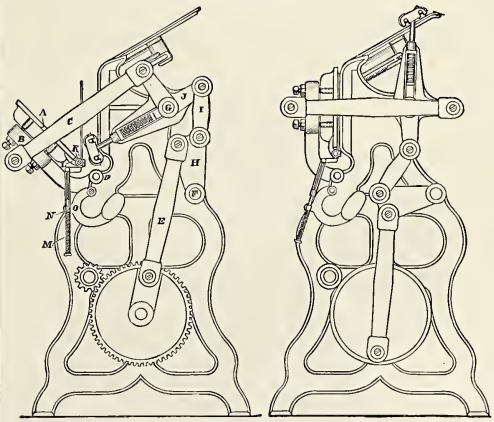
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PRINTERS in want of a Job Press are invited to address us for full information concerning our latest improved Presses. Every printer using them, or who have seen their operation, are unanimous in the opinion that they are the most perfect Job Press yet produced. Their simplicity of construction, and entire freedom from powerful springs and grinding cams (resorted to by most of the job press manufacturers to overcome incorrect mechanical principles), warrant us in claiming them to be the most durable and least expensive to keep in repair of any job press in the market. Address

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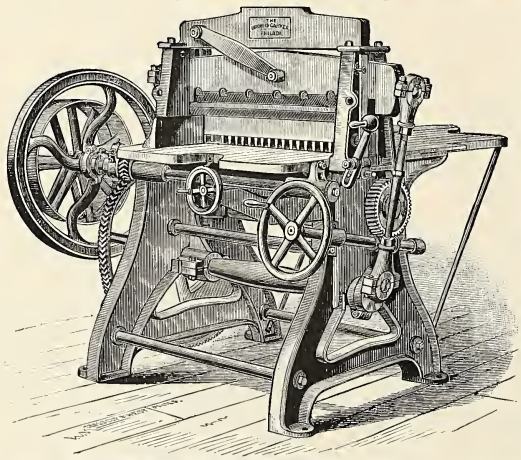
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SECOND.—Superior manner of hanging and adjusting **knife bar**, thus relieving head or top of machine frame from undue strain during the cut, and allowing **easy and accurate adjustment of knife from either end.**

THIRD.—Superior arrangement of **machine table**, same having slots or grooves for the traverse gauge to move in, thus **preventing sheets of paper becoming wedged between bottom of gauge and table.**

FOURTH.—Superior arrangement of traverse gauge, same being in **sections and adjustable**, permitting cutting of two widths at once, hence saving time and handling of stock.

FIFTH.—Superior arrangement of clamp and traverse gauge in combination; construction is such as to permit stock to be cut **to the last half-inch**, thus effecting **great saving in paper**, and facilitating the cutting of small work.

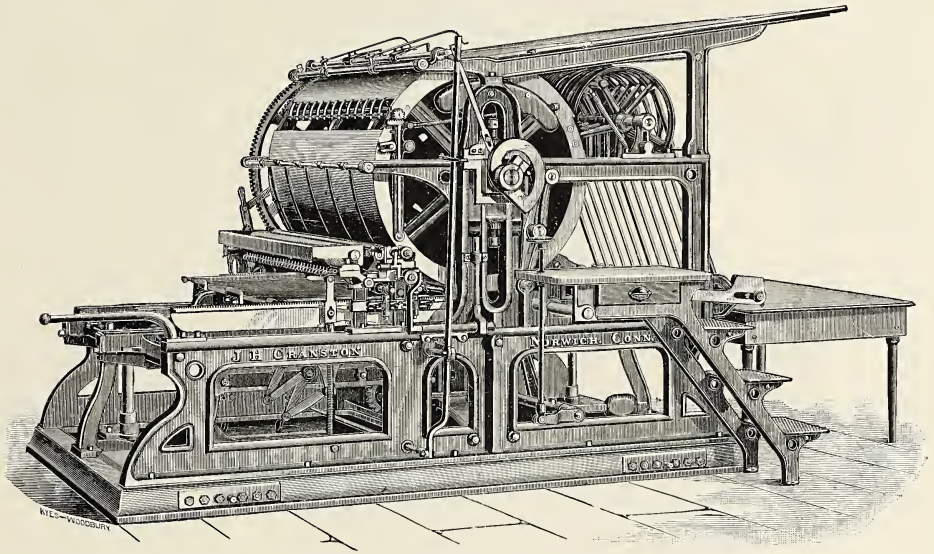
SIXTH.—Superior position of **clamp wheel**, enabling operator to clamp stock **rapidly and without stooping.**

SEVENTH.—**Adjustable side gauges**, front and back of clamp, facilitating the handling and cutting of small work.

EIGHTH.—**Simplicity of machine**, no traps or springs of any kind; all parts are easily accessible.

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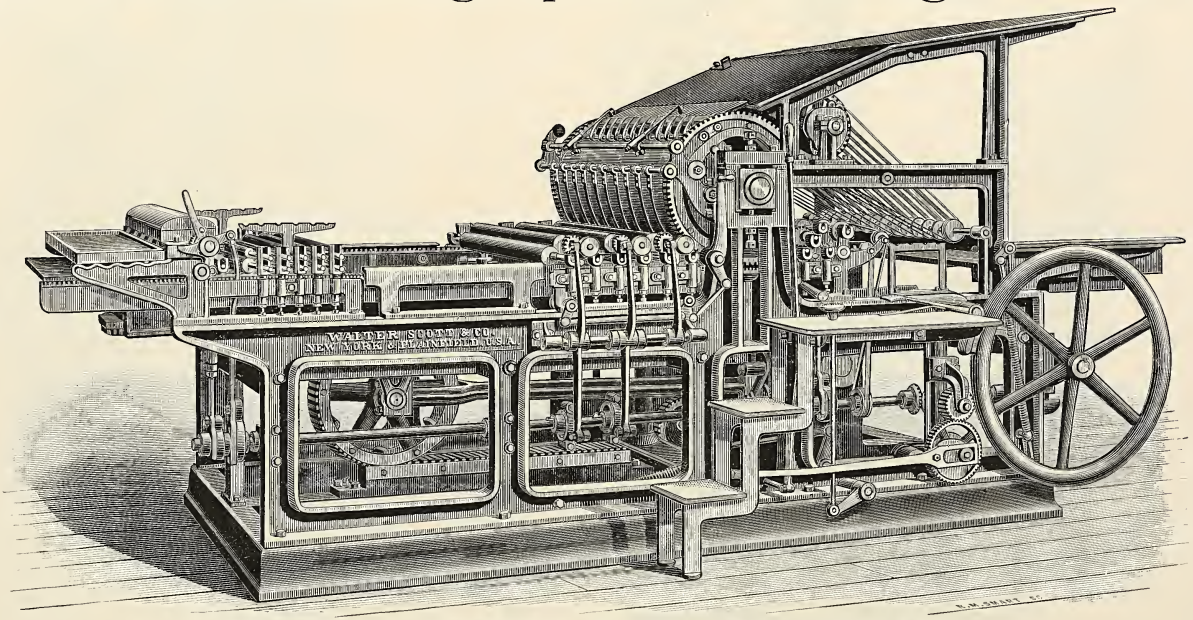
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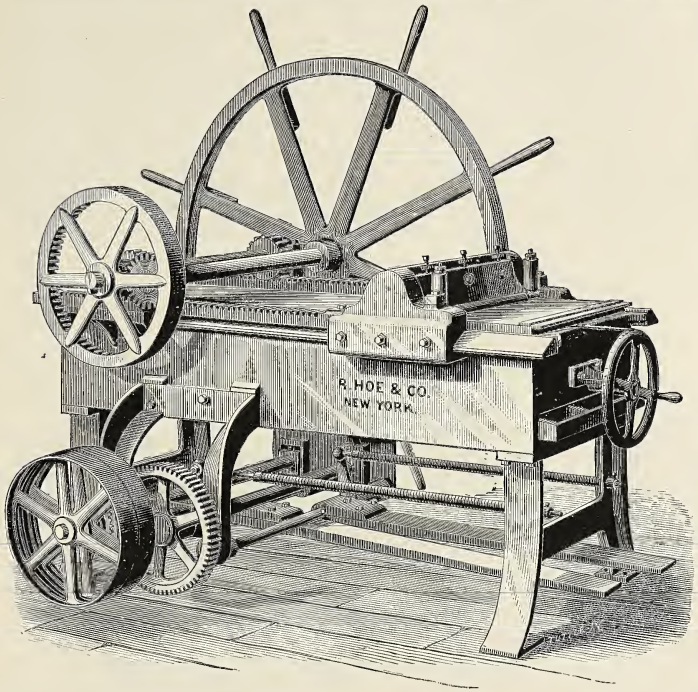
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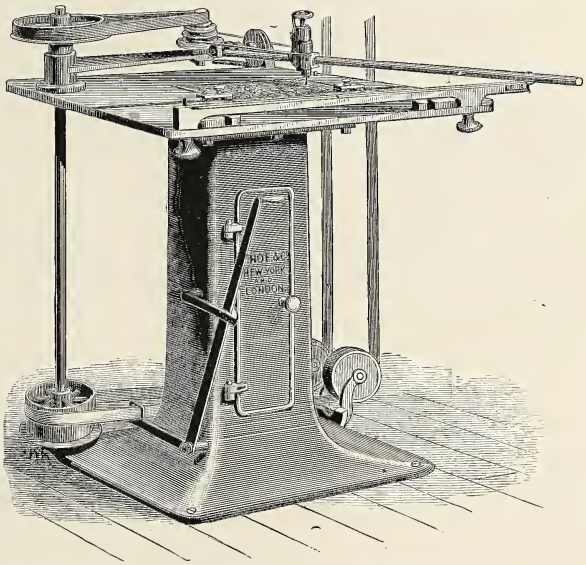
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This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

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Routing Machine.



This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.

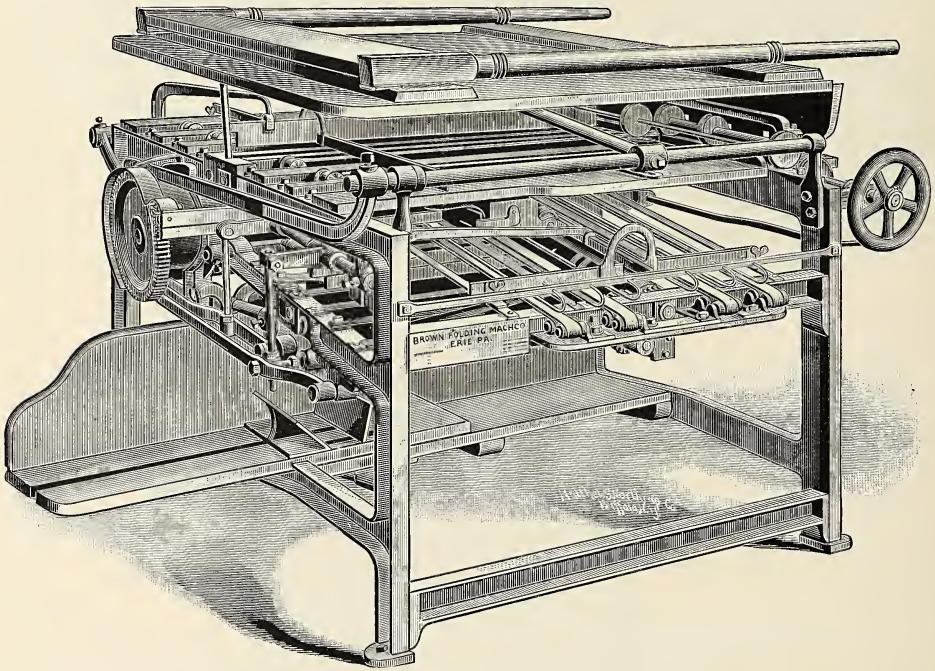
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ERIE, PA.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 9. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1886. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

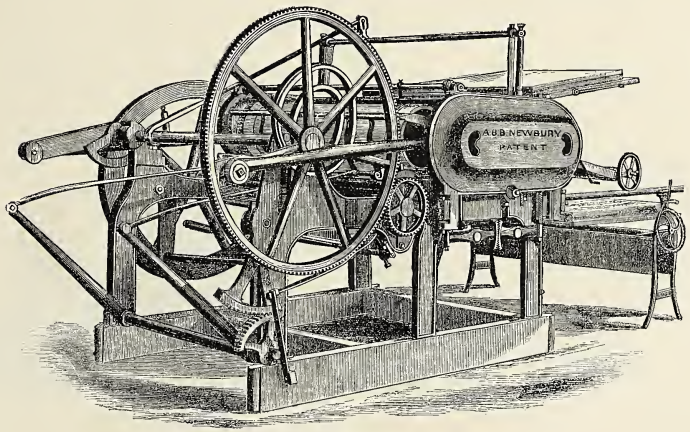
IF one were inclined to be facetious in speaking of the Newbury press, the temptation would seem irresistible to apply the term centipede, or many jointed, to adequately describe its peculiar formation. While such a phrase might not seem inappropriate from a casual inspection of the illustration which is herewith presented, in actual operation it would appear as coined specifically to express it.

To one unacquainted with the purpose for which it was designed, a suggestion that it resembled a laundry mangle would be acceptable, while a hint that it was intended to roll sole-leather crusts for boarding house pie might not be contradicted.

To another, its angular shape and awkward action would recall Victor Hugo's graphical description of the devil of the sea—whose countless tentacles twine about its writhing victim in a deathly embrace and suck the life blood from every pore—which sends a thrill of horror to us by contemplation.

So by comparison may we look upon this remarkable machine. Like all the world's organism "fearfully and wonderfully made," 'tis true, and equally so that it operated successfully, not, however, as in the zoölogical analogy cited, in the destruction of life and limb, but in the beautiful process of printing. That such a machine could be adapted to such a purpose conveys in itself a tribute to its inventor greater than any praise the writer can bestow.

Amid the awful convulsions of nature, which, during successive ages, have been transformed into scenes of bewitching loveliness man is supposed to reveal his greater self. So if the latent powers of a genius were to be aroused to meritorious deeds, what location more congenial than the picturesque Hudson!



NEWBURY RECIPROCATING CYLINDER PRESS, 1856.

The poet who "gives to airy nothings a local habitation and a name," must surely have been entranced with its environments when he applied to the birthplace of this machine the Tennysonian appellation Coxsackie.

In our investigations, so far, we have met examples of mechanical ingenuity of which we have a right to feel proud, since they reflect credit upon the profession we follow. They furnish a retrospective view of the successive steps taken to bring the art to its present stage of development. The intelligence, skill and ingenuity displayed conveys a

comprehensive view of its tremendous importance. The principles followed by many have no doubt been faulty, but this does not detract from the aim, and to those who have followed us, there has appeared the curious coincidence that those whose efforts were most defective have shown the greatest degree of skill. With the exception of Applegath's vertical press, probably no instance so forcibly illustrates this than that under present investigation. That the principle adopted was radically wrong, its inventor, no doubt, would now willingly admit, yet in view of this fact a degree of ingenuity was shown which places him in the front rank of printing-press inventors, and in justice to him no history of the press would be complete were his efforts omitted.

The bed of the machine is stationary and firmly bolted to and forms a strong reënforce to the side frames. On either side just above it are placed two elongated plates, through the center of which runs a strong guide bar. This bar supports the cylinder on its return and holds it down on the type during the forward stroke. An endless rack on the plates into which the cylinder gears mesh causes it to revolve while the boxes slide on the central bar. By this means it is made to move through an orbit, making two revolutions in its course. Attached to the cylinder is the delivery carriage, which is driven by the cylinder gearing. The cylinder tapes are prolonged so as to pass around the end of the supporting tape frame. By this ingenious device the sheet is received as the cylinder moves forward and is discharged, printed side up, as it returns, upon the shelf immediately below.

The power is applied from the driving to the crank shaft, the cylinder being moved forward and back by connecting rods. A large distributing drum is placed upon the driving shaft, receiving the ink from the fountain just in front. A cam is cast on the main gear, which, by means of sectors, operates the roller carriage, giving ample time to thoroughly distribute the ink — precisely like the Adams press. The cam on the opposite end of the crank-shaft operates the sectors which lift the cylinder. This is done by means of horizontal levers upon which the cylinder bearers roll. By this simple means it is held in gear accurately at all points. The guides are fixed, and in place of raising, as in other machines, to afford clearance to the sheet, the feed-board is made to recede at the instant the nippers close. This is accomplished by the rock-shaft, seen at the top of the machine, and operated by the hooked rod at the left. Impression is adjusted by set screws at each corner of the guide bars.

Access to the bed is afforded by raising up the back end of the feed-board, which is hinged in front. Two rods (one of which is seen at the side of the board) drop down and rest upon the side frame and support it when raised, in which position the tape or delivery frame is also hooked up. The fly-table is adjusted to height by a ratchet.

In operation, a strange and interesting sight is observed when the cylinder revolving to the left by contact with the upper gearing, yet moving to the right bodily, takes the sheet (the feed-board escaping), drops down noiselessly, and as it rolls over the form pays it out into the tapes to the right, while it is moving forward to the left, and then as the whole of the sheet has been received by the tape frame it is laid down as a sailor pays out a hawser, printed side up. By this means the use of the Adams' patent fly and prospective litigation was avoided.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

NO. V.—BY J. B. HULING.

A TYPE-WRITER at once new and old is the Hammond. The inventor, Jas. B. Hammond, formerly of New England, but now resident in New York City, says he conceived his ideas years ago, before he knew any device of the sort had occupied the attention of others, but it is only within a comparatively few months that the arrangements for manufacture have been such that anything like sale to the general public could be attempted. The first patent was awarded in February, 1880, and the design of the machine was practically completed several years ago. Here and there a sale was effected afterward, as instruments could be made with the facilities possessed, till last fall. Mr. Hammond professes to have had from the first a standard that other inventors would seem to have discovered only after exposing their wares to use, and to have persevered to attain it, notwithstanding influences brought to bear to induce earlier sale and gradual improvement at the expense of the public. It is not to be denied that his type-writer, though complicated, is constructed unusually well mechanically, and has more than ordinary claims for its execution. It has been put to tests based on experience with the best known among competitors, and satisfactorily endures criticism. At the cotton centennial exposition at New Orleans, last year, it received the highest medal. The illustration (Fig. 15) is rather small, but by

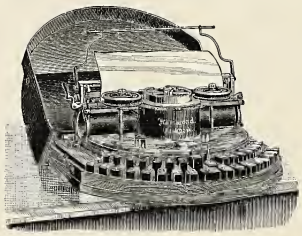


FIG. 15.

close scrutiny, reference to its parts may be clearly understood. The apparatus is in a wooden case, with a removable cover. It is twelve inches from front to back, fourteen and a half inches from side to side, and six inches high, weighing gross about sixteen pounds and a half. There are two banks of keys, and each of the thirty printing keys ordinarily carries three characters, two shifts being employed, one for capitals principally, and the other for figures and fractions. The keys are secured to levers, arranged in the bottom of the case, resting on a knife-edge, and converging under the turret-like center-piece shown in the center of the machine in the cut. This center-piece is open at the top and at the side furthest from the operator.

Around its closed sides, hidden from view, is a frame holding a pin over each lever, and each pin has a spring about it to return it to position after action by its lever. In the middle of the center-piece is an upright shaft, with two hard-rubber sectors of a circle at the top, facing right and left respectively. These sectors are designated the type-wheel, and the outer edges are flanged, the faces thus made having the characters in use produced on them. Fig. 16 is a reproduction of one style of type, and shows the size of the faces of the wheel, and the location, number and nature of the characters on them. One type-wheel

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾⅞⅝½⅜⅛12¢3¥4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*½†⅔

Fig. 16.

is quickly transferable for another style. Below it, lying horizontally, is a stop arm, with one end passing over the row of pins described. The under side of each type-segment has pins, which are acted upon by the vertical arm of the driver, the horizontal arm of which lies over the key-levers. On each side of the center-piece will be seen spools carrying the inking-ribbon, which passes before the open side, and moves for impressions as in other ribbon-using machines, being reversible in action as well. The paper is carried in the horizontal tube behind the center-piece, which is open at its upper side, and mounted on proper supports. On its front side, before the operator, this tube carries a scale to show the location of printing spaces. It derives motion from right to left from a coiled spring in a drum. Above and lengthwise of the tube are two rubber-faced rollers, one on each side of the opening, which may be pressed together to firmly hold paper. They are so adjusted as to move the sheets vertically and permit variable spacing between lines. Being open at the ends, the width of paper to be printed on is not restricted, and as they move with the tube in its entirety, a roll of paper may be set in and be unwound from. The carrying apparatus is immediately adjustable to any position on the line of printing, and may be set to print short lines. Back of the paper-tube, rising from the center of the machine, and curving toward it, is what is termed the impression-hammer, which holds an alarm bell. Above the rear roller on the paper-tube is stretched from side to side a half-inch tape of rubber, and over that is a metal plate to run the work to for corrections; and, higher than all, is the adjustable frame, shown in the cut, to support long sheets after printed on. To print, depress a key; this raises up the other end of its lever, lifts the corresponding stop-pin, actuates the driver to work around the post its type-segment as far as the stop-arm and stop pin will permit, exposing the letter to be printed in the center of the open side of the center-piece. The inking-ribbon is opposite, and in front of that is a metal shield, with an orifice the size of a single character. The paper rises between the rollers described, and separates the rubber tape and the shield. Behind the tape is the hammer, which is tripped by the furthest depression of the key, after the letter is brought and held to position, and springs forward, driving the paper through the shield against the ribbon and the letter on the type-segment. The key released, the paper moves a space along the line by suitable mechanism. All of these actions are much quicker than may be imagined from the length of the description, for any single key may be operated eight or ten times per second. The longest printed line is eight inches and three-quarters, and has ninety-seven spaces. The type-segments are cut specially, and all characters print in equal spaces. Unusual care being exercised in this regard, the work is close, and has an appearance of letterpress work not so visible in the printing of other machines similarly arranged. The space-key is in the center of the board, and above it are the two shift-keys, which may be locked for continuous printing of their characters. On order, a machine is made with a third shift, adding thirty more signs to print from. Seven styles of type are offered, and one has two other sets of additional characters for the third shift. The machine is made in New York City, and the retail price is $100, including an extra style of type. Additional styles are sold at $5 each. The impression-hammer is adjustable, to afford more force when manifolding is undertaken. The characters on the right and left sides of the key-board are correspondingly arranged on the type-segments, and touching two or more keys at once brings to the impression-point only the character nearest the center. A distinguishing feature, as compared with other lever machines, is the nature of the touch. That of the Hammond the inventor defines as legato, and others are properly staccato. The Hammond's keys may be worked more nearly like those of the piano, the fingers resting on more than one key at a time, and no misadjustment occurring. In other lever type-writers a quick blow is necessary, and but one key at a time may be touched lest some parts collide.

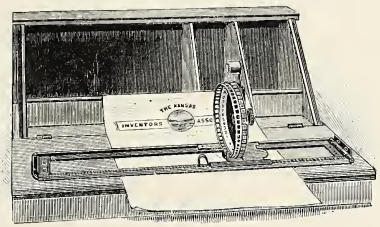


Fig. 17.

The Herrington type-writer (Fig. 17) was patented several years ago by Messrs. Millison & Herrington, of Wichita, Kansas, the former gentleman being an old printer resident there. It was designed at first as a toy for the instruction and amusement of children, but recent improvements have increased its usefulness so that in the hands of some older folks it will do their work as well as some type-writers of more pretentious design. The cut shows the apparatus in case. The paper is inserted flat, and remains so. The ways carrying the type-wheel, as shown, are hinged at one end to raise and admit paper, which they hold firmly when printing is in progress. The characters, forty-six in number, are arranged alphabetically on a strip of rubber, and put in the machine with their faces protruding through the rim of the wheel. Inside the strip,

exposed to the operator, is a paper index, showing the location of the letters at the printing-point. Ink is held on the felt roller at the top of the wheel. The printing is effected by twirling the wheel around by the button on the right side until the letter desired is at the under side, when pressing down completes the work. The paper is pushed or drawn forward by the hand, and the type-wheel is actuated to successive spaces in the same way. The line of printing is eight inches in length, and paper may be held up to ten inches and a half wide. The whole device in box weighs a pound. The type-wheel stands three inches high. The retail price is $5.

The "writing-ball" of H. R. M. J. Hansen, of Copenhagen, Denmark, appears to be the only foreign competitor American type-writers have. It is the invention of a clergyman, whose experience in having it made and put in the market has been about the same as our own inventors undergo. Patents were awarded it here in 1872, 1874 and 1875, but none have yet been manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. It was shown at the Philadelphia centennial, and a gold medal bestowed for its merits. The only ones that may be seen are those sent for securing the patents, or which have been brought from abroad by tourists. The apparatus stands six inches high, seven inches and a half deep, and eleven inches wide—the paper-carriage frame and its parts; and the weight is about eight pounds. The principal parts are brass, made by hand, rather too strong, we think, for the necessary purposes, unduly increasing the weight. A hemispherical shell is mounted on the mouth of a conical shell, inverted, and from the surface of the "ball" protrude the ends of a number of pistons, penetrating the interior, surrounded by springs, and directed toward the point of the cone, which is open an inch or so square. There are fifty-four of these rods, each of which has a cap for fingering, and on the lower end has a character cut. There are one alphabet, figures, points and miscellaneous signs. These are necessarily cut each at its own angle on its rod, so that when pushed down it will print squarely and in line at one spot—the point of the cone. The framework underneath supports an "anvil" to receive the impression on. The pistons act swiftly, noiselessly and easily, striking through an inked ribbon held on reels on either side of the letter orifice The "ball" is supported by arms from the base, and hinges on one side, so that it may be lifted to adjust the ribbon, clean the letters, or examine the work in progress. The paper is held in a frame, which rests on guides, and is propelled by a coiled spring connection, being controlled and adjustable substantially as in other type-writers. The length of the printed line is seven inches, and the paper may be eight and a half inches wide. The "ball" falls slightly under each impression, and releases the letter-spacing action. The machine has been modified a number of times in the paper holding and moving parts, having originally been arranged to take the unprinted sheets around a cylinder, which was actuated for letter-spaces and lines by electricity. A number of these machines are said to be sold annually, principally in continental countries. The work appears similar to that of ribbon-using machines generally. The top of the "ball" and all the keys may be covered by the two hands of the operator. A bell is attached to sound automatically four spaces from the end of a line. A scale is mounted behind the machine to show the location of impressions. Imported singly, the cost has been nearly $100 each.

We cease our descriptions, having now given space to all of those machines which may be bought in the market, some of them, even, not being obtainable without much delay. It will be noticed that the oldest practicable American machine is just in its teens, yet knowledge of it is world-wide. That perfection is attained, those most familiar with type-writers as they are would be the last to say. Distribution and exposure to general test and criticism have been most beneficial, as shown, spurring on older inventors to strengthen and increase the utility of their devices, and raising up a crop of new designers. Since 1875, the number of recorded patents in the United States in connection with type-writers has increased from fifty to two hundred or more, and a goodly part of them are for complete machines, not for improvements only. The preliminary papers are filed on at least fifty more inventions in the same direction. Those later machines which are not in the market are, no doubt, kept back for the same causes that operated against the introduction of their earliest predecessors, some of which causes are now emphasized by the presence in the field of operating instruments. Existence of competitors enlivens the trade generally. Each new aspirant seeks to profit by the costly advertising of those who have gone before and helped to establish the universal demand, which was never so great as it is today. The facilities of all who can make any machines whatever are pushed to the utmost, and even then the foreign field cannot be canvassed for orders, for the entire output seems to be required for the trade of our own country. It is estimated that 35,000 machines of all kinds have so far been manufactured, and that about seventy-five per cent of that number are in current use, the rest having been worn out or otherwise destroyed. The capacity of factories now employed in building type-writers is from 7,000 to 10,000 machines per annum. With all the large demand, the expenses of creating it, and the cost of experimenting to bring the instruments even to their present excellence, have been so great that original investors have lost fortunes, and, with perhaps one exception, those financially interested now are depending on the future for returns. The defects yet to be overcome are considerable, though slight, of course, in comparison with the first obstacles. Experiments are in progress for the improvement of every style. Each passing day they are exhibited to new critics, and new standards of perfection are set up. There is less inclination to make allowances for weaknesses, however trivial, when the machine and its work, as a whole, are taken into account. One machine is measured by another, and combination of special merits asked for. Exaggerated and questionable claims of rival salesmen unduly excite expectations in the public which may never be gratified, as physically impossible. Some enthusiasts cry, "The pen must go," which carries the matter to an absurdity, for type-writers have a limit to their usefulness not less than the printing-press,

and the pen is necessary notwithstanding. Others say that a perfect machine must be one which will print words in the usual characters as rapidly as shorthand notes are now made, not considering that the known type-writers already are not operated so fast as they will act, principally from inability of the workmen alone.

Where the type-writer has once been found really requisite, it will never be dispensed with. In the earlier years of their introduction the price seemed a barrier to many; and then every meritorious invention is at first looked at with skeptical eyes by a majority of observers. Like all complicated devices, type-writers do have intrinsic weaknesses at first, and their advancement is often retarded by frequent changes in business management, and consequent shifting policies, while getting a place in public favor; but by improvements in construction and persistent offering in the market, their serviceability and usefulness become universally recognized, and honest criticism is vastly diminished. If a purchaser of any machine finds it not suited to his tastes or purposes, he seeks satisfaction among others on sale, always requiring one of some kind. One machine will not carry paper so wide as another; or it is not so portable; or it is easily disarranged by operation; or while it will receive paper with facility, it does not envelopes or postal cards; or it inks by a ribbon, which fills up the type and lessons the sharpness of the print, besides being a source of some care and expense; or it is too costly in itself; or it calls for long practice to derive benefit from its possession—all these considerations, and more, have to be digested.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TWO PIONEER PRINTERS.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR AND SON—FIRST PRINTERS OF THE BIBLE IN AMERICA—ORIGINATORS OF THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AS WELL AS THE FIRST TYPEFOUNDRY ON THIS CONTINENT.

NO. IV.—BY L. A. PLATE, MT. MORRIS, ILL.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR, THE YOUNGER.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR, the father, whose life we have been considering, died September 25, 1758, at Germantown. His son honored him by a memoriam, significant in its terms to the character of both:

September 25, 1758, the old and well-known printer, Christopher Saur, departed this life in the 64th year of his age, after having lived thirty-four years in this country. He was at all times kind and friendly to friend or foe. He never boasted of his skill or talents, but was ever among the lowly. He cared at all times for the best interests of the land and its liberties, and neither bribes nor flatteries of the great could induce him to lose sight of that sacred trust. Thus he has incurred the hatred of such, both small and great, as would like to have seen the land in bondage and slavery, temporarily, and in darkness, spiritually, so as to fish the better in such turbid waters. But he counted their hatred as little as he sought their favor, and, with a watchful eye, exposed their doings wherever noticed.

Though I would rather, as heretofore, obtain a livelihood at bookbinding, and be relieved of the care of the office, which would be easier, yet, as long as there is no one to whom I can confide the office, I shall feel it my duty to conduct the same until Providence might see fit to grant me an assistant, who cannot be induced, either by money or flattery, to print anything contrary to the honor of God and the well being of the country, to the furtherance of which the office is dedicated, and will be so maintained by me.

Christopher Saur, Jr., the only child of his parents, was born September 21, 1721, at Laasphe, Germany, and came with his parents to Pennsylvania in 1734. Educated by his father, he lacked maternal training, since his mother, as mentioned before, had entered the Ephrate convent under the name of Sister Marcella. From his father he inherited strict religious principles, as well as moral maxims. Pure Christianity, he thought, demanded complete non-resistance, even to the extent of not using arms in self-defense. The consequences of these principles will be seen later.

In his sixteenth year he united with the "Tunker," or Brethren Church, "being," as he expresses himself, "regenerated by holy baptism." He remained faithful to his vows even until the end, and gained the esteem of his brethren by self-sacrificing zeal and unwavering fidelity. These qualities induced the church to set him apart to the office of the ministry, wherein he served faithfully.

Previous to the death of his father, Christopher Saur, Jr., had devoted himself chiefly to bookbinding, though he also kept books for sale. It is somewhat remarkable that the manufacture of a fountain pen was even then known. An advertisement of December 1, 1754, tells us:

Christopher Saur, the younger, at Germantown, makes known that he has for sale Bibles, Testaments, Psalms, etc.; also writing materials, such as parchment, writing paper, etc., as well as *a newly invented penholder, wherein you can carry the ink for immediate use.*

After having assumed control of the business left him by his father, he put forth such efforts as made the work a decided success. Of the works published we have spoken before, and it remains to be mentioned that, upon the success of the second and third large editions of the bible, Saur felt as though he owed something in return for the favors shown him. He accordingly published a religious monthly, distributing the same gratuitously for the furtherance of the gospel. This publication is believed to be the first of the kind on the continent. The *Pennsylvanische Berichte*, originated by his father, were continued by the younger Saur until 1777.

About all the material needed in the production of his books was made by Saur himself. He cast his own type, and the fact deserves special mention that these were the first cast on this continent. He was truly a pioneer of typefounding, and that the German as well as English type was of superior quality is attested to by a resolution, passed by the Pennsylvania convention, January 28, 1775, to favor home products:

WHEREAS, Type of great excellence has been manufactured at Germantown by an ingenious artist, it is recommended that this be used in preference to such as may be introduced hereafter.

Connected with Saur in this enterprise were Jacob Bay and Frederic Fleckenstein. After the demolishing of the business during the revolutionary war, typefounding was continued by Justus Fuchs, a former employé of Saur.

A paper mill was built by Saur in 1773 near the Wissahickon. Printing ink and lamp-black were manufactured

by him, as well as the presses needed by himself and others. The invention of the so-called Pennsylvania stoves, afterward improved by Benjamin Franklin, is ascribed to Saur. His medical preparations enjoyed a well-earned popularity for general excellence and undoubted purity.

As regards the position of Saur to the current events of the day, much information that might be derived from his paper is forever lost, since no copies of it are extant beyond 1762. The very period of time during which the feeling against England was generated until its open outbreak, and the events that terminated so fatally for Saur, are thus clouded in obscurity.

Saur was a rank abolitionist. He handled the advocates of slavery with ungloved hands. A slave-holder once advertised a runaway as being "barefoot, wearing a white jacket, old hat, old linen pantaloons," etc., offering a reward of twenty shillings for the return of the slave. Contrary to expectations, Saur inserted the advertisement, adding, however, the following sarcastic remarks:

> It is to be wondered at that the above mentioned negro was so foolish as to go away barefoot and in old clothes; he should have taken new ones (if he had any). If people would do to their servants what is just and equal, remembering that they also have a Lord in heaven (Col. iv., 1), many a one would not think of running away. But the love of money is the root of all evil.

April 21, 1751, Christopher Saur was married to Miss Catherine Sharpneck, and nine children blessed their union. As a conscientious father he was concerned for the welfare of his children, and in company with others like-minded he took active steps in 1759 for the establishing of an academy and the instruction of the youth in the higher branches. The school was opened September, 1761, and to this day the Germantown Academy is in existence as an honored and respected institute of learning.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXI.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

WHILE a detailed description of the sixteen cuts of Durer's Apocalypse would especially interest some of the more studious readers of these notes, it would doubtless tax the patience and interest of the majority. Suffice it to say that in the Apocalypse Durer introduced a new epoch in the art of wood engraving; not that he did the engraving with his own hands, for he did as the rest of the old masters, who traced or drew their designs on the wood, and left the mechanical execution to the professional formschneiders (wood engravers) to carry out his reproductive ideas, although it is asserted he sometimes did the cutting himself; but as nothing authentic is in existence supporting or confirming this assertion, we simply give the surmise on its own merits. Durer's skill in the management of light and shade was far more effective than coloring. He had the power of conveying his meaning with great precision, so that his designs were easily worked out or engraved, and the engraver was simply called upon to reproduce in fac simile his lines and effects as drawn, and this particular feature accounts in a great measure for his influence on the wood engraver's art. As to sentiment, he has given to the world undoubted evidence of the principles that commanded his sympathy and support in the religious movement of the day. Through his intimacy with Perkheimer he was naturally drawn into the circle of humanists, of which Conrad Celts was the center; and as he found no relief from the fetters of the Church of Rome, his nature being so thoroughly religious that he found sympathy only with the reformers; therefore to this period of his relations with the humanists many of his mythological wood cuts must find a date. He furnished the illustrations for several of Celt's books, some of which, however, were not entirely to the liking of his employer. By degrees, however, and for some time, Durer seems to have been striving to curb his fancy, and studied the schools of nature and the antique of the Italian renaissance. At this period of his development Jacopo de Barbari's influence deserves more than passing notice. However, information respecting this man is very vague and incomplete. He was in all probability a Venetian by birth, and was known among the artists of Nuremberg as Jakob Walsh. He apparently resided in Nuremberg before 1500. Later we find him in the service of Philip, son of the Duke of Burgundy, and in 1510 he was painter to the Duchess Margurette, regent of the Netherlands. He was dead in 1516. In Venice he was known as the master of the caduceus. Soon after the production of his great map in 1500 he seems to have left the city forever.

Durer came in contact with him early, for he says that he found no one "who had described how to take the measure of the human form but a man called Jacobus, a native of Venice, a charming painter. He showed me a man and a woman taken by measure, so that at that time I would rather have seen what his meaning was than a new empire, for at that time I was young and had never heard of such things." To him Durer ascribes his first knowledge of proportion. To judge from his own words, however, Barbari's knowledge was by no means perfect.

Durer's high conception of art and nature impelled him to rely more upon himself than on the imitation of Barbari, thereby establishing an individuality in his works that cannot be mistaken for other than a Durer.

His treatments of animals as well as of the human form were careful studies of nature in detail. His engraving of "Adam and Eve" he inscribes "Albertus Durer Noricus faciebat." This cut shows him to be a master of his art, and this, in connection with many other of his works, exhibits his triumph over difficulties which we are little able to appreciate, and shows how entirely he relied upon his own ability, and established an individuality in his conception and execution.

The great aim of Durer during the last ten years of his life was the attainment of the highest and best. His character deepened with the passing of time, and his self-dependence and individuality deepened and displayed itself in his works.

The loss of his father and his own sickness had great influence on his nature and finer impulses.

There is a drawing in the British Museum, "The Head of the Dead Savior," crowned with thorns; the eyes closed and mouth open, with an expression of intense suffering,

which bears the inscription, "This I did in my illness," and the date of "1503." There is also a series of portraits very true to life, including one of his wife and one of Perkheimer, which date from this time, and which lead up to the various representations of the Apostles, in which Durer so much delighted.

These are proofs of the discoveries which he had made, "more than all other painters together," in their portrayal of the real and true. His copper-plate engravings and wood cuts early found their way into Italy, and met with high appreciation and admiration, except those of the Apocalypse, which illustrated subjects not at all pleasing to the Italian taste.

Before his residence in 1506 the commencement of his richest middle style had begun, for the wood cuts of his "Great Passion," though first published complete in 1511. Seven of the cuts seem to have been designed soon after the "Apocalypse."

The following cut (Fig. 34) is a reduced fac simile of one of the wood-cuts in Durer's "Great Passion":



Fig. 34.

The subject is "The Descent into Hell and the Liberation of the Ancestors." Among those liberated is Eve, shown on the cut on the extreme left side, with her back toward us, and Adam, who holds in his right hand an apple, symbolizing his fall, while with his left hand he holds to the cross, an emblem of his redemption. In front, Christ is assisting others to ascend from the pit, to the great dismay and displeasure of the demons whose realms are thus invaded. The date of this cut is 1510, and Durer's mark appears on the stone in front of Christ.

There are twelve drawings on green paper, dated 1504, in the Albertine collection, which doubtless served as studies for some of the published series; at least, they assist in fixing the date of all but two of this series of twenty wood cuts. When Durer went to Venice, in 1505, sixteen out of the twenty cuts of this series were finished.

According to Vasari the cause of Durer's visit to Venice was a suit against Marc Antonio Raimondi respecting these wood cuts. The only interdiction granted, however, by the Signoria was against the use of Durer's monogram; and the result was that on the later editions of the copies of Durer's "Little Passion," published by Marc Antonio, he left a plain tablet which he more frequently used than his own monogram.

This is another of the early examples of piratical publishing which has been so extensively practiced in all countries as the centuries have rolled along, and indeed the practice has not been lost sight of even at the present day, but is steadily on the increase, and with the additional roll of plagiarism is a very popular method of making a good exhibition of ability with would-be and impecunious publishers. This assertion will be freely indorsed by those who know facts as they exist.

Durer, in his letter to Perkheimer from Venice, says the Italians were hostile to him, but were given to copying his engravings and wood cuts, although they reviled his art and said he was not antique.

(To be continued.)

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE PRINTING-OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

BY WALTER L. KING.

"THE biggest first" is sometimes the way of putting it, and certainly in giving a descriptive article on the printing-offices of Buenos Ayres, the firm of Juan H. Kidd & Co. has good claim to priority, in excellence of workmanship as well as largeness of establishment. The building (San Martin 155) is a comparatively new structure, having been erected on the site of an old bank, some fifteen months ago, owing to the destruction by fire of their former premises, situated in calle Corrientes. The new premises are 69 feet wide by 210 long. A wide gallery, running along the four walls, serves as a workshop for the bookbinding, wire-stitching, eyeletting, perforating, and ruling part of the business. On account of the destruction of all their material, when the disastrous fire, above mentioned, took place, Messrs. Kidd, in order to gather in new material as quickly as possible, distributed their orders to various houses in the States and Europe. Thus we find the type—consisting of about 250 faces—coming from Johnson, of the Philadelphia Type Foundry—also ornamental dashes and rules, from Stevenson, Blake & Co., of London; and from V. & J. Figgins, also of England's capital. Cases, frames, and the various racks are procured jointly from Harrild, Ullmer, and Figgins, England, and MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia. Regarding machinery, we see a truly heterogeneous medley. Six Wharfedales and two two-color ditto, bear the name of W. Dawson & Sons, Otley, Yorkshire (one of each is "done up"); A. Lauzet and H. Voirin, Paris, each

supplies one lithographic machine; as also does Schmiers, Werner and Stein, of Leipsic. Krause, of this German city, has his name on three machines—gas-heat pressing and paper-cutting implements, also a smaller article, and C. Barre, E. Bavasse, and Brisset, all of Paris, supply respectively—the two first mentioned an upright presser each, the latter a small preparatory lithographic press. Hickok, of Philadelphia, supplies the ruling machines. The London printers' supplier, Harrild, has a goodly number of articles—two perforating (London Waterlow and Brussels Uyterlyst each supplies one of them), two large paper cutting, numbering, lead-cutting, shaving, eyeletting, binding, etc., machines. Miller & Richard and Bremner, of London, have there—the latter a wire-stitching affair, the former an assortment of brasses. New York Agent Kelly and Boston Golding are also represented by their useful articles. In treadle jobbers, we see placed in a row five "Arabs" (J. Wade, Halifax), and in the background two "Universals" (Goddington and Kingsley). The greater part of the machinery is driven by an eight horse-power horizontal steam engine. Señor Juan Kidd employs about one hundred persons, the ubiquitous boy being anything but unnoticeable. He studies the comfort of his workmen, which is saying a great deal, and occasionally gives his men a good outing in the country, defraying all expenses. As a general result, satisfaction and harmony are the prevalent dispositions, of all engaged. The wages of the compositors, numbering just over a dozen, range from $60 to $85 per calendar month. They are paid on the 15th and 30th regularly. Boys get from $15 to $30, and are engaged principally in distributing. Rulers are better paid than printers, although the contrary prevails in Europe. It is only for a time, however, that their small numbers will enable them to be so much better off than typographers. Lithographers cannot grumble at their pay. As a rule, they are nearly always busy, and have a goodly number of stones—over 150—of all sizes, to work upon.

In calle Pasco there is a printing-office at the present moment almost inactive for want of capital to proceed. The engine is one manufactured by Thomson, Stein & Co., and the other machinery comes from H. Ingle and Hughes & Kimber, all of England. Type, etc., is of native manufacture. At this place is turned out weekly the *Argentine Times*. What an unenviable reputation this establishment has among printers! Its career has been one of misfortune, debt, and difficulties. Anybody ignorant of the way in which the concern is managed readily obtains work there, but the money when due is not so readily obtained; to get your wages is like getting blood from a flint. Of course the runners of the business know nothing about printing, otherwise their men would be treated differently. Yet their paper commands respect for its fearlessness. At the risk of losing advertisements it will hit right and left—a distinguishing feature compared to the obsequiousness of other journals of a like class. In this paper's endeavor to prevent it being said of Buenos Ayres that "there are but two classes of people there—those who have been convicted, and those who ought to have been," it has spoken rather freely of a certain character, who has now an action pending for libel.

The printing-office of the brothers Mulhall is situated in calle Maipre. There is turned out daily the *Standard*. The paper is worked off on a "Reliance" (Fieldhouse, Elliott & Co., England) numbering press, driven by a four horse power horizontal; type and other articles from Sir Charles Reed's London establishment. About ten men are employed, who make on piece (leads not paid for) $15 to $18 weekly. No jobbing is done here, although plenty of business is to be done in that line.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ANTAGONISM OF PULPIT AND PRESS.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

IT is very much to be regretted that every now and again the pulpit, spurred on by false zeal, deems it a paramount duty to denounce the press. For the most part, its premises are unsound, and the deductions drawn from them necessarily so. It forgets or ignores the fact that the press preaches to a much larger congregation than it can by any possibility do—one outnumbering its own as tens of thousands do units—and that it sows broadcast the seeds of truth often scattered amid nearly empty benches. The press knows nothing of limitation or confining within walls. It is as much of a cosmopolite as the wind; has the entire earth for a cathedral, and gathers all that dwell thereon for hearers around its many pulpits. The sermon preached to the few is spread by the magic of its swiftness and accuracy before sixty millions of eyes this side of the Atlantic, and whirled over its waters in polyglot tongues, to be read, pondered, treasured wherever man dwells. The utterances of the pulpit are ephemeral as breath; those of the press lasting as time.

To analyze the reasons that cause the pulpit to antagonize and denounce the press is both a difficult and delicate undertaking. It instantly arouses prejudice, trenches upon the most loved and holy belief of our nature, and arouses dogma, prejudice and superstition into retaliation. The dearest, most cherished and savagely defended of our rights is religious freedom; the most bitter and bloody of all wars written upon the pages of history have been those in which the church was engaged; and the same feeling, tempered by the broader light and better civilization and education of the present, by the equalization of power and the ties of a more extended and binding universal brotherhood, sways the human heart today. Touch anything but that and man will reason with something of respectful attention; strike a blow at what he considers the inherent privilege of his spiritual essence, and he becomes part of a stampeded multitude, forgetful of the feelings of others, and regardless of law, human or divine, save that of utter destruction.

The great *bête noire* of the pulpit of today appears to be the publication of the so-called "Sunday" papers, and in their blissful ignorance the charge is made that their issuing requires one to labor upon a day holy and set apart for rest. The ridiculousness of such a statement needs no denial or explanation to any familiar with the subject. The charge lies not against those of Sunday, but the following day, save it may be in a very limited degree. Long before the

church-going bell is heard, long before the birds commence singing their matin songs, before winging their way to the pure, cool waters of the mountain brook to bend their little heads "to drink and then look up to pray," the compositor upon Sunday papers is dreaming of "fat takes," and the clatter of the press is stilled. As a rule midnight sees their tasks ended. So that objection falls to the ground, one of the most strongly urged arguments of the pulpit is refuted.

What next? The crying and selling of papers upon the streets. A nuisance certainly to the late sleepers, but scarcely a fair charge against newspaperdom. True, they have an indirect interest in it, but only as far and no farther than the farmer has in the growth of his crops and stock, and the merchant in the sailing of his vessel, and upon them both hinge the temporal success of the church, for the corner stone of prosperity of all things is gold or its representative. The party fairly to be put upon trial for the sale of papers upon the Sabbath is the public. Yet, we opine, any attempt to control their inclination in this regard will result as disastrously as that of the famed Mrs. Partington, who endeavored to sweep back the ocean waves with a broom!

Narrowed down to a few words the case stands thus: the public will have papers the same on the Sabbath as any other day, and any regulations as to how or when they are to be obtained is a matter of police regulation, and beyond the jurisdiction of pulpit or press. But, urges the former, much matter is published in them that tends to turn the mind aside from sober reflection and the high and holy destiny of the soul. The accusation is just as far as it applies to anything secular, and (save the day of publication) can be urged with almost equal force against the religious press. Their columns cater to "worldly" matters, and frequently contain "ads" questionable in character, and decidedly injurious in their tendency upon the body politic and the ethics of a sound morality. When the religious press removes this beam from its own eyes it will be time enough to magnify the mote in those of others into an alps of a mountain.

Freed from any restriction of sect or creed, papers must necessarily be conducted in the interests and to suit the tastes of all who patronize. In that lies their golden harvest. Yet Sunday papers are sought for almost solely on account of the news, not for "reading matter." Nine times out of ten the telegrams are the only portion glanced at. Then they are thrown aside. This is certain to be the case with business men, and that they will sit more patiently and listen more attentively to the sermon, and their minds be better prepared to drink in the great truths presented when at rest about the engrossing affairs of business, political, financial and warlike, goes without saying.

But women and children read and poison their minds. You cannot touch pitch without being defiled, and so on through the category. Granted, and we are not oblivious to the fact that all literature is not the highest and purest; but we do insist (and examination will sustain the assertion) the Sunday papers are more than ordinarily careful in their selections, and very much of their space is devoted to such reading as the most immaculate keeper of the Sabbath could not but approve. In fact, very much of their columns are given to sermons and religion, not perhaps in sectarian or dogmatic theology, but in the broader and clearer development of the sublime teachings of the Master.

And this is also especially to be noticed in papers published on Monday, and we have yet to hear any outcry against the reproduction of the sermons uttered by eloquent, profound, sensational or aggressive lips upon the previous day. Yet the type in which they are given to the world had to be manipulated, and the presses upon which they were worked off had to be run (more or less) before the termination of the hours of the Sabbath.

But the young people will read the stories and poetry published in the Sunday issues? Very likely, and they might do infinitely worse, for they will find very much more of good than bad, are kept at home under supervision, direction, and should you permit them to read "anything and everything," during the week, how can you reasonably expect them to do otherwise when it has closed? From this standpoint—and we believe it a perfectly fair statement of the case—the responsibility is at least divided, and if newspapers are charged with all the sins of commission, parents must shoulder those of omission and bear their full share of any evil that may follow.

But we insist that the papers, against which the hue and cry is raised and anathemas thundered, have very few of the sins charged in the theological ledger against them to answer for. The literature generally published by them is sound, healthy and moral, such as will bring no blush to the cheek or tear to the eye. This is clearly for their interest, and publishers and editors are not fools enough to deliberately cut their own financial throats. Of course, there are some excepts as to the matter put in type. It could not be otherwise as humanity is constituted and society formed. Each strata will seek that which agrees with its tastes, inclinations and belief—at least the first named—and none other will satisfy the mental craving. Without harping upon the trite proverb that "to the pure all things are pure," even though its truth may be patent, it is much to be questioned if any one is rendered worse by reading Sunday or other papers. We refer to those worthy of the name, not the vilely sensational and sensationally vile. The debasing effects of such upon the young mind we will not pause to discuss, much less deny, for in scarcely any case can a line be found where "the heart may give a useful lesson to the head." Yet these, though not published upon Sunday, can be read just the same upon that day as any other; their influence is more pernicious than all the Sunday papers in the land, and in striking at the lesser evil the pulpit neglects the greater one, wasting breath and accomplishing nothing.

But, cries out the pulpit, when smarting under the lash, "you newspaper men take great delight in ferreting out, and holding up to public scorn and indignation, any minister who happens to step aside from the steep and narrow road." "Delight" is not the proper term. Newspaper men take no especial pleasure in unearthing or recording the frailties of their fellows, but duty forces them to the task, and they have yet to learn that "the cloth" enjoys any privileged immunity, and that they should be shielded

from the mention of misdeeds and the punishment of crimes. On the contrary, they hold that you, gentlemen, reverend and learned, more than any other class deserve exposure and censure, for you profess to follow higher standards and live purer lives. And when a wolf steals into the fold in sheep's clothing, to devour the innocent lambs—when a serpent crawls into the nest, to sting to the death the virtue and honor of the sweet young doves, why should not the pulpit, jealous as it is of its fair fame, not be the first to aid the press, in its efforts at exposure, by stripping away the livery stolen from heaven to serve the devil in? With all respect to those whose lives are devoted to the work upon earth of the Master, we cannot but remember they are men. They have all the passions and faults of others, and as the press cheers, sustains and assists, it should also be free to condemn, and the pulpit should rejoice in the purification, not urge, almost demand the covering up.

Open hearted, pure souled, high in motive and clean in action, the pulpit never has, never will have, a better friend, a stronger champion than the press. If otherwise, it will find no more pronounced enemy—one that no diatribes of invective, words of condemnation, special pharisaical pleading will turn from duty due to the public, duty due to morality, religion and law.

And, in any event, the battle between these forces would be an unequal one, the press having every advantage in numbers, weapons, training, and—is the assertion egotistical?—in brains.

But the press courts not antagonism; has been the firmest, truest, most influential friend and patron of the pulpit; has opened its columns, far more than was for its pecuniary interest, without charge, and the most generous enthusiasm at all times and in all places; has given world-wide fame to its ministers and their sermons; has defended it when unjustly attacked; has lended the most patent aid to the erection of its temples and decoration of its altars; has given it the world for an audience chamber, and embalmed its words of high and holy import; has lifted it above the crest of mountains, and floated it with every weapon upon every sea; has whispered its precepts under the orange, magnolia, and perfumed vine of the southland, and held them before frozen eyes amid the eternal ice of the arctic; has told them, and with tenfold more than their original power, to starving, gasping wretches, held prisoners by an avalanche of earth in deep coal mines, and adventurous spirits perishing from the rarity of the atmosphere far up among the clouds. If there is any one thing possessed of omnipresence, of omniscience in this world, it is the press, the term being used in a generative sense.

This being unquestioned, as it is unquestionable, any attack upon the press by the pulpit must result in a Waterloo for the latter. No man, or combination of men, ever yet challenged the press (as a body) to combat without being routed, horse, foot and dragoons. But why should there be antagonistic feeling between them? Is there any just or reasonable ground for such a state of feeling? Are their interests not the same? Should they not stand upon the same broad ground of "the greatest good to the greatest number?" If there has been, if there is any coldness or bitterness between them the press did not cast the first stone. It can live without the pulpit, but that cannot live without the press, or, surviving, would be a nerveless skeleton, and the efforts for good be feeble, exhaustive and next to futile.

Acting together, traveling hand in hand, they can conquer the world. Divided, the power of each would be seriously lessened. Let the pulpit remember, with Poor Richard (a printer without reproach), that "there never was a good war or a bad peace;" let the press remember that "words are the daughters of earth, and deeds are the sons of heaven," and each so act together, and for each other, as to win the applause of earth and receive the eternal benediction.

PUNCTUATION.

When was punctuation first invented? or, rather, when was it first adopted? No absolute date can be given, but it is certain that printing had been several years in existence before any regular system of punctuation came into use. A straight stroke passing obliquely through the line generally indicated a pause, and a full-point closed a paragraph. A colon was occasionally introduced, and the "Lactantius," printed at Subiaco in 1465 (the first book printed in Italy), has a full-point, colon and note of interrogation. Improvements by one printer were not, however, directly followed by others, and it was not until about the year 1470 that we approached to our present day mode of punctuation. The first book printed in France—the "Liber Epistolarum" of Gasparinus Barzizius, produced by three Germans, Crantz, Gering and Freiburger—contains the full-point, semicolon, comma, parenthesis, note of interrogation and note of exclamation. In it the semicolon appears to have more force than the full-point, for while it is often reversed indiscriminately, with the full-point in the middle or at the end of a sentence, it is alone used at the end of a chapter, or of a heading to a chapter, and then turned as we use it now. The colon in this book is absent.—*London Printers' Register.*

PROGRESS IN THE REPRODUCTIVE ARTS.

The reproductive arts, such as photo-engraving, photo-etching, and the various kinds of process work, have made rapid advance in this country within a few years, and have placed fine artistic productions within the reach of the poor. A producer of this work says that he has a list of over one hundred reproductions that can be sold and framed for $1 each, the greatest artistic works being thus brought within the reach of the poor. Wood engraving is superseded by process work to a great extent. The finest works are copied exactly, and the copies sold at much less than the originals. The men engaged in this business profess to be able to compete with foreigners in quality, and sometimes in price. One firm writes to the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor that it has several processes of its own, each adapted to a peculiar class of work, also a process for producing chemical fac similes of autographs, plans, drawings, etc., and a photo-lithographic process largely used in the reproduction of line illustrations, documents, books, maps, architects' drawings, and scientific plates. Another firm writes that "we take the place of line engraving, and we can give better general satisfaction to painters, who desire to have their work reproduced, than is afforded by hand engraving, and can do it at fifty per cent less prices. We can successfully compete with foreign producers and are exporting our work. We show the artists' drawing or painting exactly, bringing all things artistic before the million." Art photographs are another means of placing cheap reproductions before the people. "Etchings that cost $100 can be reproduced in photographic form for fifteen cents. By black and white reproductions we often present the action in an artist's picture better than his painting," writes a man who is engaged in this work. Our art photographs can be sold cheaper than the Germans sell theirs, and they do the best work in Europe.—*The Paper World.*

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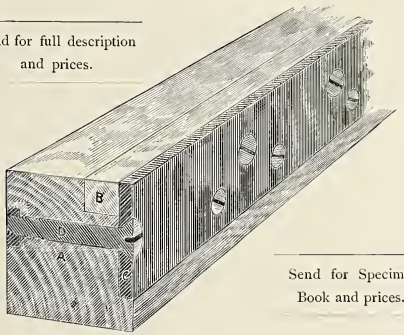
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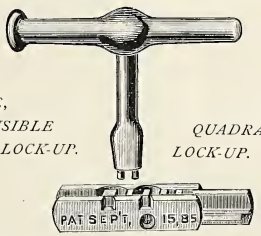
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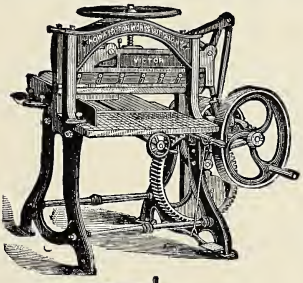
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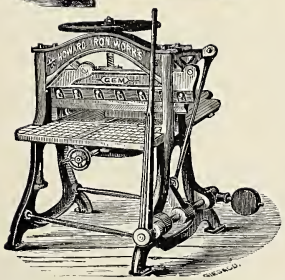
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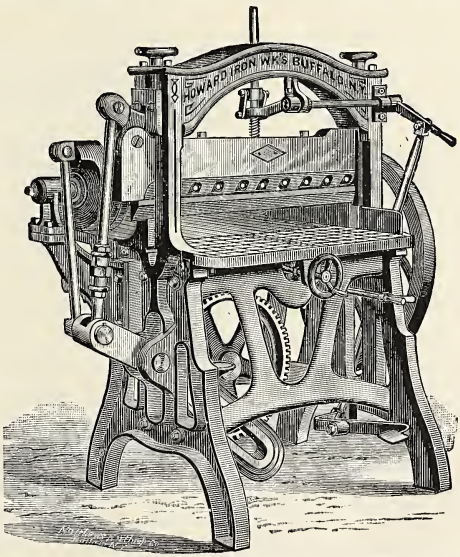
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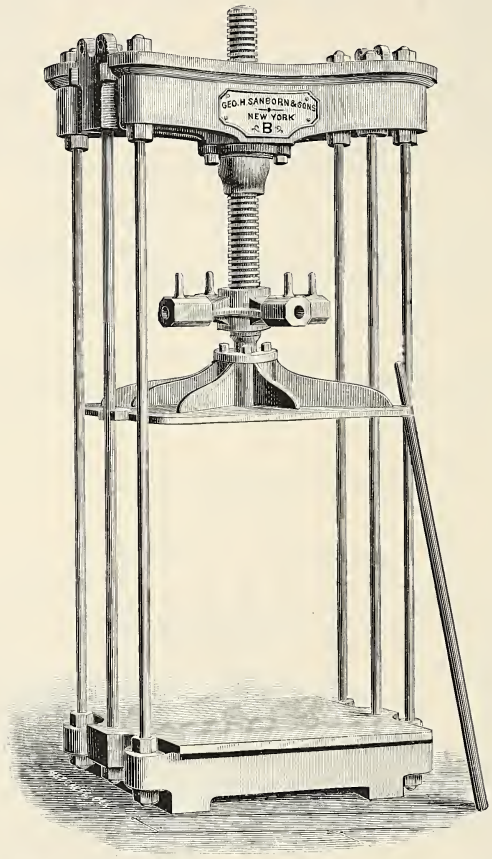
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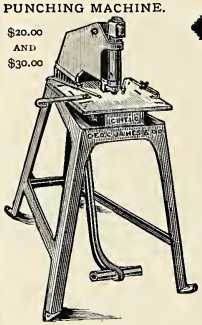
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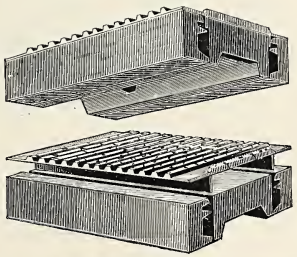
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ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Price for Peerless Composition, - - 40 cts. per lb.
Price for Acme Composition, - - - 25 cts. per lb.
Prepared Glue, - - - - - - 35 cts. per lb.

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[From THE CHICAGO MAIL, Jan. 18, 1886.]

THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP TYPESETTING TOURNAMENT.

The national typesetting tournament came to an end last evening, with W. C. BARNES, of the New York *World*, 1,420 ems in the lead of his rival, MCCANN, of the New York *Herald*. On Saturday it was considered almost a sure thing that Joseph M. Hudson, of the *Mail*, would capture third prize, but by a wonderful burst of speed in the evening, Levy placed himself in the lead, and Hudson was unable to overcome the difference, though he made a heroic effort in last evening's work, and gained 225 ems on his opponent, leaving Levy only 101¾ ems as a winning margin. The net score for the entire week is: Barnes, 39,225½; McCann, 37,805½; Levy, 34,015; Hudson, 33,913¾; Monheimer, 33,346¾; Creevy, 33,273½; DeJarnett, 31,362¾. A banquet was given to the New York men at the National hotel after the finish last night. The company comprised the contestants and prominent printers.

At the close of the tournament the contestants sent to the *Mail* the following handsome acknowledgment for the type they had used, which is also a very handsome compliment to Messrs. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, by whom the type was manufactured:

Chicago, January 18, 1886.

TO THE HATTON-SNOWDEN CO., Publishers, Chicago Mail:

We take pleasure in making this acknowledgment for the use of the splendid type loaned by you for the national typographical championship contest, in which we have been participants and which has just closed. For rapid and satisfactory work perfect type is indispensable, and this furnished by you is as near perfection as any we have ever set. It is finely finished, adjusts with perfect accuracy, and is very easy to handle. With its clean and clear-cut face we can readily see why THE MAIL always presents such a handsome typographical appearance. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM C. BARNES, New York *World*.
JOSEPH W. MCCANN, New York *Herald*.
THOMAS C. LEVY, *Evening Journal*.
J. M. HUDSON, *The Mail*.
WILLIAM J. CREEVY, *The Inter Ocean*.
LEO MONHEIMER, *Daily News*.
CLINTON W. DEJARNETT, *Tribune*.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,

Manufacturers of Superior COPPER-MIXED Type.

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

The attention of Printers is directed to the following specialties, which HAVE NO RIVAL and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)



The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, - - $2.50.
Price, for light work, 2½ inches square, 1.50

"THEY ARE APPROVED OF."—I have had repeated orders for the Elm City Bronzers, so take it for granted they are approved of. Send me forty more.—*Thomas Hailing, Oxford Printing Works, Cheltenham, England, April 11, 1885.*

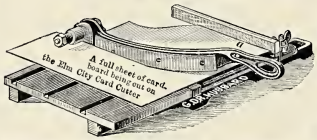
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Quarter Medium,	10 x 15	250	275	6
Half Medium, -	13 x 19	360	385	8

Steam Fixtures, $15. Fountain, Eighth Medium, $25; Quarter Medium, $27.50; Half Medium, $30. Overhead Steam Fixtures, $16 to $30. Three Chases, Wrenches, Roller Mold, Brayer and two sets of Roller Stocks, will be furnished with each press.

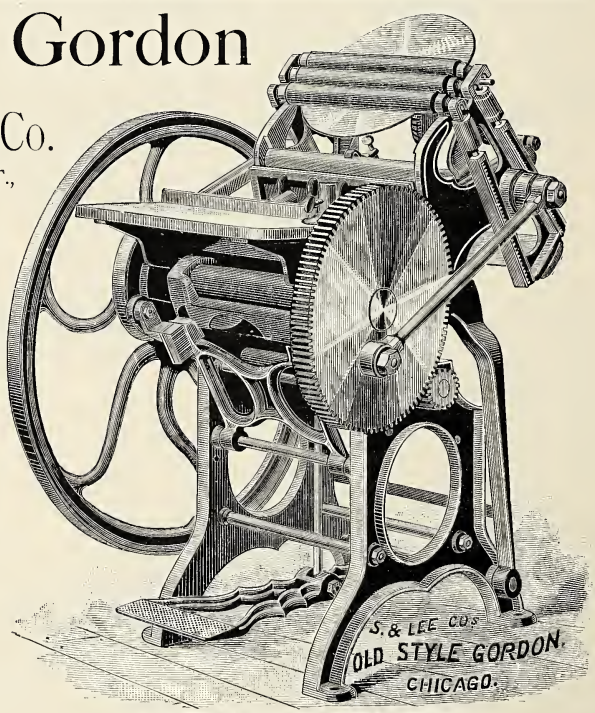
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Published Monthly by

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, seventy-five cents; single copies, fifteen cents.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain or fancy card	$ 5 00	$13 50	$ 25 50	$ 48 00
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Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following well known firms:

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H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
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ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
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DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1886.

STEPS have recently been taken in St. Louis to organize a society in that city similar to the Typothetæ of New York. Thirty-nine firms have already given their indorsement to the scheme.

MR. JOHN F. SMITH, a member of the well-known typefoundry firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, of Philadelphia, recently presented $40,000 to be distributed among eight of the principal hospitals of that city, in each of which a free bed is to be established under the name of the "Mrs. John F. Smith Bed." Mrs. Smith died only a short time ago, and her husband adopts this most commendable method, among other designs of a charitable nature which he contemplates for perpetuating her memory. All honor to his action.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

THE recent movement for the reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight, especially in the printing trade, must, we think, have convinced its most sanguine advocates that its adoption, under existing circumstances, is inexpedient if not impracticable. While we sympathize with every legitimate demand for the elevation of labor, we recognize the important fact that all such efforts must be feasible and based on and supported by united action before success can crown their claims. So long as labor's ranks are divided, so long as such demands are coupled with provisos which render these concessions impossible, so long will failure be assured. When a law or demand is made universal in its application, and organized labor speaks as a unit; when no undue advantage is claimed or allowed; when a "fair field and no exemption" is the motto, the eight-hour movement will prove successful, not before. It is the sheerest nonsense to expect that, in this age of excessive competition, one city or state can lessen the hours of productive industry (either by manual or mechanical agencies) twenty per cent, and successfully hold its own with manufacturing centers where ten instead of eight hours' labor is the rule. Common sense and experience alike say no. How, for example, could an employer in Chicago successfully compete in an estimate for presswork, based on the eight-hour system, when St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and even Omaha, employed their machinery and pressmen ten hours, and at a lower rate of wages, too, than prevails in our midst? Business is bloodless; it knows no friendship; it takes no stock in maudlin sentimentality; it deals, and deals remorselessly, with existing facts, and its sympathy is invariably with the lowest reliable estimate, whether the order comes from a "misfit" garment store or the wealthiest corporation in the land. For example, two clipper ships, exact counterparts, await cargoes in the port of Liverpool, the one flying the American, the other the British flag. An American consignor realizes he can land a cargo in New York at lower rates by the vessel which carries the British ensign than by the one representing his country's flag, all things being equal, no matter whether these lower rates are secured by lower wages paid to the seamen, or by lower rates of interest on the capital invested, what is the result? Patriotism is tucked away in his pocketbook; the British vessel, with its cheaper freight rate, secures the cargo, while the American clipper lies idle at her dock. This statement may not be palatable, but it is true, and truth can discount both buncombe and fiction.

There are two special features connected with the eight-hour movement, which seem in a great measure to have been overlooked. The first is, that to secure its universal recognition and enforcement by legal enactment, it must be sanctioned by every state legislature in the country, because the national congress has no jurisdiction over services rendered outside of a national establishment. *State sovereignty* interposes a veto, which declares "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther;" and while the initiative must be taken at our manufacturing centers, other states must follow their example, or the removal of plant

employed in manufactures to more favorable locations is simply a question of time. Let us illustrate our position: A murder may be committed within twenty feet of an ideal state boundary. If committed in Wisconsin, a life incarceration at Waupun follows conviction; if in Illinois, death by hanging may be the verdict, though in either case interference by the federal authority is inadmissible, and those who insist that congress should pass a universal eight-hour law should keep this important truth in mind.

Another fact is, that where its enforcement depends on the voluntary action of employés, the same principle must be virtually carried out, and until our international and national organizations put forth the fiat that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and have the power to enforce it, irrespective of location, all local, straggling efforts in this direction are simply a waste of time. It is true, there are certain employments, such as the building trades, which possess a quasi-independence, but when the operation is applied to manufacturing establishments, the enhancement of whose productions is simply measured by the cost of transportation, it neither requires a prophet nor the son of a prophet to see that competition under such disadvantages is an utter impossibility.

We believe that the hours of labor may be advantageously reduced, under a universally recognized system, but it will not be accomplished by robbing Peter to pay Paul.

PAY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE letter of our Lexington correspondent, which appears in the present issue, whose name we refrain from giving for his own sake, seems to indicate that he is not as well posted as he should be on the subject upon which he writes, and is evidently unacquainted with the fact that compensation for composition performed under the piece system, is based on a recognition of the very remuneration, the adoption of which he advocates. We can sympathize with him to the fullest extent, while "firing in" a case of long primer, after having worked all night, and cursing the fates because it wasn't agate, nonpareil or minion, especially if he expected to set it out again, as we have been there ourselves; yet it would be well for him to remember that if the five cents per thousand ems he asks for distribution had been granted, the amount of his composition bill would undoubtedly have shown a corresponding reduction.

All remuneration on or by the piece system is based on an approximation, at least, of ten hours as a standard day's work. Now, keeping this important fact in view, let us see how far our statement is corroborated by the schedule of wages ruling in Portland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Toronto, representatives respectively of the highest, the medium, and the lowest rates paid for composition on morning papers. In the first named we find the scale to be fifty cents per thousand ems, and $21.00 per week for weekly job hands. Allowing three hours for distribution, and seven hours for composition, and basing our computation on an average of 1,250 ems per hour, certainly not an unreasonable one, we arrive at the following results: 8,750 ems, gives $4.37½ per day, or $26.25 per week of six days, leaving a balance of $5.25 in favor of the piece hand, which allows ten cents instead of five for every thousand ems distributed. In St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, where the uniform price of forty cents is paid for morning paper work, and $18.00 to job hands, the results on the same basis would be $3 50 per day, or $21.00 per week. In Toronto, where the compensation is respectively 30 cents and $11.00, we have a weekly total of $15.75, a balance of $4.75 in favor of the compositor, a difference of more than twenty-five per cent over the day or job hand.

Of course these are only random illustrations. It will be noticed also that the estimates made are independent of any bonuses received, the addition of which would materially enhance the total wages of the newspaper compositor. They are also based on six instead of seven days' labor for the sake of comparison, but take them all in all, we think they are sufficient to convince our suggestor that he will be very apt to run against a snag, if he persists in carrying out his programme.

ROOM FOR REFORM.

A FEW months ago, we took occasion to refer in no complimentary terms to the lithographic abortions with which the cities of the country were littered, representing the grotesque, the ridiculous, the nude and the vulgar, the display of which was calculated to still further debase public taste and corrupt public morals, and protested against the prostitution of the art of printing for any such purpose. Bestial in their appeals, demoralizing in their effects, beneath contempt in their merits, it is difficult to decide which is their most execrable feature—their conception or execution. Ill-shapen, half-naked females, with the airs of wantons, and demented dudes, with faces of apes in postures and practices unseen out of bedlam, greet child and woman on every street corner, and lead to the inevitable conclusion that if the character of the entertainments is half as outrageous or immoral as the printed posters would lead us to believe, they should be suppressed by the iron hand of the law. So intolerable has this nuisance become, that the press and pulpit, to their honor be it said, have begun to wage an active warfare against its continuance, and, as we trust they will not weary in well-doing, look for the happiest results therefrom. Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ontario, in referring to the outrage, used the following language, which we believe will be indorsed by every parent in the land:

> How shall our young people possess the spirit of sanctification and be kept clean from bad thoughts in their minds, if wicked men, coming from another country, are permitted to besmear the walls and fences of the city with the most hideous obscenities? No one, not even the most holy and God-fearing among us, could possibly preserve cleanliness of soul or shut out bad thoughts and filthy misgivings in presence of those colored representations, obscene and loathsome in the last degree. They are the worst I have ever seen. They would be a disgrace to Sodom and Gomorrah. Why is the female thus persistently selected for such representation? Paganism did, indeed, reduce woman to the condition of beastliness, but the Catholic Church, after centuries of teaching and legislation, had changed man's ideas respecting the female character and the honor due to it. The manifest tendency of theatrical exhibitions such as "Clio" is to degrade the female sex and

bring them back to pagan abomination of domestic and social life. Why is religious Canada so exceedingly tolerant of outrage so unchristian and so degrading?

Almost on a par with the above mentioned evil, are the idiotic characters and vile pictorial features now produced in the daily press. These pictures distort, belittle, belie and falsify the original in a most hopeless manner. Made without art, they are published without conscience. The cut-throat, the divine and the pugilist are alike honored by having their likenesses (?) printed in parallel columns, with the possibility that they will again appear in different rôles, and under different signatures in a future issue. To prove that this is not a random assertion, we may mention that a short time ago, a cut which happened to bear a tolerably fair resemblance to a distinguished congressman of Philadelphia was used by a journal of that city as a picture of a felon condemned to death on the scaffold? The periodical, either daily or weekly, that depends on such pictures for its welfare is poor indeed, and can hardly take so much pride in itself as a burro can. If a false or malicious statement can be reached by the law of libel, why should its operations not be extended to reach the publisher of a villainous caricature, the effects of which may be equally disastrous and far reaching?

Yet another intolerable nuisance which the press is now inflicting on the public, which should be abated, and which may truthfully be claimed as the concomitant of the caricatures referred to, is the labored efforts of the would-be-considered professional punster — whose advent is of comparatively recent date, and whose reign, let us trust, will be of short duration — which crowd the columns even of our most pretentious journals, to the exclusion of legitimate and interesting news. We can appreciate the smile at the flashes of wit embodied in the sayings of a Ward, a Harte or a Twain, but the driveling idiocy which appears from day to day, and which passes muster under the guise of American *humor*, pays a poor compliment to the intelligence or taste of the American people. Depending as a rule on vulgar slang, a grammatical, arithmetical or historical blunder, a catch word or mispronunciation, for effect, the zest with which they are received if accepted as a criterion of our intellectual stamina, would convince the outside world that we are the most silly, boorish, uneducated class of people to be found in a civilized community. Surely, surely, here, as elsewhere, there is room for reform.

PRINTING-OFFICE INSURANCE.

THE old adage "Give a dog a bad name, and he is sure to keep it," is well exemplified in the reluctance manifested by the insurance companies to accept a printing-office risk under any circumstances, and the exorbitant premiums demanded whenever such risk is assumed. We know that this line of policy has been justified under the specious plea that "burnt children dread the fire," yet in a majority of instances it is both unwarranted and unjust, because a senseless clamor, instead of intelligent discrimination is allowed to control their judgment. The fact that in the past over zealous companies, under a system of mal-competition, anxious to do business under any circumstances and regardless of any consequences, have accepted risks — which the exercise of common sense would have peremptorily refused — and have subsequently paid the penalty for such temerity, furnishes no valid reason why all printing establishments should be placed in the same category and the innocent be compelled to suffer with the guilty. It does not follow that because certain composing or pressrooms are kept like hog pens, without regard to cleanliness, order or safety, that the same rule adopted toward them should apply to establishments where order is recognized as nature's first law; in which nothing of a combustible character is allowed to accumulate or lay around loose, and where every precaution against fire is taken that prudence and safety dictates. In the one instance, an insurance policy furnishes a premium on carelessness, often on rascality; on the other, a business security of which every honest man should avail himself.

We are aware of the perishable character of the material involved; the risk of pieing incurred, and the almost impossibility of removing the presses in case of a conflagration, is often used to justify the course pursued. Yet the same argument can be more effectively employed in a score of lines of other business, where stationary machinery is used, and where the material insured is of an equally destructible character, where no such discrimination is made. An ounce of prevention, however, is worth a pound of cure, and with the exercise of a little common sense, care and precaution, such as is now generally observed, there is no more danger from fire in a well-arranged printing-office than in any other business establishment. In fact, neglect of such precautions, or criminal carelessness, to use no harsher terms, have been in the main responsible for losses incurred in the past; and if agents would exercise a little more discretion in their discrimination; pay more attention to surroundings and internal arrangements, and less to the bugbear that such and such a policy is a printing-office policy, they would confer an act of justice on many who are now compelled to bear the onus and the odium which rightfully belongs to others' shoulders. If the guilty were alone the sufferers, we should have no objection to offer, as those who sow to the wind should reap the whirlwind, but we protest against the continuance of the senseless prejudice and unjust discrimination which at present controls the transactions of our insurance companies in providing safeguards against a destruction of property which printers, no less than other business men, cannot afford to ignore.

A NOTEWORTHY example of the success of a journeyman printer is to be found in the career of John C. Reid, the managing editor of the New York *Times*. Reid, who, we believe, is a Scotchman, arrived in this country about twenty years ago and began work in the composing room of the newspaper of which he is now the editorial manager. He is one of the most reliable and best informed journalists of the metropolis.—*Printer's Register.*

There are a few inaccuracies in the above, friend Menamin. John was a compositor on the Chicago *Tribune* twenty-five years ago, and, if we are not mistaken, is to the manor born; at least, we cannot remember that he had either a *burr* or a *brogue*.

OUR COMPETITIVE SPECIMENS.

OUR New York correspondent, "F. R.," is entirely in error in supposing "The Inland Printer has undergone a change since the first volume, when under 'Hints to Apprentices' the way to execute rule work was described and that work commended" But The Inland Printer believes there are *two* sides to this question, and so believing has expressed the desire that *some* of the contributors to its competitive designs would leave the beaten path, and send a specimen of typography that would prove of material benefit to a number of its country subscribers, who have *not* the advantage of possessing the "most improved" mitering and curving machines. We should like to show our correspondent, were it practicable, a fraction of the communications received begging us to call the attention of the more favored to this fact, and we admit there is a good deal of force in their arguments. Many of the specimens presented have been masterpieces in design and execution, but that is certainly no reason why rule should *invariably* be preferred to type or border, or why the latter should be discarded altogether. The fact that Maria Parloa's recipe for making a pound or fruit-cake, may prove interesting to one class of readers, does not furnish an argument why directions how to make a toothsome loaf of bread should not be equally acceptable to another class. Frosted cake is well enough in its place, but a slice of good bread and butter will often prove more acceptable.

THE Baltimore *Daily News* states that George W. Childs, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* can be the next president of the United States, if he will accept the nomination for the same. Few men have a warmer place in the hearts of printers in particular, and of citizens of the United States in general, than the gentleman named; and if the prediction should prove to be correct The Inland Printer will be alike proud and pleased to announce the fact.

PAPER-WINDING APPARATUS.

An improved apparatus for winding and rewinding paper is intended to provide a simple and durable machine for winding a web of paper, cloth, or other material upon a core or reel as it is delivered from usual calender or finishing rolls, and to afterward rewind the web back upon the reel from which it was taken prior to entering the calender or finishing machine, such winding and rewinding being done without necessitating the removal or change of location of the winding mechanism, as has previously been required.

The mechanism for alternately rotating the cores or reels to wind paper or other material in the form of a web from one to the other core or reel, as may be desired, contains two parallel shafts, each provided with clutches to engage and rotate either of two cores or reels placed parallel each to the other, and with their shafts in line with the axes of the shafts. Each core or reel shaft has upon it a toothed gear, and between the shafts is located a tipping driving-shaft having upon it a toothed gear, so that the gear, by the movement of the tipping shaft, may be made to engage the gear of either shaft to positively turn it and the core or reel clutched to it, according to which core or reel is to receive the material. The driving-shaft has on it a belt-pulley. Each core or reel shaft has on it a drum which is embraced by a clamp, each drum and clamp combined constituting a friction device by which to retard the rotation of the core or reel from which the web is being taken.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

THE RELATIONS OF CAPITAL TO LABOR.



AS IT TOO FREQUENTLY IS.



AS IT SHOULD BE.

A Berlin papermaker's engineer has invented a new process for the production of watermarked papers by such means that the water lines are produced *after* the paper has been printed or calendered. The design or device to be produced is drawn on thin paper and pasted on to cardboard, say of one inch in thickness. The design or device is then cut out and pasted on to a stout cardboard and covered with a thin sheet of paper. If, then, the plate or relievo thus produced is passed through a calender, together with the paper to be marked, the desired effect will be produced. The relief or plate may be used a great number of times.

THE "WAR SPECIAL."

I'm a weary and despondent
London Special Correspondent,
But protest I am not fond on't,
And would gladly get away
From this fighting, marching, running,
Slashing, bayoneting, gunning,
Freezing, shivering, and sunning,
Going forward night and day.

Be the weather dry or sloppy,
Balmy breeze, or keen and choppy,
I must manufacture "copy,"
And for bullets be a mark;
Must reflect as in a mirror
Every tale of mirth or terror,
And must never make an error
In the daylight or the dark.

I must master every "lingo,"
Known 'twixt Pekin and Domingo;
Write of places which, by Jingo!
No one dreamed about before.
I must sleep, the earth my pillow,
Under oak, or elm, or willow,
Or on decks, where oft the billow
Breaks my slumbers with its roar.

Often risking sword or bullet
To get soup, or fish, or pullet,
Or with nothing in my gullet,
Must with scribbling note-book stand,
And still picturesquely gush on,
Whether Servian, Turk, or Russian
May retreat or madly rush on,
For the journal in the Strand.

—*Funny Folks.*

THE "GUTENBERG" TYPESETTER.

The last issue of *The Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, of London, contains the following:

"A new composing machine, called the 'Gutenberg Typesetter,' is the invention of a German engineer, Herr Fischer. It is different from other machines in being a kind of case in which the type is, to a certain extent, brought to the worker, so that it is in fact an improved case, with mechanical action. The letters are ranged one over the other in perpendicular pipes, the arrangement being nearly the same as in the ordinary case. The principle of the machine—the rapid and easy bringing of the type before the compositor—may be realized in three different ways. In the first, in each type-rail is a slide horizontally moving backward and forward; the slide has a plate or shield on its foremost end, with an indication of the letters contained in the type-holders, while a driver in the other end causes the lowest type to project one-half of its length out of the column. 'Every time a type is taken out (by the fingers) this driver returns to its place as the pressure is taken off the shield, and another type is driven into position to be seized by the compositor. An india-rubber strip prevents the letter from being thrown out altogether.

"Another device for feeding the type consists in two rotary levers fastened to each letter-rail, so arranged that when the top of one lever is pressed by seizing the type, the other lever pushes the type forward with its top. A third device is purely mechanical and automatic; the rails have an oscillatory motion, by means of rods and eccentrics on a driving shaft. The drivers push forward all equal type where not already advanced; in the latter case they move to and fro in the empty space between the sole of the type-holder and second lowest letter without any action. As the type has always the nick in the same direction, the compositor has simply to put the type in the composing stick. The new machine, or 'automatic case,' has been constructed more for the purpose of increasing the power of the compositor than for doing away with him. In fact, intellectual work is so intimately connected with typesetting that machine labor must always play a subordinate part.

"The distributing machine is very ingeniously constructed. It works automatically and simultaneously at eight different places. The matter for distribution is taken up by a small apparatus and placed in long metal pipes. The quads are first taken out, and then the pipes are placed on the distributing machine. The under part then begins to rotate. As said before, all of the nicks are in the same direction, and while the empty pipes below are revolving rapidly, movable feeders take rapid hold of the nicks from the end of the distributing pipes. Of these nicks each letter has from two to eight in various order. When two feeders fit into two nicks the right letter is found, and it falls out and drops into the pipe. When the pipe is full the machine gives notice by stopping. This principle is the same as that adopted in the Chubb safe-lock. The letters are passed twice through the machine; the first time all types of the same thickness are sorted together.

"As much as 6,000 ems per hour have been set by the apparatus, but the average is placed at 3,700. These are, however, German figures, and the average work of a German compositor is 1,800 ems. The composing apparatus costs from 600 to 700 marks (£30 to £35); the distributing machine, for three or four type-machines, 3,500 marks. The general opinion seems to be that the construction of the machines is based on sound ideas, and that they will prove of great practical utility."

ACCIDENTAL DUTCH.

Quick wit and resource are needed by a successful editor as well as by the politician and the man who "keeps a hotel." Sir Richard Phillips showed himself a man of expedience by the droll way that he once extricated himself from a tight place.

In his youth Sir Richard edited and published a paper at Leicester, called the *Herald*. One day an article appeared in it headed "Dutch Mail," and added to it was an announcement that it had arrived too late for translation, and so had been set up and printed in the original.

This wondrous article drove half of England crazy, and for years the best Dutch scholars squabbled and pored over it without being able to arrive at any idea of what it meant. This famous "Dutch Mail" was in reality merely a column of "pi." The story Sir Richard tells of the particular "pi" he had a whole hand in is this:

"One evening, before one of our publications, my men and a boy overturned two or three columns of the paper in type. We had to get ready in some way for the coaches, which, at 4 o'clock in the morning, required four or five hundred papers. After every exertion we were short nearly a column; but there stood on the galleys a tempting column of 'pi.' It suddenly struck me that this might be thought Dutch. I made up the column, overcame the scruples of the foreman, and so away the country edition went, with its philological puzzle, to worry the honest agricultural reader's head. There was plenty of time to set up a column of plain English for the local edition."

Sir Richard tells of one man whom he met in Nottingham, who for thirty-four years preserved a copy of the Leicester *Herald*, hoping that some day the letter would be explained.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO MAKE COLORED INKS.

An exchange gives the following valuable information to printers desiring to make their own inks. It will do to keep:

To produce fine qualities of printing inks by mixing fine dry colors with varnish, special attention should be paid to the following points, given in a text book on the subject: 1. No more should be mixed at a time than will be required for the job in hand. 2. Colored inks should be mixed upon a slate or marble slab by means of the muller, and never upon an iron or other metallic table. The table, before mixing, should be thoroughly clean and perfectly free from the slightest soil or trace of other inks. 3. For working colored inks the roller should not be too hard, and should possess a biting, elastic face. When change of color is required, it should be cleaned with turpentine, and a moist

sponge passed over the face, allowing a few minutes for the roller to dry before resuming its use. For bronze printing, the roller should have a firm face, or the tenacity of the preparation may destroy it, yet it must have sufficient elasticity to deposit the preparation freely and cleanly on the type. 4. Various shades may be produced by observing the following directions: Bright pink ink, use carmine or crimson lake. Deep scarlet, to carmine add a little deep vermilion. Bright red, to pale vermilion add carmine. Deep lilac, to cobalt blue add a little carmine. Pale lilac, to carmine add a little cobalt blue. Bright pale blue, cobalt. Deep bronze blue, Chinese. Green, to pale chrome add Chinese blue; any shade can be obtained by increasing or diminishing either color. Emerald green, mix pale chrome with a little Chinese blue, then add the emerald until the tint is satisfactory. Amber, to pale chrome add a little carmine. Deep brown, burnt umber, with a little scarlet lake. Pale brown, burnt sienna; a rich shade is made by adding a little lake as above. From the same work we extract the following: How to multiply colors. A printer who has on hand a stock of yellow, carmine, blue and black inks, may produce other colors and shades by intermixing as follows: Yellow and carmine, mixed, will give vermilion, carmine and blue, purple; blue and black, deep blue; carmine, yellow and black, brown; yellow and blue, green; yellow and black, bronze green; yellow, blue and black, deep green. Lighter shades may be obtained by adding proper proportions of white ink. To make a good ground tint: Three pounds of magnesia ground up in half a gallon of plate oil forms a transparent mass from which, by the addition of such positive colors as black, vermilion, lemon-yellow and bronze-blue, innumerable tints may be manufactured, such as green, brown, lead, gray, buff, salmon, flesh, pink, purple, etc.

PROGRESS OF PRINTING IN VICTORIA.

The annexed record from Mr. Henry H. Hayter's "Digest of the results of the Victorian Census of 1881," gives at length the number and occupations of males and females in the colony, tabulating also the same returns for the census of 1871. It will be observed that printers and compositors (males) were augmented during the decade by 674, bookbinders by 74, and lithographers by 67.

Occupations.	Males.		Females.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Printers and compositors	1,494	2,168	2	19
Lithographers and lithographic printers	93	167	....	2
Bookbinders	148	222	79	122
Booksellers, publishers and assistants	176	378	26	37
Newspaper proprietors, journalists, etc	172	263	....	1
Authors, editors and writers	22	44	3	8
Reporters and shorthand writers	78	103	....	....
Literary persons, lecturers, etc	27	40	....	....
News-agents and news-vendors, newspaper runners, clerks in newspaper offices and librarians, book hawkers, etc	242	265	6	17
Stationers and assistants	164	117	8	20
Bill-stickers and distributors	18	25	....	1
Paper-rulers, papermill employés, etc	48	100	7	31
Rags and waste-paper gatherers, dealers	29	42	3	....
Total	2,708	3,934	134	258

ESTIMATES FOR JOB PRINTING.

There is one thing in the conducting of unions where a great many union men are inconsistent to a remarkable degree, and that is in the matter of job printing. Some of the organizations, whenever they have any printing to do, appoint a committee to go around and obtain prices from various job offices—amateur, non-union and "rat"—and then come to an office where the union scale is paid, where no boys or women are employed, and ask the proprietors thereof to compete in the matter of prices with parties who are opposed generally in theory, but always in practice, to fair wages for good work.

This is wrong. A union job office, where the scale is upheld, does not object to the competition of those who conduct business on principles which will give every employé a fair living, but it is unreasonable, unjust and aggravating to be expected, especially by the exponents of unionism, to compete with cheap and irresponsible concerns of all kinds.—*Buffalo Truth.*

THE NEW RUSSIAN TARIFF.

The following are some of the principal modifications in the general Russian customs tariff as regards "paper and paper goods": "Unsized paper of every description, white or colored, without designs, as well as ruled note and pattern paper, without designs, 2.40 rubles per pood (36 lbs.); sized paper of every description, white or colored, without designs, as well as transparent copying paper, 3.95 rubles per pood; paper hangings, 6 rubles per pood; writing and printing paper of every description, with designs; also, envelopes, lamp-shades, and artificial flowers of paper, 10.55 rubles per pood; cigarette paper, Chinese paper, as well as paper with decorations and designs for printers, bookbinders and confectioners, sheets of paper with designs for children, and paper containing embroidery patterns, 7.90 rubles per pood; account-books and copying-books, with or without bindings, and bookbinders' work, with the exception of those classed as fancy goods, 14.50 rubles per pood; every description of card and pasteboard, paper saturated in saltpeter or sulphur for the destruction of insects, unpolished and unpainted articles of papier-maché and carton-pierre, 0.60 ruble per pood; wood-pulp paper, 0.26 ruble per pood.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

MICHIGAN'S NEW LAW OF LIBEL.

The Michigan legislature has passed a libel law, which the Detroit *Free Press* claims "puts the state on distinct and advanced ground in respect to suits for libelous publication." It reads as follows:

"Section 1. In any suit brought for the publication of a libel in any newspaper in this state the defendant shall recover only actual damages, if it shall appear that the publication was made in good faith and did not involve a criminal charge; that its falsity was due to mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and that in the next regular issue of such newspaper after such mistake or misapprehension was brought to the knowledge of the publisher or publishers, whether before or after suit brought, a correction was published in as conspicuous a place in said newspaper as that occupied by the article sued on as libelous.

"Sec. 2. In an action or suit for the publication of a libel in any newspaper in this state the plaintiff shall not be entitled to recover, in addition to actual damages, any greater sum than $5,000.

"Sec. 3. The words 'actual damages' in the foregoing section shall be construed to include all damages the plaintiff may show he has suffered in respect to his property, business, trade, profession or occupation, and no other damages."

Commenting on the above, the New York *Herald* says:

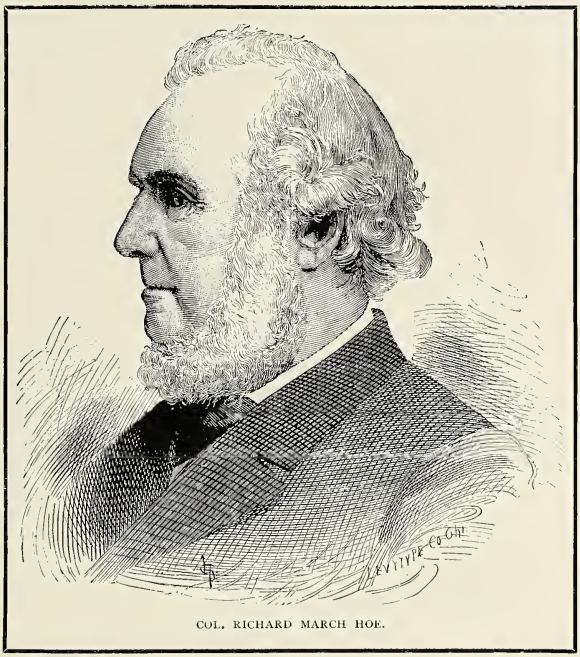
"The effect of this act will be to abolish punitive or vindictive damages in a large class of cases, and limit such damages to $5,000 in cases where the right of recovery is not abolished. This is a progressive step in the direction of common sense as well as justice. The old law of libel, which we have borrowed from England, is grossly one-sided and unjust. It is the relic of a time when there was no freedom of speech or press. One of its most unjust and unreasonable features is that which gives the plaintiff the right, not merely to recover actual damages for any injury he may have sustained by the alleged libelous publication, but to mulct the defendant in what are known as punitive damages. By such a doctrine the law simply becomes an instrument of vindictiveness or vengeance in the hands of one party to a suit.

"The barbarous relic has properly been abolished in Michigan, and Michigan's example ought to be followed by every state in the Union where the reform has not already been made. A respectable press neither wants nor should it have unlimited license of publication. The new Michigan law does not give such license, nor does it deprive an aggrieved person of the fair and just means of redress for any injury done him. It simply limits the damages which he may recover to the injury which he has actually sustained. This is more just to the defendant in the libel suit, and is not less just to the complainant than the law which has been superseded."

A Russian mill bleaches wood pulp by burning sulphur with a small quantity of air in a closed stove, the sulphurous fumes being led to a closed chest with a double bottom. The fumes enter under the perforated false bottom, rise through the loosely stacked fiber and pass out through the lid.

DEATH OF COL. RICHARD MARCH HOE.

We regret to announce the sudden and unexpected demise of Col. Richard March Hoe, the head of the well-known press manufacturing firm of R. Hoe & Co., New York, Chicago, and London, which occurred at Florence, Italy, on the evening of Monday, May 7. Mr. Hoe had recently gone abroad for rest and recreation in company with his wife and daughter, and was apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health when stricken down with heart disease. The deceased, whose name is familiar as a household word in almost every printing-office in the civilized world, came of inventive stock, and was born in the city of New York, September 12, 1812. His father, Robert Hoe, a native of Hose, Leicester, England, came to America in 1802, when nineteen years old, and shortly after that began the construction of wooden printing-presses, at 10 Cedar street, in partnership with his wife's brother, Matthew Smith, under the name of Smith & Co. On the death of Smith, which occurred in 1823, he assumed the entire business management of the firm, under the title of R. Hoe & Co. Dying in 1833, at the early age of forty-nine—exhausted by his own nervous energy—he was succeeded by his son, Richard M. Hoe, the subject of the present sketch, then in his twenty-first year, who had early developed a taste for his father's business and aptitude for arrangement. After years of persistent laborious experiments the grand idea by which rectangular types could be adjusted to cylindrical surfaces flashed across his mind one evening in 1846, and he saw as clearly as if with the physical eye a solution of the long-vexed problem, and before morning drew and perfected the details which resulted in the production of the lightning press, which for years thereafter was found in the vaults of the leading journals at home and abroad. He obtained his patent for the same in July, 1847, and his first press constructed on this principle was used by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* a few months later. This was succeeded in 1848 by the "four-cylinder," next by the "six-cylinder" and finally, in 1855, by the great "ten-cylinder" lightning press, which for twenty years remained the universally acknowledged champion press of the world.



COL. RICHARD MARCH HOE.

But greater triumphs were yet in store. Although the principle of the web perfecting press, which printed both sides of the sheet from stereotype plates—requiring no feeder—was comparatively understood, and had been attempted to be put in practice by several builders, it remained for Col. Hoe to perfect a thoroughly satisfactory press constructed on this plan, which was eventually followed by the Hoe new perfecting and folding machine, which can print, cut and fold thirty-five thousand copies per hour.

Such, in brief, is the imperfect record of a public benefactor, of whom every true American has reason to feel proud, who, full of years and full of honors, has been gathered to his fathers; whose life has added fame and luster to his country, and whose services have benefited the world at large. Warriors may boast of spurs won on fields of blood; statesmen of laurels gained in the arena of debate, but in the peaceful walks of life, no name will occupy a higher position in the galaxy of his country's inventors, or in the gratitude of millions yet unborn, than that of RICHARD MARCH HOE.

HOW TO DESIGN A MONOGRAM.

Scarcely anything seems so easy as to design a monogram, yet we see very few successful ones, the most of them being a mass of mixed up letters and ornaments of which we can find neither the beginning nor the end. There is a law regulating the designing of everything, and it is this law which the true designer keeps in mind and applies to his work; the effects of obedience to this law, and its violation, are seen as clearly in the design for a monogram as in the design for a cathedral. First, there should be harmony of composition, that is, the letters should so emphasize, subdue, or control each other that the composition should impress us as compact, appropriate, and, being so, beautiful. Second, there should be no unnecessary ornamentation; there should be a quiet and peace about the design which will always please the truly artistic. Looking at some designs, we get the impression that ornament was so plentiful that the designer saw no other means of consumption than that of burying his designs in it, for we see that there is a mass of curves, angles, shades and leaves, but nothing else. Third, simplicity of lettering is an important requisite, as there should be no possibility of mistaking an E for a G or C, and the boundaries or outlines of the letters should be well defined. Fourth, the order of sequence of the letters should be carefully attended to. The common idea is that a certain number of letters are given with which to make a pleasing design, and, so far, that impression is right, but there is something beyond this. There is the art of so placing the letters that one can distinguish at a glance the first, the central and the last letter. Now, the rule to be observed to secure this result is as follows: The last letter of the monogram must be the principal feature and must be the largest, the boldest, and the heaviest letter; then the first letter must be the next in size, but the lightest in outline and color; then the central letter must be the smallest, and of an intermediate tint. If the monogram is of four letters, the two intermediate must be of the same size, and the second letter lighter in outline and color than the third.—*Exchange.*

THE New York *Sun* has determined upon a radical change and will shortly appear as an eight-page paper, double its present size, while the price will remain the same as now—two cents per copy. Mr. Dana is now engaged in changing his presses and arranging for paper to meet the new order of things, and the association has determined to expend about $75,000 to complete the alterations.—*Journalist.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PRINTING-INK varnish is made by adding four ounces of boiled linseed or neat's-foot oil to six ounces of yellow rosin.

A SCOTCH paper maker slits paper into several widths by directing a fine jet of water against it as it comes from the machine.

HOLYOKE'S twenty-two paper mills employ four thousand one hundred hands, and the nominal capital stock is $3,300,000.

TO MAKE a good lye for printers' use: Dissolve twenty-eight pounds of soda in fifty-two gallons of water, to which add seven pounds of soft soap, boiled. Stir well together.

TO CLEAN BRASS RULES.—When verdigris gathers on the face of brass rule, and it won't print sharp, take a little diluted oxalic acid and wash the face. Never scrape it with a knife.

THE following is the average number of "ems" in a pound of type: Nonpareil, 520; minion, 360; brevier, 290; bourgeois, 270; long primer, 200; small pica, 170; pica, 130.

CHEAP TINT BLOCKS.—Take a piece of pine, and glue on two thicknesses of heavy cardboard, with a surface sheet of flat paper. Mark out or transfer the design desired, and cut out slantingly the white parts with a sharp knife.

A COMPANY has been formed in New York for the purpose of supplying people in their own houses with telegraphic news between the times of the publication of the morning and afternoon papers, and after the latter have been issued.

FIXING STEREOTYPES.—A good mastic for fixing stereotype plates on wood or metal is obtained by dissolving ordinary cobbler's wax until it is about the thickness of a syrup, and then stirring in a sufficient quantity of wood-ash to make it a kind of varnish.

IT is stated that the Seymour Paper Company, Windsor Locks, Conn., has spent, since April, 1884 (two years), $32,000 in disinfecting 4,700 tons of Egyptian rags. In the twenty-seven years it has run it has had over 70,000 tons of rags from that country.

AT the Oxford University's paper mill 375 tons of rags have been consumed in making 250 tons of paper for the issue of the revised version of the Old Testament. This amount of paper would cover two and a quarter square miles and would go around the world in a strip of six inches wide.

LAST year 279,000,000 stamped envelopes were sold by the government. They were worth $5,773,000. Envelopes, which in 1869 cost $4.80 per thousand, can now be sold for $1.80 per thousand, and the extra letter size that then cost $6 are now sold for $2.40. The proposals for bids for the next four years will include two sizes called baronial, about 3 by 4 inches, for the benefit of ladies who like to use fancy notepapers.

IT is proposed to hold next year in London an international congress of all persons interested in shorthand, in commemoration of its tercentenary. The idea of the promoter is to celebrate the event by the reading and discussion of papers on the history, progress and literature of stenography, and by a conversazione, with an exhibition of the most curious works and manuscripts on shorthand and writing in general.

A PERFECT safety envelope may, it is said, be secured by treating that part of the paper covered by the flap with a solution of chromic acid, ammonia, sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper and fine white pepper. The flap itself is coated with a solution of isinglass in acetic acid, and when this is moistened and pressed down on the under side of the envelope, a solid cement is formed, insoluble in acids, steam, water, etc.

LITHO.-BRONZE PRINTING.—Among other useful wrinkles in the new edition of the "Printing Trades Diary" (Wyman & Sons) is the following: "It is sometimes required to print in bronze at short notice both sides of ball programmes and similar work. In ordinary procedure, one side would be allowed to dry before the other was printed, but in the case supposed there is no time for this. The secret is to employ drawing paper or ivory cards, which are not very absorbent of ink. The stone having been made up to work both sides at once, a stiff ink is employed, and the cards printed and backed before the bronze is applied. This will be found quite effective and more simple than bronzing one side and then printing and bronzing the other. The second printing, in the latter case, would be sure to force the ink through the first applied bronze and necessitate rebronzing, while in the mode we recommend there is sufficient ink left (despite the set-off taken from it) to hold the bronze, and consequently one bronzing is all that is required.—*Paper and Printing* (*London*) *Trades Journal.*

A DURABLE PASTE.—One quart of good flour, two gallons of cold water. Mix and rub out with the hands all lumps that are formed by the flour. Then add about one-quarter of a pound of pulverized alum and boil the whole together eight or ten minutes, or until the mass thickens, stirring it well all the time. Now add a quart of hot water, and boil until the paste becomes thick again, and of a pale brownish tint. When well made, it will keep for from ten to fifteen days.

A CLEVER improvement in the direction of logotypes in the ordinary type case has been invented by M. Leopold George, of Paris. It is a combined upper and lower, as customary in France, but room has been found for a number of useful logotypes placed in close proximity to the boxes containing their initial. Thus, clustered around the e box are the combinations, eur, eux, elle, ent. In a dozen words taken at hazard, containing 143 letters, only 80 types require to be picked up by this system.

BANANA fiber is again claiming attention as a material for paper making. By a process invented by Mr. Reisenberger, he declares that, by a simple manipulation, he can produce a good, well-bleached, strong, banana fiber pulp, at a cost that would leave an excellent profit, and give the paper maker an admirable material at a price that would command a large trade. Some of the pulp, which is remarkably white, silky and tenacious, has been experimentally used in an English mill, and the result is a very strong, firm paper.

HOW TO MAKE STEREOTYPE METAL.—A cheap and simple method of making stereotype metal is to melt old type, and to every fourteen pounds add about six pounds of grocers' tea-chest lead. To prevent any smoke arising from the melting of tea-chest lead, it is necessary to melt it over an ordinary fireplace, for the purpose of cleansing it, which can be done by throwing in an ordinary piece of tallow about the size of a nut, and stirring it briskly with the ladle, when the impurities will rise to the surface and can be skimmed off.

HARPEL'S receipt for making rollers: For summer—2 lbs. Cooper's No. 1 glue; 2 lbs. Baeder's glue; 1 gallon best sugar house molasses; ½ pint glycerine. For winter, reduce each glue ½ to ¾ lb. Soak the glues, wrapped separately in woolen cloths, until the pieces bend easily without snapping, which will take from two to three hours. Boil the molasses from forty to fifty minutes and skim it thoroughly. Then put in the glues, draining off superfluous water. Boil the whole for fifteen or twenty minutes. At last put in the glycerine, and, after three to five minutes' boiling and stirring, pour off.

ONE of the most ingenious recent inventions in paper-making is the device of an English firm, which has succeeded in producing a colored watermark, something hitherto regarded as impossible. The paper, according to the statement of the manufacturers, is made of two or more differently colored pulps combined in the sheet, and not colored in places after being made or during process of manufacture. By this means, the coloring is made to run through the sheet, and cannot be imitated in printing. If it proves practicable, this invention may lead to considerable variety in the manufacture of fashionable notepaper.

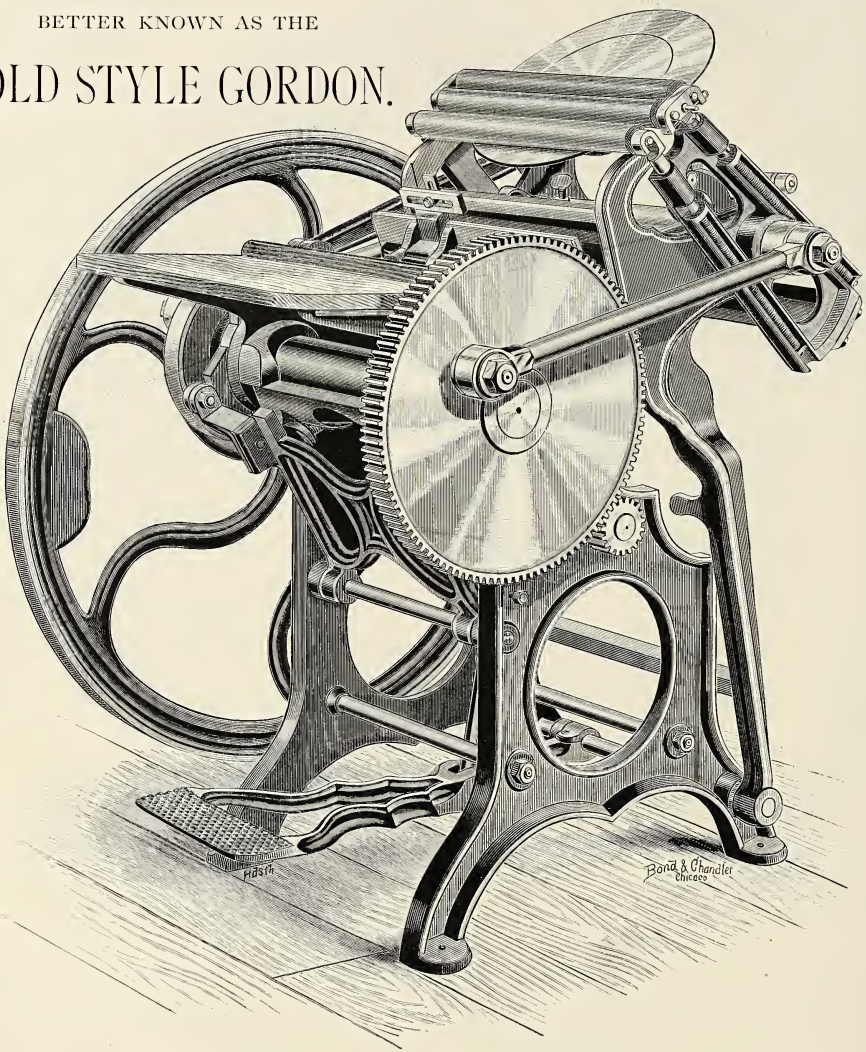
A PRESS club has been organized in St. Paul. The constitution provides for four classes of members—active, associate, non-resident and honorary. The first class is composed of active, working newspaper men; the second class of unattached journalists and authors of books; the third of people residing outside of the city, who would, if living in St. Paul, be eligible, by reason of their occupation, to active membership. Honorary members are those whom the club may elect unanimously. Only the active members may vote and hold office, it being the design to keep the management of the club strictly in the hands of the working journalists of the city, but to extend its social privileges to those who have been members of the profession.


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Né à Boston, dans la nouvelle Angleterre, le 17 Janv. 1706.
Homme du nouveau monde et de l'humanité,
Ce Sage aimable et vrai les guide et les éclaire ;
Comme un autre Mentor, il cache à l'œil vulgaire
Sous les traits d'un mortel, une divinité.

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Our Renowned African Lake Explorers.
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HHHHHHHHHHHHH

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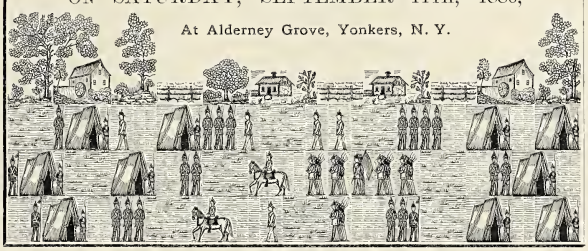
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CAMERON POST, No. 79, G. A. R.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1886,

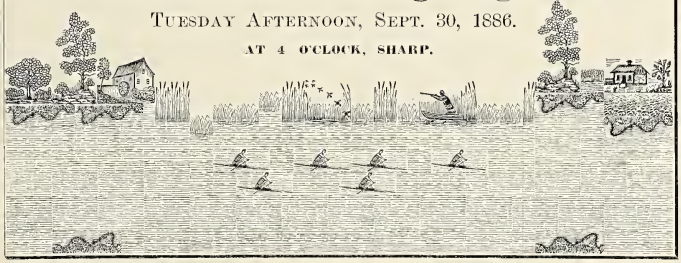
At Alderney Grove, Yonkers, N. Y.



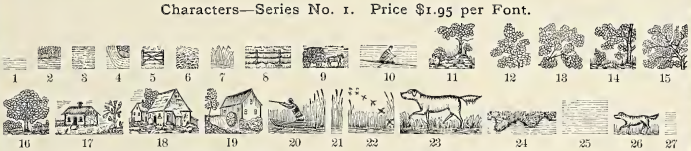
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THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Snider & Hoole, 178 Monroe street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Erie, Pa. Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

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Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, 42 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 east Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York.

C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703–709 Locust street, St. Louis.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl Street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition adapted to all kinds of work.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, New York.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 326 Pearl street, New York.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. We make none but the best. Use it.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Dominion Typefounding Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Type Foundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Type Foundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Cincinnati Type Foundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Typefoundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Prouty Presses. *Central Typefoundry.* } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Typefoundry.*

THE UNION TYPEFOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

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A complete stock of Boston and Central Typefoundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

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GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.

Commission Paper Dealers ❋

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We carry exclusively BOOK COVER and PRINT PAPERS, and our lines of these are more varied and complete than to be found in the West.

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H. BARTH, Pres. W. P. HUNT, Treas.

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TYPE FOUNDRY,

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PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

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BRONZE POWDERS for Printing a specialty.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES, if desired. Keeps the Ink free from skin and dust until used up.

Price List and Specimens sent on Application.

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New York Photo-Engraving Company.

THE BELLE OF THE BALL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM OTTUMWA.

To the Editor: OTTUMWA, IOWA, May 30, 1886.

The union of this city at a meeting held last month called all "fair" and union men out of the *Democrat*, because of a very offensive article published in its columns about the union and union printers.

The Knights of Labor organized here about a month ago with two hundred members. They are taking in from ten to twenty new members every meeting.

The men employed by the Johnston Ruffler Company and Ott Iron Works in this city on last Tuesday asked the managers to pay them once a week, instead of once a month, also to allow them price and a half for extra work, which they refused to do, and discharged one J. W. Hayne because he was a K. of L. and thought to be the prime mover of the trouble. Nothing has been done by the employés yet, nor likely to be done. Hayne went to Chicago, where he is at work.

COMPOSITOR.

AN INCREASE IN THE SCALE.

To the Editor: FORT WAYNE, IND., May 25, 1886.

This town, which has been for years one of the most backward in the union in regard to its scale, has just put on a little energy in the way of endeavoring to procure a better rate of remuneration for printers generally. Recently the union met and adopted the following scale: 30 cents per 1,000 ems for daily morning papers; 28 cents on daily, evening and bookwork, and $13.50 per week for jobbing. The old scale was 25 cents per 1,000 ems for all kinds of newswork, and $12 per week for jobbing. As matters of this kind are invariably met with opposition on the part of some employers, much "kicking" and "growling" about being not able to pay the slight advance sought, was indulged in. One manager, the head of a firm who does business in Chicago, Sioux City, Iowa, and here, wrote a letter to the union in reply to their demand, in a somewhat growling strain; other employers strongly demurred, but committed nothing to paper for the union's consideration. The boys met, discussed the subject pro and con, and resolved that their new scale was neither excessive nor unreasonable, that they would abide by it, and that it go into effect one week from the date of its adoption. Consequently, the scale went into effect last Monday morning, May 17, and is to continue so for twelve months from Monday's date. A few minor changes in one or two offices, by way of making up somewhat for the extra on the old scale, has been made, which it is expected will not last longer than a week or two, when things, it is hoped, will again resume their normal shape. In all other respects matters are going well.

M.

A PLEA FOR "RULE-TWISTERS."

To the Editor: NEW YORK, May 31, 1886.

In reply to editorial and other suggestions in the last two numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER, we hope you will give space for a few words. The articles referred to oppose rule-work. While we readily admit that such work is not profitable from a financial standpoint, it shows that the rule manipulators have an enthusiasm for the business; they strive to excel in the art, and we have yet to become acquainted with one who wouldn't get up a plain, practical job, superior to the average, and in less time. The idea don't prevail here to any great extent that all their jobs contain examples of rule-work. At times they give us something elaborate with the aid of rules—better effects than can be had from type and ornaments alone—in which they excel the plain compositor, and touch a profession that commands a higher salary than printers, that of designers. In this branch of the art there is room for the display of originality, skill and taste in a greater degree than can be shown without the use of rules. If their rule joints are good and curves true, it will be observed that their spacing, justification, and other little details, are also good in plain work; if the effect of their rule-jobs is good, their plain work won't offend the eye. We don't see how being a "rule-twister" occasionally unfits a man from holding a "sit" on plain work. As a class they are better read and posted on the literature of the craft than those who are satisfied to continue in the old rut, and have no interest in the business other than putting in time and waiting for pay-day.

THE INLAND PRINTER appears to have undergone a change since the first volume, when, under "Hints to Apprentices," the way to execute rule-work was described and that work commended.

Fraternally, F. R.

REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD GORDON.

To the Editor: OMAHA, NEB., May 29, 1886.

In Mr. McNamara's description of Geo. P. Gordon's experiments with cylinder presses, I notice an illustration that takes me back to the days of my "devilhood" with a vengeance. If I am not mistaken, the illustration on the second page must have been taken from the press used in the office where I began learning the art preservative. The press in question had a very strange and eventful history, and, among other things, it enjoyed the distinction of having, during a fire there many years ago, fallen from the top of a six-story building in Boston; also the reports were, not contradicting Mr. McNamara's statement, that there were just two of these presses in existence, they having been made during an experiment by Mr. Gordon. The press seems to have been quite a traveler, for, when I first heard of it, the proprietors of the old Galesburg (Ill.) *Daily Press* had possession of it, and had piously stowed the old relic away in a quiet corner, it having outlived its usefulness to them. My employer was then running a little six column folio, in Maquon, sixteen miles southeast of Galesburg, printing it on an old army press. The Garfield campaign made it necessary to get a faster press, and, as he had seen the old Gordon, he soon got possession by exchanging the army press and $10 for it. The press was a curiosity, if nothing else, but had been so badly battered up in its travels that it was difficult to prevent breakdowns; every point of friction was so badly worn that about one impression in three was readable. The staid and venerable Washington hand-press has been long known for its man-killing proclivities, but I'll wager the "old half medium Gordon," as it was called, could discount it in that line if in nothing else. Where the press is now is a mystery; perhaps it adorns a pile of scrap iron in some remote alley; if it don't, it ought to. The last owner I know of had removed to Vermont, Illinois, with it, then sold the whole concern and went into the theatrical business.

BERT GREGG.

FROM THE DOMINION.

To the Editor: TORONTO, May 31, 1886.

Thos. Thompson (better known in Toronto as "King Tom"), a printer who went to New York a few months ago, was recently found dead in bed at his boarding house in Brooklyn.

Mr. D. McA. Henderson, formerly of Toronto, lately bought out the Simcoe *Argus* newspaper and job-room plant. Mr. Henderson is a practical printer of long experience.

Two new labor papers have appeared in Toronto within the last month, the *Labor Record* and the *Labor Reformer*, both of which show evidence of able management and liberal ideas. It is to be hoped these ventures will succeed better than former attempts in the same line.

On Saturday night, 22d inst., the *Mail* building was found to be on fire—the second time within two months, and third time within two years, but on previous occasions the mechanical departments were left uninjured. This time the job department, occupying two flats, was completely gutted; also the third floor, occupied by Alexander & Cable, lithographers. On the fourth floor, the editorial department furniture was destroyed, but files of the paper and valuable library were saved. The composing-room on the fifth floor was badly gutted, as also the sixth floor attic. The *Mail* had just appeared in a new dress the Monday previous, at an expense of $6,500. Early on Sunday morning men went to work to clear the composing-room of plaster and pi, and

by seven o'clock P.M. the same day the compositors were able to commence typesetting as usual; and on Monday the paper appeared without a sign of being scorched.

The *Mail* building is one of the finest in the city, and its composing-room the most complete in the Dominion. The estimated loss is about $70,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown so far, but an investigation is in progress.

On Monday, May 24, a fire took place in the printing-house of Messrs. Ellis & Moor, Melinda street. Damage about $200.

On the Queen's birthday, May 24, a great number of Toronto people were injured by accidents. Through a car jumping off the roller coaster on Hanlan's island about a dozen passengers were thrown into the water and otherwise injured. While the Odd Fellows' excursion was returning from the city of Guelph a car got detached, and on going down a grade came in collision with the rear car of the train, by which between forty and fifty people were injured, among whom was Mr. Fred. Davis, printer in the establishment of Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison. Mr. Davis had his left shoulder dislocated. 91.

AN EXPLANATION FROM N. C. HAWKS.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1886.

Understanding from my friend Loy, managing clerk of the Johnson agency here, that you indorsed an article which appeared in the *Pacific Printer* of recent date, which attacked me viciously, and placed me in a bad light with the craft, I write to say that, like some others, you have been deceived, and to ask the favor of a hearing, in the full belief that when you are in possession of the facts, you will readily right any unintentional wrong done me.

The article in question is so worded as to convey the idea that I have, not long ago, been engaged, individually, in selling small presses and type to amateurs; and the motive is clearly to create a bitter feeling among the regular craft against me, and induce them to withdraw their trade.

To begin with, this is a barefaced falsehood. It is a well-known fact that *for four years past I have not been in the type business at all*, neither individually nor as a member of any firm; and the only amateur business that has come under my notice during that four years was done while I was employed by P. & R., in sight and hearing and with the knowledge and by order of the writer of that libel on me! And, in justice to the firm of which I was a member, and which, in common with nearly every other foundry at the time (eight years ago) sold indiscriminately, I wish to state that we were among the first to discountenance and discourage the amateur business, and as soon as we became convinced that boys were beginning to work for profit, instead of pleasure and instruction, we refused to sell to them.

It is transparently plain to be seen why I am singled out and attacked for that which a business firm did *eight years ago*. And I will simply dismiss the subject by asking you to place truth to displace falsehood, and thus do me the full justice I am sure you will cheerfully accord. The wolf who dirtied the clear waters of the stream, and brazenly accused those farther down the stream of it, is a parallel case to this. And, if I do not mistake the intelligence of the printing craft of our good land, this method of attempting to injure a business rival will react severely, and prove in the end a benefit to the traduced.

Respectfully, N. C. HAWKS.

MATTERS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 23, 1886.

The eight-hour movement has not made much progress here among the craft; the printers very sensibly considering that the state of trade would not justify any radical changes being made at present. With the exception of a reduction of from ten to nine hours per day at the Hasselman Journal Co. and two hours' less work on Saturdays at Baker's print shop, no other changes have been made. Business among the different printing establishments is hardly as good as usual at this time of the year, the dull season setting in earlier than usual. The prospect for a dull summer is remarkably good.

Pressmen's Union No. 17, not having money enough in the treasury to send a delegate to Pittsburgh to the International Typographical Union, hit upon a plan of putting up a gold ring worth eight dollars, to raise the money. In this way, they succeeded in raising about sixty dollars, and will be able to send their delegate and leave money in their treasury. They have elected Mr. John Bodenmiller as their representative, and no doubt will be ably represented, as Mr. Bodenmiller is a young man well posted in the wants and needs of pressmen generally, and has the courage to espouse any measure that may be brought up looking to the betterment of the much abused printing craft of today.

The boycott is still on the German *Tribune*, as the committees appointed to settle the difficulties failed to effect a permanent settlement.

I heartily indorse the sentiments expressed in a recent issue of THE INLAND PRINTER in regard to the practice of some of the ink agents offering per cents and bribes to foremen to influence them in buying their inks. I don't think it is done to any extent here, but I do know of one foreman that would be nearly tempted to kick an ink agent out of his pressroom that would offer a bribe. True merit should win, not only in justice to the ink maker but the pressmen as well. Good work cannot be done with poor ink, and often the pressman is blamed for inferior work that is largely due to the poor quality of ink used. But as a class, employers and foremen will not allow themselves to be imposed upon by ink dealers who try to foist their vile decoctions of oil and lampblack, half mixed and illy-proportioned, upon the market.

J. M.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1886.

I do not often see anything from Washington in your columns, although I know that the Federal city contains many readers and admirers of your excellent journal. So I will drop you a few lines, hoping they will be welcome.

In common with other large cities of the land, Washington has, during the past week, been the scene of considerable commotion in industrial circles. Eight hours a day! has been the motto, and today, after a week of peaceful warfare, the cross of victory seems about to shine over the camp of the toilers. Quite a number of employers have conceded the demand, some not resisting it at all, and the men at work under the eight-hour rule already exceed those who yet remain idle. I am speaking, of course, of the trades which made the demand.

The typographical fraternity has not demanded a reduction of hours, for the reason, I suppose, that fully sixty-five per cent of the union's membership already enjoys the boon at the government printing-office. Not to be behind, however, a demand was made for an increase in the scale for newspaper work from 40 to 50 cents a thousand. But one week's notice of the demand was given, and the employers, rather than precipitate a difficulty by refusing, submitted that they would pay the scale for two weeks, during which the equity of the matter might be determined on by arbitrators. This very fair suggestion was cordially responded to by the union, and it is expected that Hon. John H. Oberly, the true and tried, will be the union's representative; Commissioner of Agriculture Colman will represent the employers, and Hon. Horatio King, the postmaster-general of Buchanan's administration, will be the third member. All three are gentlemen of the highest character, whose dictum will be the honest expression of what is right and just, and the decision will be accepted without hesitation. Is not this a creditable method of adjusting differences? *

Congress is moving extremely slow; a legislation, supposed to be in the interest of labor, progresses at no faster gait than other measures. There is, however, this gratifying fact apparent: Both houses are honestly desirous to legislate in accord with the desires of the labor element. The captious opposition to what may be termed "labor measures," which heretofore impeded the progress of such legislation, has almost entirely disappeared, and there is a cordial spirit manifest which we have never before observed. James A. Garfield and Samuel J. Randall would not have succeeded in 1877 in reducing the pay at the government printing-office to correspond with the reduction in time if they had had the forty-ninth congress to deal with. By the way, there

* Since the foregoing was written, a majority of the arbitrators have reported, adversely to the demand of the union.—ED.

is some prospect of this outrage being undone, and the only danger of failure seems to be in the difficulty of accomplishing any legislation at all. Nearer to success seems to be the bill providing for fifteen days' leave of absence with pay for employés of the government printing-office, which has passed the house and has been reported favorably in the senate.

We had two rousing labor meetings here within the past month, and the old problem, how to attract an audience on such occasions, seems to have given way to the other one, where to find a hall in the city large enough to seat the throngs which on both occasions could not find standing room.

Have you seen the new periodical, called *Public Opinion?* It is an epitome of the opinions of the leading journals on particular topics, and seems to fill a want, to judge from the subscriptions coming in. It is a high-priced paper, and, of course, not intended for the masses. Mechanically, it is a standing advertisement for the firm of Gray & Clarkson, the Benjamin of our employing printers, whose unionism is attested by the fact that the senior is a member in good standing in No. 101, while the junior carries a working card of Pressmen's No. 1.

Considerable speculation is indulged in here as to the prospect of a change in the office of public printer. It does not seem likely that this will take place before the adjournment of congress, but when it does the fraternity hope to see organized labor recognized for once in the selection. AUGUST DONATH.

PAY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

To the Editor: LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, May 27, 1886.

I want to say a few words to the printers of the country, through the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, on a subject that will, at least, interest them and meet their approbation, if it has no other effect. The subject is that of remuneration for distribution of type in offices where piece work is done.

All printers who labor after the rest of the world has retired to sleep will join me in the sentiment that night work is about the hardest and most injurious of any kind of labor, and when a man works all night long he feels like putting in the next day in rest; but, instead, he must go back to the scene of his last night's labor and pass from two to four hours in labor which he receives not a cent for. Our business is the only one, so far as I know, in which a man must furnish his own material when doing piece work, and the time has undoubtedly come when this must stop. The iron molder who works by the piece doesn't have to "distribute" his sand; the tailor don't "fire in" his cloth or thread, the watchmaker don't furnish his gold, the carpenter don't furnish his lumber; then why should the printer be compelled to put in the hours he needs for rest, in working for his employer, gratis? The fact that it has always been done heretofore is no reason why it should continue hereafter, and we call on the printers of the country to rise up in a body and demand of the employing printer that he remunerate them for the distribution of his type.

I do not know that this idea has ever been presented to the printers of the country, nor has any one ever mentioned it to me, but the idea struck me like a flash of lightning, one day last week, while I was wearily engaged in "firing in" a case of long primer, after having worked all night and been disturbed all day by the racket made by people for whom I lost my sleep, that they might have the news of the world, and I at once determined to give my fellow-craftsmen the benefit of the suggestion.

On minion, nonpareil and agate it requires at least three hours to get in the cases, and in that time the workman will distribute 10,000 ems. Suppose he is allowed, say five cents per 1,000 ems for distributing this type, would he not feel better able to stand the fatigue than he does now, when he gets nothing for it? True, he is paid for setting the type out of the case, but why should he not as well be paid for putting it in the case? The employer gets the benefit of it, and he should feel disposed to pay for it. I know that the main opposition to this idea will come from employers, and I expect some hard words and ridicule will be awarded me for my pains, but I believe it is right that the hard working employé should be paid for it just the same. I do not use the statement that no other calling performs similar free labor as an argument in favor of the adoption by printers of this idea, but it is a matter of justice and right that it should be done. I have seen a workman put in three or four hours in distributing his cases, and have seen the same workman compelled to "put on a sub," and give up his night's work on account of sickness, thus losing outright the labor of the three or four hours, and next day come back and repeat the operation. Is this just? No! I should be pleased to know the sentiment of the printers of the country on this subject. If all who favor it cannot get a hearing through the journals devoted to the craft, please address me by letter or postal, and I assure you that I will take the pains to make your sentiments public. What do you say, boys, shall we demand pay for the time spent in distributing? The typographical unions in all the country should take up the idea and agitate until it is adopted. V. D. B.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor: NEW YORK, May 29, 1886.

Trade in this city remains about the same as reported last month, there being no perceptible change; a fair, steady business being done.

Edwin T. Gillette, of E. T. Gillette & Co., paper dealers, your city, spent several days here this month, in the interest of his firm.

We lately had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Henry Gibson, of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, Omaha; Mr. E. P. Donnell, president of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and Mr. W. H. Kirkhoff, of the Bullock Printing Press Company, also of Chicago.

O. P. Bassett, president of the Pictorial Printing Company, Chicago, spent several days in the East, buying new machinery for his company.

H. B. May, representing E. & S. May, paper manufacturers, Lee, Massachusetts, is in the city, looking after their interests.

F. W. Coffin, paper manufacturers' agent, has removed his office from 150 Nassau street, to Room 1, Tribune building.

G. W. Hanna, representing Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, and Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey, has taken an office in the Tribune building.

Mr. Allan Forman, editor of *The Journalist*, paid us a pleasant call recently.

Mr. Charles P. Cottrell, of the firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, and superintendent of their works at Westerly, Rhode Island, was married at that place on Wednesday, the 26th, to Miss Harriet Morgan. The happy couple will soon sail for Europe for a two months' tour of the Continent.

Mr. Horace Taylor, dealer in fine paper, 58 John street, died May 11 at his home in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He had been sick since February, but was not considered in a dangerous condition. The business is being continued, by a special provision of his will, by his brother, Frank G. Taylor, for the benefit of his estate.

We would advise your readers to send to the Manhattan Type Foundry, 323 Pearl street, New York, for their circular showing many scenic combinations that can be advantageously arranged with their types.

The *Star*, under the efficient management of Mr. Dorsheimer, is showing signs of enterprising activity. Early in the month their offices were removed to the spacious building on Broadway, corner of Park place. In a subsequent issue they gave a full and interesting account of the *personnel* and plant of the establishment. We notice the reporter who wrote up the pressroom erred in not giving credit to whom it was due, in ascribing to other parties than Messrs. C. Potter, Jr., & Co. the building of the magnificent presses on which the *Star* is printed. Both of these presses were built by the above named firm at their shops at Plainfield, New Jersey.

We had the pleasure recently of being shown through the printing-office of Charles F. Roper & Co., 157 and 159 William street, by the veteran printer, Mr. C. G. Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie was for fifteen years in charge of the University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1875 he went to California, but soon again returned eastward, stopping in Chicago for four years, in charge of Cameron, Amberg & Co's office. In 1882 he went to Boston, and soon after came to this city, where he

took his present position. By an examination of his work, he has certainly not lost any of his original skill displayed, as one of the fathers of wood-cut printing. This firm is printing "The Great Conspiracy," by John A. Logan, for the publishing house of A. R. Hart & Co. They are running five of Cottrell's front delivery presses and a Campbell press.

We paid a visit, a few days ago, to the large house of H. A. Thomas & Sterling, No. 7 East Nineteenth street, art lithographers. They occupy the entire building — six stories and basement. The entire fourth and fifth floors are occupied as pressrooms. In speaking of their presses, Messrs. Thomas & Sterling say that they cannot speak too highly of those made by the Babcock Printing-Press Manufacturing Company. They have recently added another of these machines. Mr. William Ross, their superintendent, who is a lithographer of long experience, also expressed himself as highly pleased with these machines.

The flexible stereotype plates, manufactured by Damon & Peets, 44 Beekman street, must certainly prove a boon to those printers who use ready-set matter. This plate is made of a material so light that one cent postage will carry a column of 19½ inches long, and 13 ems pica in width, to any part of the United States. It will stand more wear than ordinary type, and is not affected by heat, cold or moisture. It is more easily set up than metal plates, as it can readily be cut by an ordinary pocket knife or a pair of scissors. Their selection of matter consists of short stories, miscellany, comic, household, agricultural, scientific, items of interest, etc. Send to them for particulars.

The *World*, in its issue of May 9, its anniversary, gives a history of that paper something like this: Total number of copies for year ending May 1, 59,262,953. Amount paid to Bulkley, Dunton & Co., first three months of 1883, $15,776.16 and for the first three months of 1886, $130,995.70. They publish a statement from R. Hoe & Co. saying their account with the *World* for printing machinery up to May 1 amounted to $204,128.95. They are now fitting up an annex in Brooklyn, as a reserve office, where they will have facilities for printing 132,000 copies of the *World* per hour. The management remembered their employés by giving each (some 300 in number) an order on Dunlap & Co. for one of their best hats.

Cranston & Co. are busy fitting up their new place at 57, 59 and 61 Park street, besides having all they can do in their shops.

We have just had a call from Mr. Alfred Godfrey, London, England, the patentee of the Gripper Platen Printing Machine, which he claims will print two thousand five hundred copies per hour. He is making arrangements to manufacture this machine in this country. For circulars, address Mr. Henry Smith, 233 Broadway, New York.

George H. Sanborn & Sons report a good business for the past month. C. W. C.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1886.

Business in the city and vicinity continues fairly good. The National Bureau of Engraving, which has its business office here, and its printing and lithographic office in Burlington, N. J., is very busy; Lippincott's, McCalla & Stavely's, Sherman's, Rodger's, Dornan's, Stanley & Hart's, Ferguson's, and Allen, Lane & Scott, are, I understand, comfortably so.

Grant & Faires, on Library street, are in deep waters, but say that if their friends remain firm they will be able to weather the gale.

I understand that the Feister Press Company are to take possession of a large rink uptown, where they will execute that tremendous order I spoke of last month. I judge they will have, as I think they certainly will need "plenty of sea room."

Mr. Wesley Huff, who for many years was superintendent and attorney for the Collins' Printing House, has become proprietor of the establishment.

No action has been taken by the printers in regard to the eight-hour law, it being thought best to await the session of the International Typographical Union.

In looking over the field and examining the list of successes and failures, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that the agitation for shorter hours has materially advanced the cause of labor in its struggle for a higher plane of social, political and capital recognition. Mistakes have been made, but such things are inevitably connected with all human enterprises, and therefore we should rejoice that where bona fide workmen have been interested matters have been conducted with decorum and credit to those concerned.

The cabinet-makers still remain firm in their demand for eight hours. They have been as a general thing successful, but some few establishments still refuse to accede.

One week from today the International Typographical Union will open in Pittsburgh. As the year rolls round the hearts of those who have been delegates are warmed with pleasurable recollections of acquaintances made and courtesies received in the days that are gone. Others look forward to the time when perhaps they too shall have that privilege; so we see that these conventions, both in a retrospective and prospective view, are largely influential in welding the members of the craft together in the bonds of fraternal union.

Among the measures demanding attention at this convention is one known as the insurance plan. Really I see no necessity for such a plan. Why not leave the matter of insurance to societies who make a specialty of it, and who are old and experienced in such matters; their names are legion. Surely the International Typographical Union has enough on its hands without trespassing on grounds already amply covered.

Decoration day was celebrated here on the 29th inst. instead of the 31st, as in other localities.

Our typographical union has at the present time over eleven hundred members.

The controversy between the trades unions and the Knights of Labor is a ticklish one; both had better go slow. C. W. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. N., Quincy, Illinois: The Unique stereotyping machine is manufactured by R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Connecticut.

A. B. P., Carleton Place, Ontario, asks: Would you kindly inform me in next month's issue if paper companies manufacture "gummed paper" for the trade?

Answer.—Gummed folio can be purchased at any paper warehouse worth the name of such. Gummed colored mediums can be obtained from the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

E. H. M., of Winchendon, Massachusetts, asks: Will you please tell me in the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER if there is anything that will take copying ink off rollers, and if so, what?

Answer.—Water. As a general rule a roller which has been worked on copying ink is worthless thereafter for colored work. It can, however, be used with black ink.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, asks: Will you be kind enough to let me know where I can find a complete treatise upon the subject of photo-engraving?

Answer.—Fuchs & Lang, of 29 Warren street, New York, have just issued a pamphlet, entitled the "Practical Instructor of Photo-Engraving and Zinc Etching Processes," comprising a full explanation of drawing, photography, wash-out, swelled gelatine, and zinc etching processes.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF MAY 4, 1886.

341,305.—Printing Machine, Plate. C. J. Addy, Malden, Mass.

341,332.—Printing-plate. S. H. Horgan, Jersey City, N. J.

ISSUE OF MAY 11, 1886.

341,771.—Stamp, Printing. A. H. and J. H. Rogers, Springfield, Mass.

ISSUE OF MAY 18, 1886.

342,037.—Printing Press, Platen. W. H. Price, Jr., assignor to Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio.

ISSUE OF MAY 25, 1886.

342,220.—Casting Composition-Rollers for Printers use, apparatus for. L. K. Bingham, New York, N. Y.

342,442.—Galley-stick. L. K. Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A SERMON IN A NUTSHELL.

I. WE DON'T ADVERTISE.

There is a land of tears and bitter wailing—
A land most like that dear one Dante knew,
Where wan-faced Niobe with dark robes trailing,
In sad procession move, brow bound with rue.
It is a land peopled by witless mortals—
Compared with them the Virgins five were wise—
And it is writ above its gloomy portals:
"We did not think it paid to advertise."

II. WE DO.

There is a land that flows with milk and honey—
Not the condensed nor yet the sorghum strains—
Each dweller bears a gripsack fat with money,
Bonds, coupons, stocks, and various other gains.
Happy are these as, at high tide, the fishes;
Nor tear doth drown the laughter in their eyes;
For better luck they have no sort of wishes;
The pastry's theirs—they learned to advertise.

—*Goff's Hand Book.*

COLOR BLENDING.

The study of color blending and the harmony of tints should prove a never failing source of interesting inquiry, and no compositor would be any the worse for possessing an educated eye, which could enable him to work with a color job as though he was an artist and not a botcher. To the vulgar eye, the patchy and glaring colors in the pattern of a harlequin's coat is perfection, whereas it is the pattern itself which tries to commend the colors; but no such daubs of high, bright paints can ever please the eye of a cultivated man. Therefore, the compositor who knows nothing about blending, harmonizing and contrasting, would not produce such a color job as the other man who had been at the trouble of learning something about the chemistry of light and the influence of color.

GOLD BRONZE.

Gold bronze may be prepared in the following manner: Melt 2 parts of pure tin in a crucible and add to it, under constant stirring, 1 part of metallic mercury, previously heated in an iron spoon until it begins to emit fumes. When cold, the alloy is rubbed to powder, mixed with part each of chloride of ammonium and sublimed sulphur, and the whole inclosed in a flask or retort which is imbedded in a sand bath. Heat is now applied until the sand has become red-hot, and this is maintained until it is certain that vapors are no longer evolved. The vessel is then removed from the hot sand and allowed to cool. The lower part of the vessel contains the gold bronze as a shining gold colored mass. In the upper part of the flask or retort chloride of ammonium and cinnabar will be found.—*Exchange.*

NEW TYPESETTING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.

It is stated on what we deem reliable authority that Mr. Arthur D. Moe, a former Milwaukee printer, has patented a machine for setting and distributing type, which has every appearance of being a thoroughly practical one. Many of the objections embraced in other inventions of this sort have been overcome, and the result is a simple, compact, durable and inexpensive machine, which will materially lessen the slow and tedious labor of placing the little bits of metal in columns for the press. Only one operator is required. It is calculated that a person can do 75 to 100 per cent more work with the machine than by hand. The machine is designed for both newspaper and bookwork. Mr. Moe thinks it can be made to work effectually in the composing-room of a daily newspaper, which will be the severest test to which it can be put. The machine is designed to use any kind of type, and two different-sized bodies may be used in the same machine, a slight change only being required in the "distributing" apparatus, which can be changed in five minutes. There is also a mechanism to replace the type in the "setting" machine, taking it direct from the column. This is a neat arrangement, and can be worked very rapidly. This arrangement is quite important in itself, the success of the "setting" machine depending upon the rapidity with which the "distributer" can be worked.

AN OLD PRESSMAN'S STORY.

Robert Carr is a man about 64 years of age and a native of County Cavan, Ireland, who has been a resident of Stow about a dozen years, and has accumulated a snug little property. Mr. Carr would not be regarded as one who had been associated with the newspaper craft. He has never been a journalist; still he can proudly claim the distinction of having, in a modest way, been connected with journalism when it was in a primitive condition. Mr. Carr tells with pardonable pride of his experience in turning the crank on the old hand-press which resulted in running off the first copy of the New York *Tribune*, and how its founder, Horace Greeley, stood by and took off the first two papers, that being the number struck off before a halt was made in the proceedings.

When questioned in relation to his connection with that paper and his experience in the mechanical department he said:

"Well, I don't know as I can tell you much, sir, that you care about, 'cause I was only a boy and didn't have anything to do with getting up the paper, and don't remember much about how it was got out, although I remember my work was rather hard for a lad. You see, I came from Ireland, and went to work first for a contractor named James Foster, who had a sandbank where Nineteenth street is now. My work was to collect the pay for a load of sand, or take a check when any one would come for a load. After workin' there some time I took sick and was poorly off for health. Then I went to live with a friend of mine named Steve Lynch, who run a boarding-house on Gold street. Among the boarders were a number of printer chaps, and I remember they used to be talkin' about a new paper that was going to be started, and they would be wonderin' if it would pay, and how long it would run, and the like o' that. There was a chap boarded there named Clark, I think, who was one of the paper hands, and if I remember right he was one of what they called associate editors. He asked me if I didn't want a job in a printing office. I told him I did. He said it would be hard work for a boy, but didn't say what the work was. Well, I went down to go to work, and I tell you things did look wonderful to me then, for it was something new to me, you see, the men handling the little leads, the printing press, and the hurrying around was strange. What did I do? Why, they put me on to run the press with a chap named Fitzpatrick. It took two of us to turn the crank to run that old-fashioned hand-press, and it was tough work for us, I can tell yer. They were all bustlin' round lively, and when the form was on we took hold and turned.

"Horace Greeley, who was the starter of the paper—well, he was all 'round everywhere; he stood at the press and took off the first two copies. The first one run off was all right, but the second was all blurred up, and we had to stop and fix something before more papers could be run."

"Did you ever have occasion to talk much with Mr. Greeley?" he was asked.

"No, not much. I don't remember anything in particular that I ever heard him say to anyone, but I know just how he looked. He wore a drab coat that came down to his knees, and he always had on his head, when he wore his headgear, a medium sized, snuff-colored hat. He was well liked by the boys, and sometimes would joke and have lots of fun with 'em; then at other times you couldn't get anything out of him. He was most always on foot, and was around lively as a fly, looking at this, peeking at that and havin' an eye out for everything.

"The boys used to wet a piece of paper, make it into a ball and fire it at one another. I have seen Horace more than once make a paper ball and then on the sly pelt it at some one. The first time I worked on the press we worked four hours and then quit. News used to come in any and all ways, sometimes there wouldn't be but little of it, and then it would come in all in a heap. We never knew how long

we had got to work, or when, but was always ready to go to work at any time. Sometimes a lot of news would get around unexpected like, and all hands would be called up, perhaps in the night, to go to work and get off the paper as quick as we could. I remember there was an order came from Cincinnati for 160 copies. All hands thought it was a great prize, and there was lots of excitement over it. Cincinnati, we thought then, was almost out of the world, the means of communication were so poor, you know, compared with what they are these days. I remember one chap said, when the order came in and the papers were sent off soon after: 'I tell yer what it is, boys, this paper is goin' to be an enterprisin' one yet,' and sure he was right about it.

"One day, as I stood by the press, a man rushed in, and going close up to one of the writers on the *Tribune*, drew out a long knife and made a jab at him. I kinder thought there was something up, the way he came in and the savage look he had, and when he hauled out the knife I grabbed him and tossed him to the floor, then all hands were around, and we had him. It was all something about a woman that had been written about in the paper. The man whose life I saved, perhaps, gave me a pair of nice boots for doing him a good turn. All the work done was on one floor. Horace Greeley had a little room in the back part. I stopped there about a year; we run the *Tribune* off by hand all that time, but when I left they were talking about putting in steam power."—*Boston Globe.*

THE LONGEST WORD.

Far behind most foreign languages, ancient and modern, comes the English language as regards length of words. Except in the word "honorificabilitudinity"—which, though it exists in literature, is, of course, a mere manufactured piece of absurdity—we have, I believe, no word extending beyond seven syllables. To some European nations this may appear contemptible enough. In this respect, however, the old world can teach a lesson to the new. In a work I have met with an Aztec word of 32 letters, "amatiacuilolitquitcatlaxlahuilli." It is satisfactory to learn that the signification of the word is worthy of its proportions. It means "payment received for having been bearer of a paper with writing on it." So far as regards the number of letters employed accordingly we are far more extravagant than the Aztecs. Gallatin, in the "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," supplies from the Cherokee language a word even more portentous. This is "Winitawtgeginaliskawlungtanawnelitsesti," which means, "They will by that time have nearly done granting [favors] from a distance to them and to me." With a vocabulary of this kind a perfect command of speech and writing must be a matter of some difficulty.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

The writer evidently had not heard of "deanthropomorphization," a perfectly legitimate word coined by John Fiske.

The longest word in the Welsh language, has, after a long period of oblivion, been once more exhumed. It is "Llanfairpwllgwngyllgertrobgllgerchwyrnbyllgogerbwllzanttvsiligogogoch." This awful word of seventy-two letters and twenty-two syllables, is the name of a village in Wales, constituted the subject of a lecture lately given by the Rev. J. King, M. A., at the museum, Berwick, in which he showed that it means: "St. Mary's white hazel pool, near the turning pool, near the whirlpool, very near the pool by Llantslioi, fronting the rocky islet of Gogo."

HOW TO CALCULATE WEIGHT OF PAPER.

When paper of irregular size must be ordered, and it is important to retain a certain thickness, as in the case of enlargement of a form of ordinary 24mo to 32mo, or in case of its reduction to a 16mo, the proper weight of the size wanted may be determined by a simple calculation, thus: The difference between 24 and 32, or between 24 and 16, is 8, or eight twenty-fourths, or one-third. The size of paper wanted should weigh one-third more for the 32-page form, or one-third less for the 16-page form.

When the proportion between the sizes is not regular, as in the above case, the desired weight may be found by reducing both sizes (the paper in use and the paper desired) to square inches, making a question in simple proportion. For example: To find the weight of a ream of paper 20 by 30 inches, of the same thickness as a ream of 24 by 38 inches, weighing 40 pounds. Multiply together the length and width of the smaller size, 20 by 30, which gives 600 square inches. Multiply the length and width of the larger sheet, 24 by 38, which gives 912 square inches. It is now a simple question of proportion. As 912 is to 600, so is 40 to the answer, which is 26⅓.—*Exchange.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

We acknowledge the receipt of the advance sheets of the First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor, from Carroll D. Wright, commissioner.

We acknowledge the receipt from the St. Louis Typefoundry of its latest price list. Like all productions from that establishment, it is a gem in its way.

A new paper folder and cutter has been put on the market recently, which has some good points. It is made of vulcanized rubber and has two blades, and is always ready for use, no matter how it is picked up. It is quite strong and flexible, and is sold at a low price. The Kerner Pen Company, 25 Bond street, New York, are the manufacturers.

A western exchange tells its readers how "to mind their P's," in the following paragraph: "Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press have a peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and his pocketbook kept plethoric by prompt paying patrons, he puts his pen to his paper in peace; his paragraphs are more pointed; he paints his pictures of passing events in more pleasing colors, and the perusal of his paper is a pleasure to the people. Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in some place where all persons can perceive it."

From the statistical report issued by the treasury department, we gather the following figures, showing the value of exports pertaining to the paper interest for the two fiscal years, respectively, ended June 30, 1885:

Exports.	1884.	1885.
Stationery, except paper	$342,989	$395,123
Paper-hangings	84,710	102,018
Writing-paper and envelopes	89,932	77,418
All other paper and manufactures of	755,179	793,057
Totals	$1,272,810	$1,367,616
Increase		$94,806

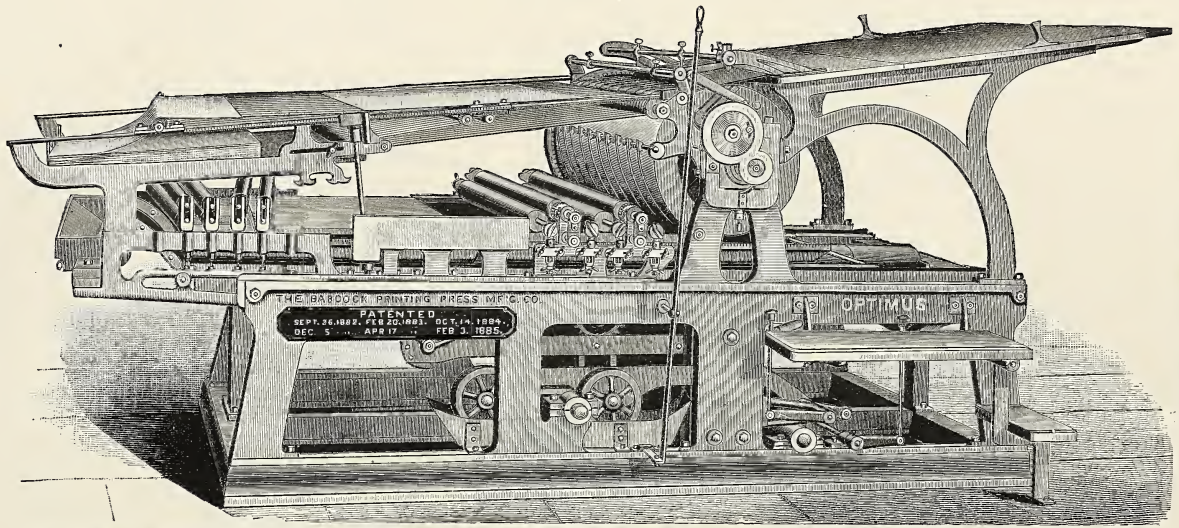
On general merchandise the value of our exports exceed our imports upwards of $154,000,000.

From the attention which is being given in the endeavor to invent a type-writer of a more practical character than any now in use, it is highly probable that this will be accomplished at a not very distant date, if it has not been already in the Columbia type-writer which has recently made its appearance in London. It is claimed by the inventors that it can attain a speed of over forty words per minute in excess of any other portable type-writer, and that for extreme simplicity, compactness, economy, ease and durability, it is absolutely first, whilst it is the cheapest type-writer, giving upper and lowercase letters, in the market. One of the many advantages is that the paper need not be rolled round the barrel, but simply placed in straight, and another is that as many as a dozen copies can be taken simultaneously by use of carbonic paper.—*Exchange.*

The St. Paul Press Club recently elected the following officers: E. V. Smalley, of the *Northwest*, president; G. K. Shaw, of the *Dispatch*, vice-president; C. M. Shultz, of the *Pioneer Press*, treasurer; L. B. Little, of the *Globe*, secretary; C. F. Jones, of the *Tribune*, financial secretary. Board of Directors: F. A. Carle, of the *Pioneer Press;* Capt. G. H. Moffett, of the *Globe;* C. S. Bartram, of the *Dispatch;* Capt. Castle, of the *Farmers' Advocate;* Herman Stockenstrom, of the *Hemlandet;* and C. H. Lienau, of the *Volkszeitung*. House Committee: H. P. Hall, of the *Observer;* J. S. Richardson, of the *Globe;* H. I. Cleveland, of the *Pioneer Press*. Mr. Smalley made a felicitous speech in accepting the office. He claimed the St. Paul daily press covered a larger field of territory than that of any other city in the United States, its domain being bounded by the British possessions on the north, the Rocky mountains on the west, while on the south and east it reached half way to Chicago.

THE BABCOCK "OPTIMUS" PRINTING PRESS.

BABCOCK PRESS MANF'G CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
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If you wish a Two-Revolution, a Lithographic or a Drum Cylinder Press, write for prices and sizes of the Babcock.

This is the best Two-Revolution Press yet put upon the market.

The sheet delivery is the most perfect yet invented.

1st. The bed is as EASY OF ACCESS FROM THE BACK AS AN ORDINARY IMPOSING-STONE, giving an opportunity to put on and adjust the forms without making any changes in the press, so that it is a quick and easy matter to change the forms or make any desired alteration without taking them off the bed.

2d. The sheet is delivered PRINTED SIDE UP, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE PRINTED SURFACE IN ANY WAY.

3d. The sheet is stopped in front of the feed table, IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE FEEDER (see cut), and held during one revolution of the cylinder, giving time to inspect every sheet before it is deposited on the table. This is a radical departure, and cannot be done on any machine except the "OPTIMUS."

4th. The sheets are piled directly over the fountain, giving the pressman an opportunity to inspect the work and regulate the fountain at the same time, and this in the most accurate manner, as any imperfection is corrected BY A CHANGE IN THE FOUNTAIN SCREW DIRECTLY UNDER WHERE THE IMPERFECTION APPEARS.

5th. The sheets are laid on the pile of their own weight, entirely preventing offset.

6th. The sheets are piled more evenly than is possible with the ordinary fly.

7th. The sheets are longer in the process of delivery than in the ordinary way, and are given more time for drying before reaching the pile.

8th. The sheet cannot be dropped and spoiled if the press is stopped during the process of delivery, but will pile equally well when the press is again started.

All our "Optimus" Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

1st. OUR STILL GRIPPER MOTION, which REGISTERS PERFECTLY.

2d. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired and immediately restoring it when starting the press.

3d. The SHIELD, which effectually protects the PISTONS and AIR-CHAMBERS from paper or other substances which might otherwise fall upon and obstruct them.

4th. The PISTON, which can be ADJUSTED to the EXACT SIZE of the AIR-CHAMBER, so that any wear of either can be readily and accurately compensated.

5th. ROLLER or JOURNAL BEARINGS, securing the following advantages: (*a*) ANY single roller may be REMOVED WITHOUT DISTURBING the others. (*b*) ALL the rollers may be REMOVED and REPLACED without altering their "set." (*c*) When desired, the FORM ROLLS MAY BE RELEASED from contact with the distributor and type WITHOUT REMOVING THE ROLLS FROM THEIR BEARINGS.

6th. Our REVERSING MECHANISM, which gives the feeder entire control of the press and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our POSITIVE SLIDER MECHANISM, by which Slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

8th. Our IMPRESSION TRIP, which can be operated instantly, or the impression thrown off as long as desired.

9th. Our CYLINDER-LIFTING MECHANISM, which is the only one in the market that does not require heavy counterbalancing to make it run steady, hence it requires the least power to operate and produces the least strain on the machine.

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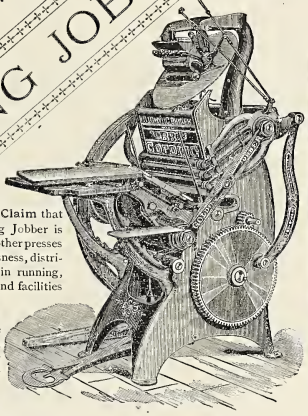
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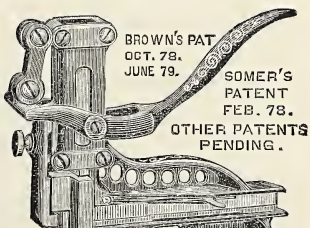
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THIS cut represents a new machine for binding papers of any kind, and light pamphlets with *Wire Staples*, and is capable of holding 100 staples at a charge and automatically feeding the same so they may be inserted one by one and automatically clinched flat on the underside of the papers.

No more Feeding Staples in Singly.

One hundred staples can be put into the machine at a time, and to facilitate the filling of the machine the staples are put up ready mounted on wooden rods and can be instantly inserted.

Its Capacity is Marvelous!

It will bind any thickness from one sheet to documents, papers or pamphlets of forty or fifty sheets, and *do its work perfectly.*

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Sizes of Staples, three-sixteenths, one-fourth and five-sixteenths inch.

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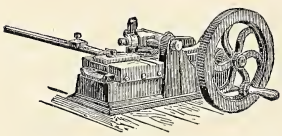
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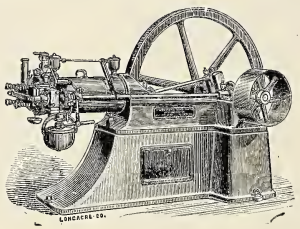
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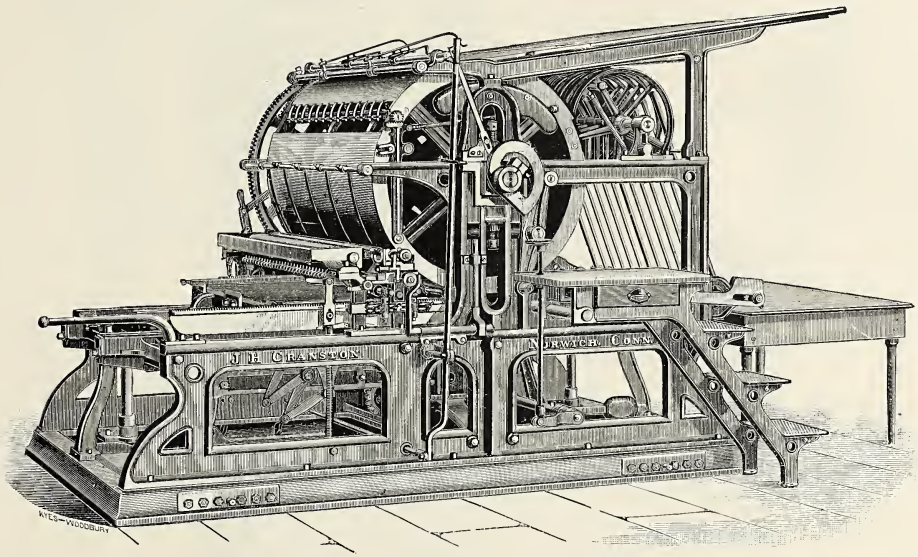


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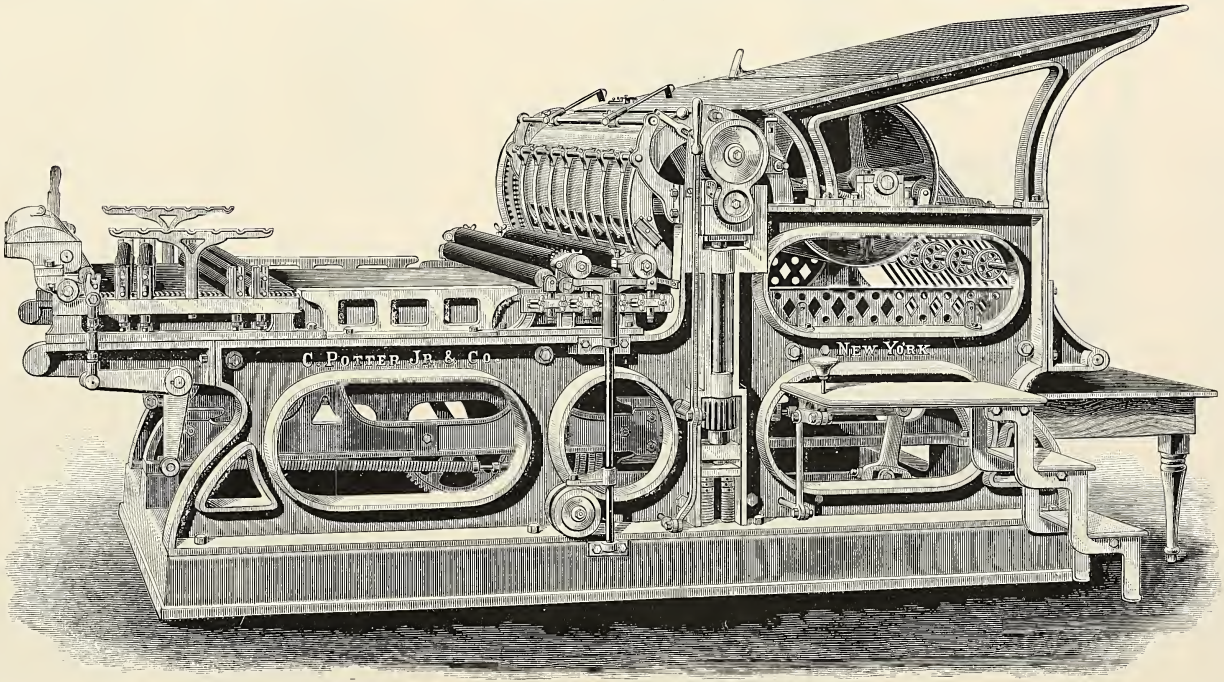
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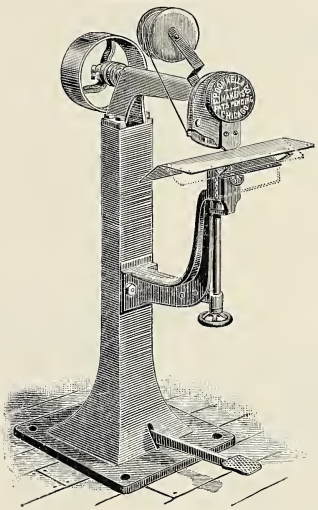
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The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** no clogging up with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **100 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books, with one adjustment to lengthen or shorten the staple while the machine is running, and always forming a perfect staple. This stitcher works finely on **pamphlet calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements, and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

The simplicity of this machine is **wonderful,** and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. They have given the highest satisfaction. All iron and steel. Weight 250 lbs.

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Price, Stitcher complete, No. 2,	$225.00
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" " Flat " " "	.35

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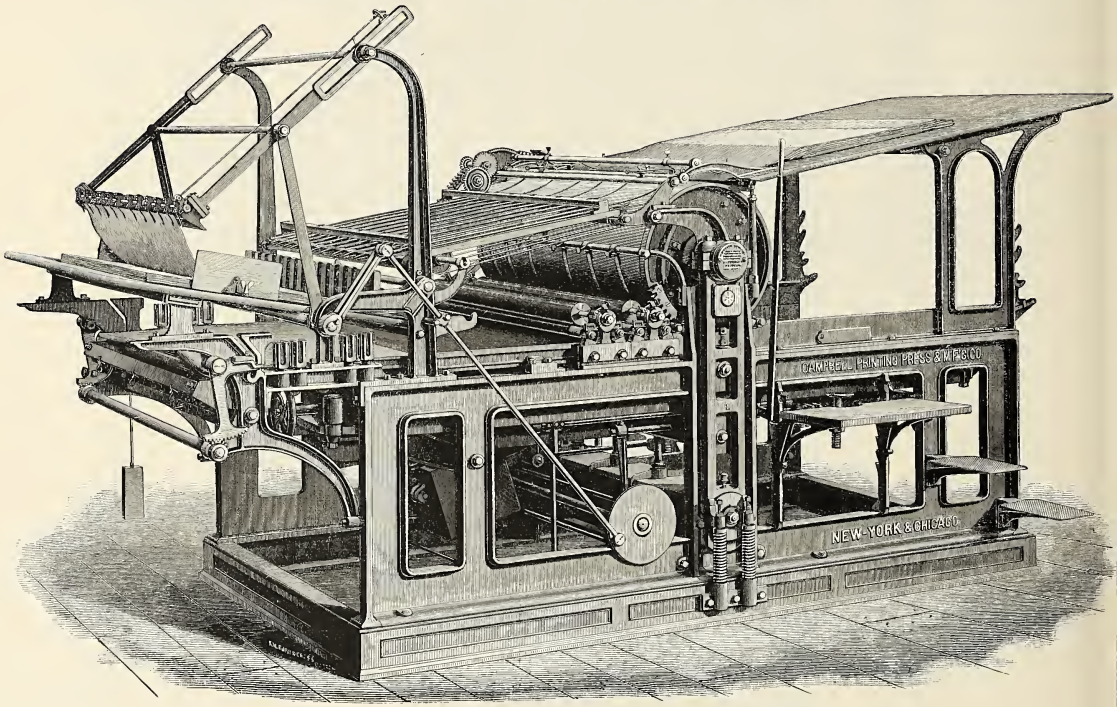
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THE above new delivery is *not an experiment*, but a most perfect device which has won for itself the most enthusiastic praises from everyone of the many printers who are now using it.

A press with our "P. M. D." will print at the *highest speed* the most *difficult jobs*, and deliver every sheet PRINTED SIDE UP, accurately piled and in a position where the pressman can inspect them as he stands upon the floor, or regulates the flow of ink. *Every sheet is delivered without having anything whatever come in contact with its printed surface.*

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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

IX.—AFTER THE WAR.

FROM the close of the war in 1865, until the great Chicago fire in 1871, constituted beyond doubt the most prosperous period, for the employers and employed alike, that the printing business of Chicago has ever been favored with. Money was plenty, and although the immense armies that had been maintained during the war were disbanded, and the men returned to civil life, new business enterprises were so freely embarked upon that no appreciable surplus of labor was noticeable in the country. The value of all the necessaries of life remained at war figures, a fact that, when taken into consideration with the undeniable truth that the advance in wages will not keep pace with a pronounced advance in the cost of living, will perhaps furnish a satisfactory explanation for the rapidity with which trades unions were formed at this time. While workingmen could not well help being aware of the exorbitant figures to which their ordinary living expenses had advanced, they soon began to comprehend equally clearly that an equivalent advance in the way of wages could only be obtained by organization. Previous to the civil war, the typographical union was about the only trade organization in the city that I have any recollection of. At the close of the war, many of the more prominent occupations had their unions, some of them exercising a greater influence than they have been able to wield since.

As the various trades became organized, the necessity for some central body soon became manifest, that more unity of action might be observed. The earliest effort of the various unions of the city looking toward combination resulted in the organization of a trades assembly, which was first effected in the year 1864, and the first delegates from the typographical union to that body were Jacob A. Van Duzer and Geo. K. Hazlitt. Its origin was due entirely to the efforts of the printers, and grew out of a desire to boycott the morning *Post*, during the strike which occurred that year, and which was fully detailed in the preceding article. The committee having charge of that strike, which was composed of Messrs. P. J. J. O'Connor, James Tracey, and A. H. Brown, recognizing the desirability of securing the coöperation of all the trades unionists of the city, determined upon organizing them into a central body, and with that end in view called a meeting at Bryan Hall, all the expenses of hall rent, brass band, etc., being assumed by the typographical union. The committee secured the attendance of Mayor Sherman as presiding officer, and Mr. Andrew Shuman, editor of the *Evening Journal*, as the principal speaker. The meeting was a pronounced success in every way, the workingmen of the city evincing much enthusiasm in the project in view, the result being the successful organization of the first trades assembly of Chicago. I cheerfully bear witness to the great amount of good the assembly has accomplished for the wage-workers of the city in the past, and I fervently hope that its success in the future will fully meet the most sanguine expectations of its stanchest followers. The typographical union, as a body, seeing the great possibilities for good in an organization of this kind, has always been one of the most sincere, liberal and consistent supporters of the Trades Assembly to be found among the trades unions of the city.

In the newspaper field at this time the workingmen had their special organ in the *Workingman's Advocate*, a weekly publication that also came into existence, like the Trades Assembly, in the year 1864, but like the Trades Assembly, attained its greatest prosperity during the period of which I am now writing. This paper was founded by two printers named John Blake and James Hayde, though I believe it was on the suggestion of James Tracey that the publication was first undertaken. The copartnership named existed but for a few months, Hayde purchasing Blake's interest at the end of that time. Shortly afterward A. C. Cameron secured an interest in the publication, when it was issued for some time under the proprietorship of Cameron & Hayde, at 100 Madison street. Mr. Cameron eventually assumed entire control of the paper, Mr. Hayde retiring to accept a position as grain inspector. Of the original projectors of this enterprise, Tracey and Blake are both dead, the latter dying of consumption in Quincy some ten years since, while Mr. Hayde is a conspicuous member of the Board of Trade in this city, at the present time. The *Workingman's Advocate* became the official organ of the National Labor Union, as also of the Cigar-Makers' International Union, the Plasterers', Bricklayers', and Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions, and several national and international organizations. The paper at times occupied a very influential and prominent place in the counsels of the workingmen, and at the height of its power was recognized as the representative trade journal of the United States. The publication was in existence, with varying success, for about fifteen years altogether.

The Trades Assembly had scarcely got in working order when the agitation for the adoption of the eight-hour work-day began to assume shape and attract attention throughout the country. This question was first brought forward at the close of the war, and a very lively discussion of the merits of the movement was kept up for some years. Many of the state legislatures were petitioned to pass an act making eight hours a legal day's work, the measure finally reaching congress, where it passed both houses and became a law in 1868. During the agitation that was carried on in the meantime in favor of this reform, the working classes displayed a commendable interest in the matter, many large and enthusiastic meetings being held in this city to popularize and advance the measure. The movement culminated on the first day of May, 1868, that being the time set by all the organizations interested when the eight-hour standard was to be put in practical operation. A monster procession was participated in by nearly all the workingmen of the city on that date, business generally being suspended for the day. This was the largest and most imposing labor demonstration that has ever taken place in the Northwest. The procession, which was estimated to be fully four miles in length, and which occupied over an hour in passing a given point, was under the chief marshalship of Gen. John B. Turchin, a hero of the late war, and who quite recently delivered a lecture in this city on the Battle of Missionary Ridge. The procession was followed by an immense open-air meeting on the lake front, which was presided over by the Hon. John B. Rice, then mayor of the city. Many distinguished gentlemen addressed the meeting, and letters explaining their unavoidable absence and their sympathy with the movement were read from Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, and from the governor of Illinois.

Thus it will be seen that in our affairs, as in the affairs of state, history repeats itself. The net results of the movement so vigorously agitated at that time were the passage of an eight-hour law by congress, which was intended to govern only the employés of the national government, and, in this city, the adoption of the short day by a single union—the stone cutters'. What the results of the present agitation will be, would be rather a difficult question to answer at the present time, though as a matter of fact and history we do not seem to be any nearer the consummation of our desire than we were eighteen years ago. The self-same arguments have been gone over again that were so eloquently put forward at that time, and are met by the same objections on the part of the employers. In my own opinion it would have been less difficult to adopt the eight-hour standard at the first attempt than will be the case now, and for these reasons: Then there was not the enormous amount of capital invested in machinery that there is now, nor were the working people concentrated in such large numbers, under the management of a single corporation or firm, as is the case now; the facilities for communication and fast travel, these two great agencies which have so completely annihilated the pet doctrine of supply and demand, were then in their infancy compared to the almost complete state of perfection in which they are now found; and, finally, the spirit of competition which now governs trade between one section of the country and another was then practically unknown. To secure any lasting benefits in this direction the working classes must proceed with caution and moderation. That a shorter work day is something that will eventually be universally adopted, I have not the

least doubt. But it must be brought about gradually, and with as little friction to the existing order of things as possible. To name a particular day and hour, on and after which the millions of working people, and the millions of dollars' worth of machinery and appliances in the country must stop their work and cease their production to the extent of one-fifth, is to ask something that I think all will now admit to be wholly impracticable and entirely beyond our reach. Let the printers of the country, employers and employés, in a harmonious and business-like way, come together and make an effort to solve this problem in a manner that will be mutually beneficial to all concerned, and in a way that will avoid all disastrous results. This is the proper method, at least to my way of thinking, to meet this question, for meet it we must sooner or later.

Before dismissing this subject, I will mention the fact that Mr. A. C. Cameron, then editor of the *Workingman's Advocate*, and now editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, was selected as the American representative to the International Labor Congress, which was held at Basle, Switzerland, in September, 1869. Mr. Cameron was the first American workman to be honored in this way, and was still further honored by having his address on that occasion telegraphed in full to the London *Times*, and published in other leading European journals.

(*To be continued.*)

CHICAGO NOTES.

GOODALL'S *Sun*, published at the Union Stock Yards, has been enlarged to an eight-column folio.

THE Chicago *Telegram* was awarded the publication of the tax list for Cook County taxes unpaid for 1885.

THE principal lithographic establishments of this city are now running their hands on nine hours' work, granting nine hours' pay.

WE are indebted to the *Wood-Workers' Journal*, of Philadelphia, for the illustrations of the relations of capital to labor in the present issue.

IT is stated that A. C. McClurg & Co., the well-known publishers of this city, are going to publish a catalogue this year, for the first time in the history of the firm.

SNIDER & HOOLE, 178 Monroe street, have recently issued a price list of their bookbinders' and paper-box makers' materials, which should be in the hands of every member of the trade.

THE Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company have enjoined Frederick A. Wichelman and James A. Caldwell, of this city, from making wax paper, infringing on patents held by the petitioner.

THE personal cards of the Chicago delegates to the International Typographical Union, the work of Poole Brothers, of this city, have been universally admired for their design, execution, effect, and coloring.

MR. STEPHEN HOE, of R. Hoe & Co., who has been for some time past manager of the Chicago branch of the business, has returned to New York and is temporarily superseded by Mr. Burlingame, from the New York office.

BUSINESS, on the whole, is reported as materially improved since the cessation of the labor strikes, and all our manufacturers, without exception—and it is needless to mention them in detail—seem perfectly satisfied with the outlook.

THE Jefferson *Times*, one of the latest additions to our suburban papers, is one of the most attractive among the number. It is printed at Humboldt Park, at the northwestern edge of the city, has a cylinder press, and uses a brand new outfit.

THE UNION TYPEFOUNDRY, Samuel Bingham's Son and other firms which have recently moved to new quarters on Dearborn street, south of Van Buren, express themselves well satisfied with the change, and report business materially improved.

CHARLES W. ROSS, Esq., the able and popular representative in this city of Farmer, Little & Co., was presented on Decoration Day, by his better half, with a bouncing boy, weighing eleven and a half pounds. At last accounts father and son were doing well. "Got a flush, Charlie?" said an ardent bachelor admirer, desirous of showing his wit, shortly after hearing the news. "Well, hardly," responded the proud parent, "but I've got what it takes a good hand to beat, and what you don't hold—*three of a kind*."

REMOVAL.—A. Wagener & Co., electrotypers, have removed from West Monroe street to more commodious quarters at 196 and 198 South Clark street, where they are prepared to promptly execute all classes of work in their trade committed to their care.

A FAIR DISTRIBUTION.—The firm of Donohue & Henneberry have, we understand, given an order for three four-roller presses to each of the following firms: Walter Scott & Co., C. Potter, Jr., & Co., C. B. Cottrell & Son, and the Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Company.

A RECENT list of union offices published by Chicago Typographical Union for June, 1886, shows that the daily and weekly newspapers number 387, and the book and job offices 65. The large office of R. R. Donnelley & Sons, publisher of the city directory, has been added to the list of union offices.

SNIDER & HOOLE report the following sales during the past month: Donohue & Henneberry, a full supply of the unrivalled Sanborn machinery; O'Neill & Griswold, a new first-class Hickok ruling machine; Pictorial Printing Company, a 34-inch Star cutter (Sanborn), and to Murdock & Brother, Wichita, Kansas, also, a 34-inch Star cutter (Sanborn).

THE John B. Jeffrey Printing Company, of Chicago, one of the largest and best known printing houses in the West, being principally devoted to the theatrical and show business, has made an assignment. The liabilities are fixed at $108,288, and the assets, including plant and stock, amount to $237,000. The outlook for the creditors is of a somewhat dubious character.

FROM Secretary-Treasurer Rastall's annual report to the International Typographical Union, we take the following, which shows the steady growth of Chicago Typographical Union: Initiated during the year, 109; admitted by card, 477; withdrawn by card, 436; deceased, 8; number in good standing, 1,219; receipts of union during the year, $6,748.65.

UNION No. 74 has been organized in the Union Stock Yards of this city, and the following officers elected: G. W. Hannaford, president; H. L. Bettes, vice-president; M. C. Miskey, secretary-treasurer; H. A. Harrell, recording secretary; M. C. Misener, Charles F. Bairds, and J. C. Becker, board of trustees; W. B. Graves, sergeant at-arms. Forty members signed the constitution.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY, who were recently burned out on the corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, have placed an order for the entire re-equipment of their establishment in the hands of Farmer, Little & Co., who originally furnished their office on their removal to their old premises. This is certainly an indorsement of which the firm have every reason to feel proud.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO. have secured judgment against Thomas Althrop, of The Althrop Publishing and Mailing House, 56 Wabash avenue, for $750, for goods supplied to the defunct playing-card printing business, which was conducted in the name of W. L. Catherwood. Testimony was given which induced the jury to decide that Thos. Althrop was owner, and liable for the amount claimed.

MARRIED.—On June 2, Mr. James M. Abel, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, was united in wedlock to Miss Lillie Lloyd, at Lawndale, Cook County. The ceremony was witnessed by a few favored friends and relatives, after which the happy couple departed on a two weeks' trip to the northland. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them in their new and endearing relationship every happiness which this world can bestow, and trusts that in due course of time it will be *able* to announce the advent of another *Abel* representative.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Early on the morning of May 20 the body of A. M. Wood, of the old and well-known firm of A. M. Wood & Co., was found by a member of Pinkerton's night watch at the bottom of an unfinished elevator shaft, 184 and 186 Monroe street, in the premises to which the firm had recently moved from their old quarters, 106 Madison street. The cause of the accident is unknown, though it is reasonably

supposed that, forgetting for the time being its unprotected state, he unfortunately, in the dark, stepped from his office into the shaft, a few feet distant, and was instantly killed by the fall.

THE spring edition of *The Chicago Electrotyper*, issued by the Shniedewend & Lee Co., has just made its appearance. It is most gratifying to observe the splendid typographical execution of our type-founders' periodicals. The taste and skill expended on our friend *The Electrotyper* is far above the average, and its owners deserve substantial returns in reward for their enterprise and outlay. Every craftsman in the land ought to secure a copy, and to those who have not been fortunate enough to receive one, we would suggest to them to send their address to the publishers at 303 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ONE of the largest conflagrations with which Chicago has been visited for some time occurred on the morning of May 26, and resulted in the total destruction of the six-story building located at the northwest corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, occupied by several large publishing houses, among them those of Belford, Clarke & Co., Donohue, Henneberry & Co., R. S. Peale & Co., the Central Lithographing and Engraving Co., and Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, etc. The loss is variously estimated from $600,000 to $750,000, which is largely covered by insurance. Between four and five hundred employés were temporarily thrown out of employment.

EARLY CLOSING.—The following agreement explains itself:

CHICAGO, May 1, 1886.

We, the undersigned paper manufacturers and dealers, hereby agree to close our respective places of business at one o'clock on Saturday afternoons from June 5 until September 1:

FRIEND & FOX PAPER CO.,	T. DWIGHT, JR., & CO.,
CHICAGO PAPER CO.,	BRADNER SMITH & CO.,
GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.,	NEWTON & LEOPOLD,
J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.,	F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.,
W. O. TYLER PAPER CO.,	GODFREY & CLARK,
FITCH, HUNT & CO.,	W. D. MESSINGER & CO.

THREE members of Chicago Typographical Union have been gathered by the Great Reaper during the month of May, 1886. Geo. W. Thorpe, a young man recently arrived from England, had performed but one day's work in this city when he was seized with pneumonia, which terminated fatally May 4, and he was buried at the expense of the union in the union lot at Rose Hill, May 8. John W. Kerr, a native of Scotland, and for many years an employé of the *Inter Ocean* office, died May 28, aged 65 years. He had been afflicted the greater portion of his life with fistula, which finally caused his death. He was buried in a private lot at Oakwoods Cemetery. Horace G. Boughman, one of the trustees of the union funds, and a compositor on the *News* since it was first issued, died May 28, of paralysis and apoplexy. He was incapacitated for work for a year previous to his death, his ailment first attacking the optic nerves, and rendering his eyesight imperfect. He was buried in the union lot at Rose Hill Cemetery, May 31.

THE advance asked in the newspaper scale of prices of this city, and which was submitted to arbitration, was decided adversely to the printers by Judge Gary, on the ground that the cost of living and the earnings of the printers of Chicago, as compared with the other cities, rendered an advance uncalled for and unwarranted. The following is the decision in full:

In the matter of the arbitration between the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, and the publishers of the Chicago daily and auxiliary newspapers, in which I have been called in as umpire to act with Messrs. Cameron, Stivers, Lawson and Nixon, who had been selected by the parties to the controversy as arbitrators, and who are unable to agree upon a decision, I have to say: First, That as the said arbitrators are divided in opinion as to whether anything more is submitted to be decided than the rate per 1,000 ems, I do not feel at liberty to decide upon any other question; and upon that question I find that the rates of 40 cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers, and 37 cents per 1,000 on evening papers, have been established for the last five years, with but one effort in that time to change them, and that unsuccessful.

That if any argument could properly be based upon the profits of the publishers, we have no evidence upon that subject; that compositors on evening papers receive as large a compensation for their time and labor, taking into consideration all the advantages and disadvantages attending their branch of business when compared with others, as mechanics of any class, and larger than that of almost any other; that in the division of the compositors, by their own selection of pursuits between the morning and evening papers, as worthy a class of men, both as mechanics and citizens, are engaged upon one class of papers as upon the other, and that there is no sufficient evidence that the net compensation for their time and labor is not as great in Chicago as in any other large city, in proportion to the necessary expenses of men with families in the respective cities.

I therefore decide that there should be no change from the former prices of 40 cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers and 37 cents per 1,000 ems for evening papers, and that this award shall take effect with the week beginning May 30, 1886, leaving what has been done from May 1 to May 29, inclusive, to be adjusted by the parties respectively. (Signed) JOSEPH E. GARY.

TO ARTISTIC JOB PRINTERS.—The W. O. Tyler Paper Company, of this city, have issued the following explanatory circular in response to inquiries received respecting the terms upon which the premiums will be awarded the designers of the most artistic cover page for their annual catalogue, as per advertisement in the May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of recent date, we mail you a copy of our 1885 catalogue. The catalogue for 1886 will be the same size.

The wording on the cover for 1886 will be substantially the same as on the 1885 issue. We desire that the style should be very different, and that this work shall be executed solely from type and typefoundry products.

The stock on which the cover is to be printed will probably be some shade of enameled cover, the color of which will be left to the taste of the party submitting the design. However, competitors will not be confined to enameled cover, but any other suitable material may be used. The work may be in one color or in several. The latest date at which designs will be accepted for competition is July 25, 1889. Each design submitted must be accompanied by an estimate of the cost, exclusive of stock, of 10,000 and 15,000 copies.

The award will be made immediately thereafter. The committee who make the award will be selected by the publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER. All competitors for the same are requested to send their specimen and application to the room of the editor, 191 South Clark street. One dozen perfect copies will be required for the use of the committee making the award. After the awards have been made by the committee, the premiums will be forwarded to the successful parties.

Parties desirous of securing copies of last year's catalogue can secure the same by addressing, Editor INLAND PRINTER, 191 South Clark street.

VISIT OF TEXAN JOURNALISTS.—During the past month Chicago has been honored by the visit of a distinguished party of editors from the Lone Star State—the members of the Texas Press Association, comprising thirty-seven gentlemen and three ladies, representatives from a state which is larger by 5,000 square miles than the New England and Middle States and North Carolina combined, and which numbers within its borders counties as large as Delaware and Maryland combined, Chesapeake Bay excluded.

The officers of the party were: L. L. Foster, president, *Limestone New Era*, Groesbeck; Dr. J. B. Cranfill, secretary, *Advance-Sun*, Gatesville; L. D. Lillard, treasurer, *Recorder*, Fairfield, and C. E. Gilbert, reporter, Abilene, secretary of the National Editorial Association. The gentlemen comprising the party were: C. Scurlock, *Chronicle*, Cleburne; E. F. Yeager, *Enterprise*, Waxahachie; Calvin Satterfield, *Statesman*, Austin; Charles Culmore, *News*, Houston; J. M. Connor, Jr., *Herald*, Dangerfield; T. M. Wadsworth, *Pilot*, Springtown; Charles A. Kesseler, *Sun*, Linden; R. M. Roberts, *Indian Journal*, Muscogee, Indian Territory; T. P. Maddox, *Tablet*, Navasota; L. D. Reese, *Gazette*, Fort Worth; Richard Flood, *Sentinel*, Winnsboro; F. E. Larimer, *Round Up*, Cisco; F. H. Gaines, *Appeal*, Greenville; T. B. Robinson, *Item*, Huntsville; N. B. Morris, *Times*, Henderson; O. W. Dodson, *News*, Henderson; D. C. Williams, *Monitor*, Mineola; M. H. Clayton, *Herald*, Dallas; J. W. Gibson, *Herald*, Mineral Wells; W. E. Foster, *Telephone*, Canton; J. P. Leslie, *Enterprise*, Van Alstyne; J. E. Ellis, *Morning News*, Paris; John Hoeny, *Sun*, Weatherford; C. M. Russell, *Democrat*, Cameron; H. W. Speer, *News*, Blanco; H. M. Campbell, *News*, Dallas; R. E. Yantis, *Chronicle*, Wills Point; E. W. Harris, *Herald*, Greenville; F. R. Nance, *Times*, Farmersville; W. E. Blythe, *News*, Mount Pleasant, and F. D. Rock and Miss Virginia Rock, *Eureka*, Woodville. They were domiciled at the Tremont House under the charge of H. D. Wilson, of the Missouri Pacific, and W. H. Winfield, southwestern passenger agent of the Wabash road at Dallas, Texas, who accompanied the party from San Antonio. During their brief stay they were shown every courtesy by the Chicago Press Club, and escorted through our public parks, typefoundries and several other points of interest. They expressed themselves as highly delighted with their trip, and returned home expressing their admiration of Chicago and the enterprise manifested on every hand.



ENGRAVED BY MOSS-TYPE PROCESS.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl Street, New York.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM C. A. DE LA COURT, the efficient and popular superintendent of state printing, Columbus, Ohio, deposited his card in our sanctum a few days ago.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR, senior partner of the firm of George Taylor & Co., paper dealers, sailed for New York on the steamship Eider, June 10, and is expected home on the 23d instant.

H. O. BROWN, of the well-known stationery and printing firm of Brown, Treacy & Co., St. Paul, while on a recent business trip to our city, spent a pleasant hour in the office of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. JAMES L. LEE, of the firm of Shniedewend & Lee, of this city, is at present on a trip to his native town in Old England, and expects to be gone a couple of months. He arrived safe and well at Queenstown, *en route*, on Friday, June 11.

JOHN R. WINDER and P. H. Desmond, delegates from San Francisco Typographical Union to the "International," passed through Chicago on their way to Pittsburgh, and were taken care of by the boys. Both are courteous and intelligent gentlemen.

MR. A. T. HODGE, secretary of the Chicago Paper Company, starts today on a fishing excursion to the lakes of northern Wisconsin. It is understood that his many-promised friends have made special arrangement for an extra daily "refrigerator" car during his absence.

AMONG the recent visitors to this city, connected with the paper trade, have been Col. G. L. Peck, of Wing & Evans, New Jersey; Z. Crane, Jr., Dalton, Massachusetts; Mr. Bardon, of Crane Bros.; Harry Mack, of the Fox River Flour and Paper Company, and Thomas Stark, of the Brenaker Moore Paper Company, Louisville.

AMONG our many callers during the past month, we especially acknowledge the visit of our venerable friend, Joel G. Northrup, of Marcellus Falls, New York, now in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Northrup was the inventor and builder of the press which bears his name, and the writer of this item was part proprietor of the first press he shipped to Chicago, in 1853. During his visit we have gleaned many interesting features in his career, which we propose in due time to present to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE business card of O. P. Knauss, book and job printer, Macungie, Pennsylvania, is on the whole a very creditable production, though somewhat *overdone*. A little study on the harmony of colors would evidently prove beneficial.

C. W. THAYER, of Brockton, Massachusetts, is represented by a very neat, and symmetrical business card in colors, the general effect of which is pleasing in the extreme. It is by all means his best and most artistic effort, which has been submitted to our inspection.

C. J. ATKINSON, of Portage la Prairie, sends a colored programme for Christy's minstrels, a clean, neat, unpretentious job, and a credit to Manitoba. It is well proportioned, and proves that the compositor who set it up and arranged it had his *brains* in the right place.

FROM W. H. Wagener, of Freeport, Illinois, comes another installment of general commercial printing, embracing almost every variety of work produced in a printing-office. It is all worthy of commendation, and Freeport is to be congratulated that it requires no "outside" assistance to turn out specimens of typography which would be a credit to any city. New material and new presses, under proper management, are bound to make their influence felt.

THE city of Galt, Ontario, is to be congratulated on possessing a printing-office which can turn out such specimens of jobwork as those produced by the *Herald* office. The assortment now before us, embracing business cards, bill and letter heads, programmes, statements, bills of fare, diplomas, etc., show that it is equal to all demands made upon it. The presswork, however, is far from perfect in many instances, and could have been materially improved with a little more care and attention.

HAIGHT & DUDLEY, the well-known printers of Poughkeepsie, New York, have sent their annual specimen book of printing. Like all their former productions, it is well-nigh faultless, some of the colored work for which this firm is especially famous, being above criticism. Candor compels us to say, however, that as a whole, we do not think the book now before us is equal to last year's production. Parties desirous of obtaining copies should send 50 cents to the publishers.

C. J. LEARY, with Almy & Milne, Fall River, also sends a large and varied assortment of commercial printing in black and colors, the chief characteristic of which is *general* excellence; although here and there a flaw might be picked in some of the miters, but to do so would smack too highly of hypercriticism. The firm bill head is a very fine piece of work. It is well proportioned, unique in design, commendable in execution, and effective in results. The tints are in harmony with the positive colors, and the general results are pleasing in the extreme.

A. G. DANIELS, of 751 Washington street, Boston, sends by express a collection of specimens of his every-day jobwork, taken at random from his samples, the object evidently being to send a little of everything. We are informed the larger jobs, such as the show cards, diplomas and annual reports, were printed on a quarto medium Golding Jobber (foot power), and the others either on a Jobber No. 6, or on Pearl presses. A glance through the hundreds of samples inclosed convinces us that while there is nothing startling or dazzling about them, no strained attempts to emulate the engraver, they come from an establishment in which a customer can rest assured, no matter what the character of his order may be, it will be executed in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

OUR friend, C. J. L., of Fall River, Massachusetts, is entirely mistaken when he charges that our notice of his production in our last issue contained an *implied disbelief* of his statement which accompanied the specimen sent, to wit: that the tint blocks were cut from cardboard glued on bottom of wood letter. We certainly had no intention of impugning his assurance, especially as we had published, several months previously, the methods by which such results could be obtained.

SAMPLES have also been received from Shepard & Johnston, Chicago; *Record* steam print, Ada, Ohio; Tucker & Co., La Crosse, Wisconsin, E. Y. Grupe, Burlington, Iowa, and, last but not least, Knowlton, McLeary & Co., Farmington, Maine, who, though "back among the hills," send some exquisite samples which would do honor to any printing office in he United States.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

At the recent session of the International Typographical Union, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—William Amison, of Nashville.

First Vice-President—Jos. H. Rymer, New York City.

Second Vice-President—Charles Gamewell, Philadelphia.

Secretary-Treasurer—David M. Pascoe, Philadelphia.

Chief Organizer—David P. Boyer, Columbus.

Delegates to National Federation of Trades—J. R. Winders, of San Francisco; Julien L. Wright, Washington, D. C., and John Scott, Toronto.

A letter was read by James J. Bailey, of Philadelphia, foreman of the *Public Ledger*, from Geo. W. Childs, Esq., proprietor of that paper, expressing his interest in workingmen, and especially in printers, and enclosing a check for $10,000, of which $5,000 were from the writer and $5,000 from the well-known banker, A. J. Drexel. No conditions accompanied the gift, except that it be used for the good of the profession in whatever way the convention saw fit. A committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions of thanks to the donors. The next convention will be held in Buffalo.

THE paper trade of Great Britain gives employment to upward of thirty thousand persons, and causes an annual expenditure of £1,250,000 for rags, esparto, and other fibers. The exports exceed the imports by one-third. The trade doesn't seem so badly off as frequently represented; paper mills have been declaring dividends in the past year of from five to twenty per cent.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THERE are over three hundred newspapers in the Texas Press Association.

THE Pittsburgh papers have granted an increase of 2½ cents per thousand ems.

NEARLY four hundred men joined the New York Typographical Union in the month of April.

CRESTON, Iowa, has more newspapers in proportion to its population than any other city in the state.

IT is reported that Marinoni, the celebrated press-builder of Paris, is about to establish a branch in New York.

A JOURNAL devoted to the lumber interests of New England is soon to be published in Boston, Massachusetts.

COLONEL A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, says he thinks the illustrated feature of journalism will not last.

SINCE the last meeting of the International Union thirty-nine daily papers have been added to the fold of union offices.

THE German printers of Kansas City have organized a union under a charter from the International Typographical Union.

THE Tyrone (Pennsylvania) *Herald* commemorated its twentieth anniversary by printing an editorial nine and a half columns long.

THE employés of the *Ledger*, and the McWilliams Printing Company, New York, have been granted a half holiday on Saturdays.

SAN FRANCISCO has four newspapers printed in Chinese characters; they are issued weekly, and have an average circulation of 2,500 copies.

THE employés of the New York *Police Gazette* having been granted a half holiday, unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fox for his liberality.

THERE are twenty papers published regularly at Des Moines, Iowa, and about two hundred printers and fifty editors find employment on them.

MR. JOSEPH HOWARD'S recent lecture for the benefit of the New York Press Club's burying ground netted between four and five thousand dollars.

ST. LOUIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has secured Euterpe hall, one of the largest and finest in the city for its meetings, and is having increased attendance.

SINCE the last meeting of the International Union, thirty-nine daily papers have discharged their non-union compositors, and are now employing union men.

HASTINGS, Minn., with a population of eight thousand, gives employment to sixty-two printers. There are one daily and four weekly newspapers published.

THE supplement to THE INLAND PRINTER of the Queen City Printing Ink Co., which appeared in the May issue, was the work of Mr. John H. Porter, Moline, Ill.

THE first printing done in America, was in the city of Mexico in 1539. The second press was put up in Lima, Peru, and the third in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1639.

THE German printers of Brooklyn, New York, have had their demands acceded to. They have recently begun work on the eight-hour system, with wages of fifty-three cents per thousand ems.

INDICTMENTS were recently found against "Deacon" Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, charging them with printing lottery advertisements.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS, president of the New York Press Club, a gentleman well and favorably known to the craft, has declined to run for congress, in New York, as successor to Editor Pulitzer, of the *World*, resigned.

THE following lately appeared in the Greenund (Nebraska) *Hawk-eye:* "We know a little black-eyed woman—one of the fairest and best in the land, to our notion—who does up her household work, washes and dresses a little black-eyed 'rascal,' and then goes to the printing-office, rolls up her sleeves, goes to the case, takes a handful of copy, and a 'stick' and rule, and sets a 'string' of type as long as the moral law, each day. She is the *Hawkeye* man's wife."

A FEW months ago a paper was started at Heber, Arkansas, and named *Oh, Pshaw!* The salutatory was: "I'll monkey with this thing awhile.—The Editor." Recently it expired, and here is its dying gasp: "Valedictory: the monkey ceases to perform."

THE *Office* is the name of a new monthly periodical, published in New York, devoted to the interests of business managers, accountants and office men. The initial number, now before us, contains a great deal of practical information invaluable to business men, and is conducted with marked ability.

THE Denver (Col.) Typographical Union holds its meetings in the police court of that city. In reference to this the New Haven *Workingmen's Advocate* says: "Our own typos have been using the New Haven police court considerably of late, though they have not progressed quite so far as to hold regular meetings there."

THE publisher of a Massachusetts weekly paper proposes to present each of his subscribers whose house or household effects are destroyed or damaged by fire with a sum not exceeding $25, upon satisfactory proofs of loss being presented to him. That scheme is certainly unique, both from a newspaper and an insurance point of view.

MR. FRANKLIN, of the great publishing house of Franklin Bros., New York, writes to the *Sun* as follows: "As the Saturday half holiday question is attracting so much attention both from employer and employé, I would ask through your columns the earnest consideration of the same by the managers of the principal printing establishments in this city. I think they will admit there is no branch of industry that requires relaxation more than this, and that if the half holiday had a fair trial it would be found most conducive to the interests of both."

THE Southern variety of proofreader is described in the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* as a man who is only present when he is absent. He is the Ishmael of every office. Every man's hands are against him. He is the scapegoat on whose back are laid every man's sins. In addition, he bears his own burdens, and these be many. He acquires a feline stealthiness and side-longness of walk, as if he were expecting a bootjack to turn every corner. He sleeps with his eyes open like a rabbit. To the public he is a nonentity when his work is done, and only visible when some huge blunder obscures him.

GREAT progress is being made in a process which may in time dispense with the services of the skilled job printer in rule work. Designs are now being drawn in wax, from which electrotypes are made, and the most difficult rule work (?) accomplished in short order by skillful draughtsmen, who need not necessarily be printers to turn out marvelous specimens of fine printing. Thus, much as old-timers may regret it, the "art preservative" is being transformed. The adept in brass rule, to whom we have been accustomed to look up in adoration, is to be relegated to obscurity, and we may yet outlive the occupation of the straight compositor.

FOREIGN.

THE first printing for the blind was done in 1784 by Abbé Valentine Hauy, at Paris.

THE Pondo *News*, published in South Africa, is a manuscript newspaper of four pages, copied by one of the patent processes.

FOR the post of proofreader to the London Literary Society, in response to a recent advertisement, there were no less than 750 applications.

THE oldest publishing house in the world is that of Orell, Fussli & Co., in Zurich, Switzerland. The firm still possesses initial letters that were used in 1519.

IN 1817, there existed in the whole of Switzerland only eighteen newspapers; but there are now more than 400—nearly every town and village having its daily journal.

THE London Society of Compositors, in its reply to the letter of inquiry addressed to the trades unions by the local government board, states that it has spent on the support of unemployed members nearly £42,000 in the last ten years, and nearly £1,750 in assisting

emigration. The traveling allowances during the same period have amounted to about £750.

MR. JOHN SOUTHWARD, author of "Practical Printing," and well known as a writer on technical subjects, has undertaken the editorship of the *Printers' Register*, London.

AN office for testing paper in regard to its composition and strength has been established by the Lower Austrian Technological Society at Vienna. Any printer or bookseller may have paper tested there.

AT Brisbane, Australia, the compositor's hours are forty-eight, with a minimum wage of £2 12 6 ($13.25), although a good, steady hand can make $15. Good jobbing hands are in demand, men who are experts at display, and possess taste.

THE union of Swiss working printers, which extends over the whole part of German Switzerland, possesses libraries belonging to its different sections; the whole number of volumes in all of them amounted to 6,647 at the close of the preceding year.

THERE existed in 1885, in Denmark, 220 printers, and during 1884 there were printed by them 173 advertising papers, 243 newspapers and 2,801 books; of the latter, 896 were pamphlets of a few sheets only; 178 of the books were translations from foreign languages.

THE principal lithographic establishments of Spain are to be found at Barcelona. Loose sheets of political caricatures are a specialty of this city, and the plates illustrating the bull-fights are said to be admirable. Spanish lithography has, unfortunately, to compete with French.

A COMMITTEE of European and Japanese philologists was appointed by the government to decide upon the best method of using Roman types instead of Japanese ones in writing. They have compiled a dictionary in Roman types, the printing of which has just been completed.

ACCORDING to the newspaper catalogue published by the German imperial postoffice, there exist 89 newspapers in the Polish language, 36 of which are published in the Polish districts of Prussia, 27 at Warsaw, 13 at Lemberg, 10 at Cracow, and one each at St. Petersburg, Teschen (in Bohemia), and Chicago.

AT Berlin, a movement is going on among the operative printers for raising the weekly wages. At a general meeting, a resolution was passed fixing the minimum weekly wage at 27 marks (equal to shillings); until now it had been fixed at 23 marks 40 pfennige ($5.85). Competition being very sharp at Berlin, it is hardly believed that the masters will acquiesce.

THE *Volksblad*, South Africa, after an existence of thirty-one years, has just died, its last issue being numbered 5,507. It was a bi-lingual paper and appeared three times a week. The *Eastern Star*, in commenting on the decease, says: "Nothing but the most rigid economy in every department can secure existence, much less prosperity, in any newspaper enterprise in Cape Colony at the present time."

Nutiden, an illustrated weekly paper of Copenhagen, has recently issued its five-hundredth number, in honor of which a gala edition of the paper appeared. *Nutiden* has already presented its readers with 3,330 illustrations, of which 1,030 are portraits of the world's prominent men and women. It has printed 3,350 articles, among them 525 stories and tales, and 280 poems. About 600 articles have been devoted to modern science and civilization.

A MOVEMENT is going on among the compositors at Vienna for raising the scale. Begun in the book offices, the newspaper hands have joined it, memorializing their employers for an augmentation of 2 kreuzers (one half penny) per 1,000 types (not *ems*), which would bring the price for 80,000 types, considered to be one week's work, to 22 florins 40 kreuzers, or about $11, instead of 20 florins 80 kreuzers now. As living is not cheap, and lodging is particularly expensive at Vienna, the men can hardly be said to be over-exacting.

GEORGE ROSE, a compositor, was charged at the Mansion House, London, on March 15, with robbery. The prisoner was in the service of Mr. William Cato, a printer, at 32 Bouville street, and owing to what had been heard the manager called him into his room, as he was leaving the premises on Saturday afternoon. He asked him if he had any type in his possession, and he said he had not. A policeman was sent for, and on the prisoner being searched, twelve pounds of pica type were taken from his pockets. At his lodgings, one hundred and seventeen pounds of type were found. The magistrate sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

THE working hours in the printing-offices in Germany, both letter-press and litho, vary between ten and eleven daily, but are mostly only ten. There are about a dozen among the 5,500 offices in the German Empire which exact twelve hours' daily work from their operatives, and one with thirteen hours a day on 'stab wages. This last is only a very small concern, the *personnel* of which consists of two compositors, one case and one press apprentice, and two "Swiss swords," as those workmen which are able to work at case and at press are called in the German-speaking countries. That curious denomination is said to have been derived from the fashion among the ancient Swiss mercenaries to carry swords with sharp edges on both sides of the blade.—*Printers' Register, London.*

SWEDEN possessed in 1883 only 186 printing-offices, 32 of which were worked at Stockholm. In 1800, there were no more than 35 offices in the whole kingdom, and of the 35, 13 fell to the lot of Stockholm. In 1809, a falling off was noted, the numbers being 30 in the whole kingdom, including only 7 at Stockholm; but since that time the number of printing-offices has been on the increase; 47 in 1828 (19 at Stockholm); 55 in 1840 (Stockholm, 19); 136 in 1870 (26); 151 in 1875 (29), and, as already stated, 186 in 1883 (32). The largest office is that of the Normann Joint-Stock Company, with 15 printing-machines, closely followed by Norstedt & Sons, with 14. In all the Swedish offices, there were working the year before last 1,037 male compositors and 210 women compositors; 250 pressmen and 13 women at presses; there were 296 printing-machines, 121 treadle presses and 183 hand presses.

FROM the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1886 we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press: "There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,093 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London, 409, provinces, 1,225—1,634; Wales, 83; Scotland, 193; Ireland, 162; Isles, 21. Of these, there are 144 daily papers published in England, 6 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 15 in Ireland, and 1 in the British Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily, namely, 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1886 there are now established and circulated 2,093 papers, of which no less than 187 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last forty years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 187 against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,368, of which 397 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

THE report of the New South Wales Typographical Association was issued just before the departure of the recently arrived mails. The board congratulate the members upon what has been the most prosperous half-year the trade has experienced in the colony. A new daily and a new weekly had come into existence during the previous six months, besides which the size of others had been enlarged, thereby giving employment to a large number of men. The proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* had, with their usual generosity, increased the price per 1,000 to 1s. No less than two hundred members had joined during the half-year, and the subscriptions had been in advance of those of any similar period. At the meeting held on January 30, it was agreed that no compositor should accept employment in a book or jobbing office at less than 1s. 3d. per hour, or 1s. 1d. per 1,000; for night work, 1s. 9d. per hour, or 1s. 2d. per 1,000. The minimum for a weekly wage of forty-eight hours was to be not less than £2 15s., and no casual was to receive less than one day's pay. Matter for daily papers to be composed at the rate of not less than 1s. 2d. per 1,000 ens, evening papers 1s. 1d. for day work and 1d. extra for night work. The salary of the secretary, Mr. Richard Gough, has been increased to £3 per week. It was resolved unanimously that in all offices where society members are working they shall take steps to work with none but union men.—*Printers' Register, London.*

SPECIMENS.

We have again a large and varied assortment of samples of job work, which we are prepared to send to applicants—preference however invariably being given to apprentices who are subscribers to The Inland Printer. Those who desire some of the larger specimens should send envelopes which will hold them, as it is impossible to crowd a poster into the apologies for envelopes which we receive by every mail. Direct all applications for same to editor's room, 191 South Clark street.

OBITUARY.

We sincerely regret to announce the demise of Mrs. Flora Ann Peake, wife of Joseph Peake, treasurer of The Inland Printer Company, which occurred at her residence, 1337 Forty-first street, this city, on Wednesday, June 9. A Christian and a heroine has been gathered to her rest. During her long and painful illness, which she bore with a cheerfulness and resignation not begotten of this world, she exemplified in her daily walk and conversation her faith in a hope (the Christian's hope) which this world cannot give, and which it cannot take away. To her bereaved consort we tender our heartfelt condolence, and trust that the "Rock of Ages" upon which she leaned may be *his* succor when time and time's surroundings are fading from his view.

ELECTRO-FACED STRAINER PLATES.

Electrotyping, that invaluable system of producing duplicates, or copper-facing a molded impression of an article, is now used in connection with Strainer plates, thanks to the ingenuity and enterprise of Mr. Henry Watson, of the High Bridge Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In the specification of patent, Mr, Watson records that Strainer plates, as now used, were introduced by him many years ago. Their formation is, of course, known to every papermaker, who also to their cost are aware of the fact that when the fine slits become worn and enlarged in places, the pulp becomes fouled by the passing of knots, when it becomes necessary to replace the plates. These worn slits have been repaired by bringing the worn edges of the slits together by hydraulic pressure, hammering and other means, and the openings are again made even by re-slitting. Electrotyping will in future be used by Messrs. Watson & Son for the purposes of restoration of old Strainer plates. The slits—by the electro deposition of a suitable metal will be refaced. By this means, what is practically a new metal plate is obtained, that will wear longer and work better than those hitherto pressed, hammered, or "soldered up." In Mr. Watson's patent of 1871, so much difficulty was found in bridging over and depositing the metal in the worn slits that he could not always avail himself of the process. Since 1871, by improvements in the electrotype process, by increased power and the temporary application of a soft conducting metal, as lead, tin, zinc, or such alloys, or plumbago with or without gypsum run into the openings or grooves, so that it by conduction facilitates the deposits of the metals upon the edges of the slits as well as upon the upper surface of the plates. The soft metal or conducting material is afterward removed and the slits in the plates re-formed either by placing in a machine designed for the purpose or by re-slitting with a fine hand-saw. The parts not required to be renewed can be covered over with a suitable protective material or varnish before immersing the plate in the bath. The slits in the plates may be made even, or equalized, either before the electro-deposition as described or afterwards. Mr. Watson's claims are: Depositing metals or their alloys in greater thickness than before, and in more equal substance, by the use of more powerful dynamo-electric machines, and by the use of the temporary conducting metal or material introduced into the grooves, thereby accomplishing the covering of the whole of the upper surface as well as the worn or otherwise slitted openings with copper, bronze, nickel or other suitable metal. We understand that orders are in hand at High Bridge Works for renovating worn Strainer plates from two or three well-known mills, but Messrs. Watson & Sons are scarcely yet ready to carry out the process for the trade at large.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, gradually getting better; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and upward. The *Labor News*, just started by a union typo, of twenty-five years' standing, is a very spicy little sheet, and is meeting with every encouragement.

Auburn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening (female compositors), 16 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $14. This city is overrun with female compositors, but as they are not allowed to work nights, rambling "subs" find plenty of work on morning papers.

Baltimore.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. No difficulty, but Baltimore is overcrowded with printers.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 33 to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. We are endeavoring to establish a scale for "news," but trouble may come.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; bookwork, 40 to 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Newspaper work, fair; bookwork, dull.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, moderately good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents and $15 for nine hour's work. No difficulty.

Columbus.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, $14 per week; job printers, per week, $14 and upward. Everybody seems to have all the work they want.

Detroit.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14 and upward.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, booming; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Two or three good newspaper compositors are wanted.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. This is legislature year when there is generally plenty of work.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Keep away from this city at present, as difficulty is expected.

Mobile.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The difficulty at the *Journal and Courier* is not yet settled.

Omaha.—State of trade, encouraging; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Plenty of "subbing" if applicants are willing to work.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, far from encouraging; newspaper compositors by the week, $10.50; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. *Democrat* office barred. We have all the "subs," whose homes are here, that the business will support.

Quebec.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $7 and upward.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $21.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. A good workman can find work just at present.

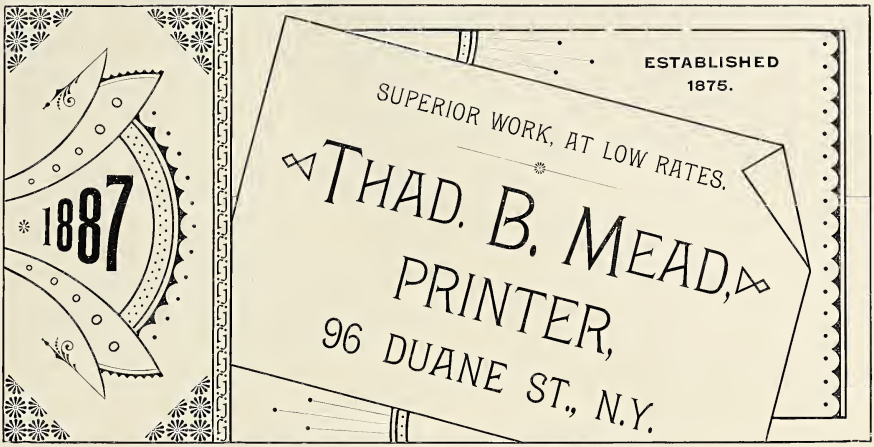
Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 for fifty-three hours.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, unsettled for next two months; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. No difficulty now existing.

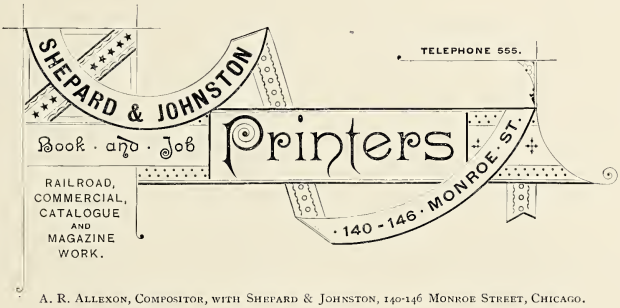
Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. We have enough printers here at present, but if you have a card, and happen to be near us, call and see us, and we will give you two or three days' work.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not as good as in last report; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18.

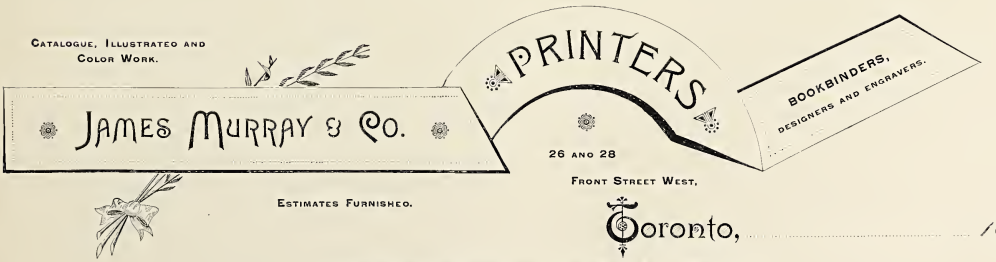
SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



F. Russell, Compositor, with Thad. B. Mead, 96 Duane Street, New York.



A. R. Allexon, Compositor, with Shepard & Johnston, 140-146 Monroe Street, Chicago.



Charles Miller, Compositor, with James Murray & Co., Toronto, Ont.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROWELL'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY for 1886, consisting of eighteen hundred and eighteen pages, is now ready. Price, $5.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of 158 and 160 Clark street, Chicago, have opened an office and salesroom at 41 and 43 Beekman street, New York.

THE NEAT PRINTER, of San Antonio, Texas, published by Johnson Bros., printers' supply agents, is the latest addition to the list of printers, trade journals, and it certainly does not belie its name.

CASLON'S CIRCULAR (London), for the spring season of 1886, is at hand. What there is of it is number one, but we should like to see it a little more frequently, and should also like to see it contain a few more novelties.

We direct the special attention of the trade in general to the specimen page of the Dickenson Type Foundry, Boston, illustrating the "Crusader" series, one of the most attractive, effective, and serviceable that this well-known firm has yet turned out.

THE book of specimens of printing inks from the Buffalo printing-ink works, consisting of news, colored, art and lithographic inks, shows to what perfection this establishment has brought their productions. Some of its pages are a sight for the gods.

THE AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE

Has now become a decided success, having closed with nearly two hundred members, and a limited membership of two hundred and fifty. By the governing rules each member contributes as many impressions of any neat job of a standard size, and all alike, as there are members, receiving in return an equal number all different. The list of members is composed not only of leading printers from nearly all parts of the United States, but also from Canada, New Brunswick, Mexico and other foreign countries. The volume will be artistically and durably bound, with title page, preface, alphabetical index, rules, etc. A few more reliable printers can obtain memberships by applying at once. ED. H. MCCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

THOSE printers who desire to buy the best of everything are doing themselves an injury if they have failed to observe that during the last three years the Universal, Gordon, and Peerless presses have met a powerful rival in the Golding Jobber. Every purchaser during the first three years has experienced the satisfaction expressed in the communications following:

BOSTON, June 2, 1886.

To be concise, after seven years' experience with the Golding Jobbers, in our opinion, they are unequaled for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time.

DENNISON TAG MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
F. W. HAWES, *Foreman*.

[This widely known firm have seven Golding Jobbers.]

BURLINGTON, VERMONT, May 29, 1886.

In regard to the Golding Jobber, I deem it unnecessary to go into a detailed dissertation upon its merits. I have four job presses in my office of other makes; have examined (through representation) the construction of several different machines, and have but one opinion to express! I consider the Golding Jobber *the best* printing-press now made, and offered to the craft. R. S. STYLES.

48 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON, May 26, 1886.

We regard the Golding Jobber No. 7 as the best press, all points considered, in our office—and we have six makes of job presses—for the following reasons: It is the fastest running quarto we have ever seen—2,100 per hour every day; is almost noiseless in its working; has never given us any trouble; jobs can be made ready quickly on it; the Automatic Brayer is a grand thing as a labor-saver; in short, it is a "modern instance" of a *profitable* press for printers, and, should we purchase another job press, it will be a Golding Jobber. T. O. METCALF & CO.

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, May 25, 1886.

In my experience of over thirty years in the business, and with the reputation of being one of *the* printers of the country, my quarto Golding Jobber is the best I have ever seen. One can do more work on it, and do it better, than on any press I have ever used. I have never yet seen a press so easily and conveniently made ready. It is the most economical press a printer can buy. O. D. KIMBALL.

See the *advertisement* on page 575, and send to Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, for circulars.

WHEN THE PRESIDENTS WERE INAUGURATED.

The following table gives the date on which every President of the United States was inaugurated, and is worth preserving:

George Washington	April 30, 1789.
John Adams	March 4, 1797.
Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1801.
James Madison	March 4, 1809.
James Monroe	March 4, 1817.
John Quincy Adams	March 4, 1825.
Andrew Jackson	March 4, 1829.
Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1837.
Wm. Henry Harrison	March 4, 1841.
John Tyler	April 5, 1841.
James K. Polk	March 4, 1845.
Zachary Taylor	March 4, 1849.
Millard Fillmore	July 10, 1850.
Franklin Pierce	March 4, 1853.
James Buchanan	March 4, 1857.
Abraham Lincoln	March 4, 1861.
Andrew Johnson	April 15, 1865.
Ulysses S. Grant	March 4, 1869.
Rutherford B. Hayes	March 5, 1877.
James A. Garfield	March 4, 1881.
Chester A. Arthur	Sept. 19, 1881.
Grover Cleveland	March 4, 1885.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER Co.

A BARGAIN, in a first-class republican weekly paper and job office, in a town of 1,200, located in southeastern Iowa. Entire outfit, if sold before June 1, 1886, will be disposed of *low* for cash. Address "M.," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A weekly paper published in Minnesota. For particulars, apply to S. F. WADHAMS, Duluth, Minnesota.

FOR SALE.—About 900 lbs. of our No. 12 small pica (11 points) used only once. Send for sample. MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—First-class book and job office, Potter cylinder, two standard jobbers, stereotyping outfit, etc., good condition; will invoice $8,000; capacity, $1,200 a month; fair business; very cheap, and greater part on time FRANK HALL, Atchison, Kansas.

I HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

JOB PRINTER WANTED—As foreman of the neatest office in the South; must be A 1. A specialty made of fancy rule and color work. Permanent job, good wages and a very desirable place for an artist; office new and complete. Only union printers need answer. Address, enclosing samples of work, JOHNSON BROTHERS, San Antonio, Texas.

LARGE PRINTERS.—A gentleman thoroughly posted in all departments of the printing business, is open for an engagement. Has had large experience, and is qualified to take the entire management of an extensive business or will lease a well equipped office. Address MANAGER, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—Weekly newspaper and job office in thriving 3,500 Ohio town. Cylinder press, jobber, folder, steam engine, and plenty type and material. Business over $4,000 per year. Property came by will to present owners, who have other business interests requiring disposal of this. Will not be sacrificed, for every week shows clean cash balance, but will take low price. Only those having the cash for a fair payment down need apply. Address H. B. LYNN, care INLAND PRINTER.

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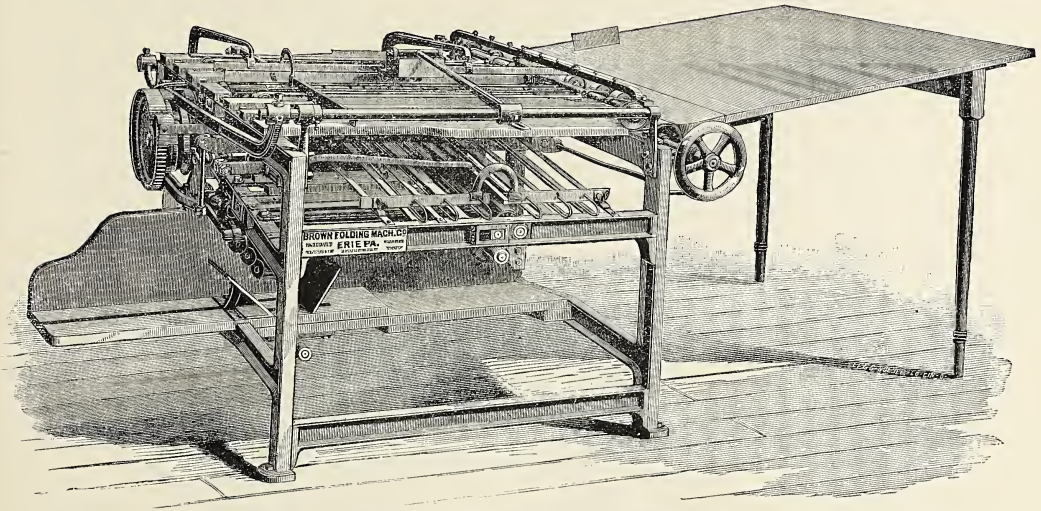
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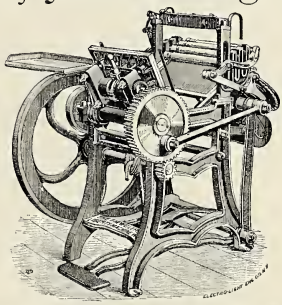
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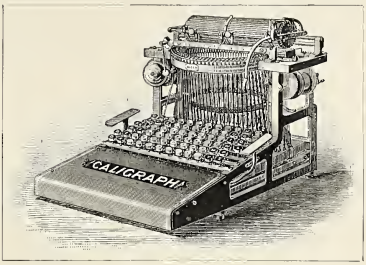
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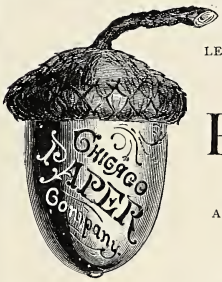
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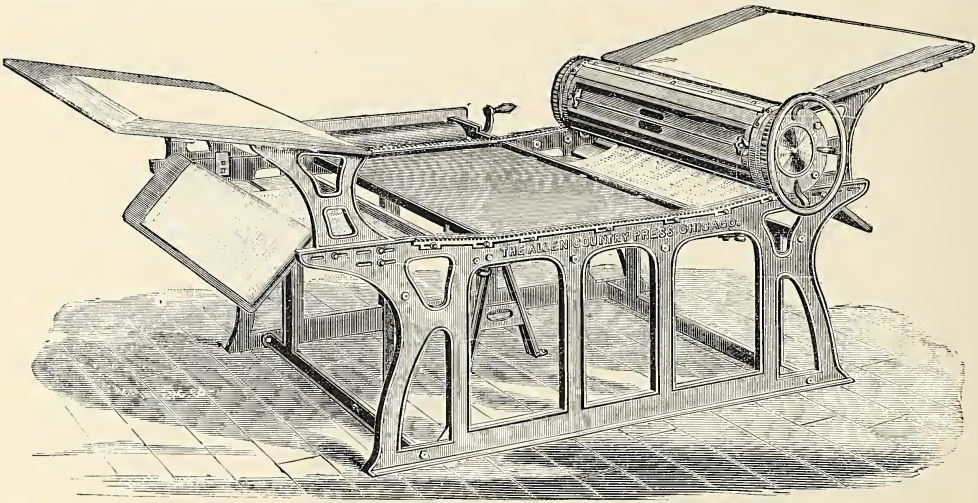
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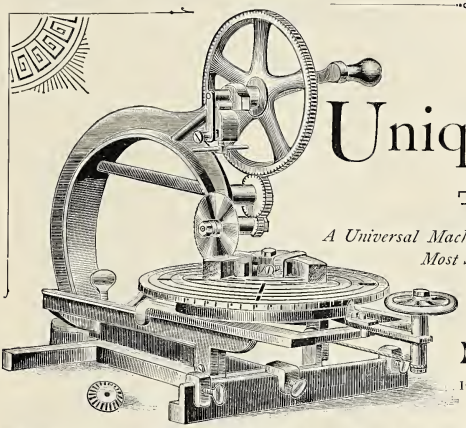
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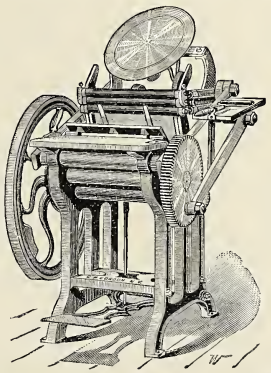
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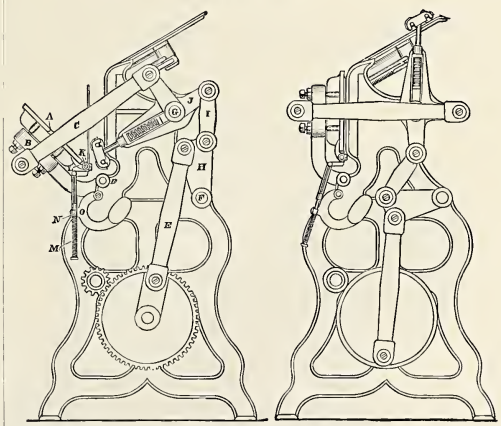
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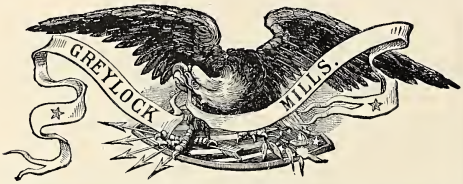


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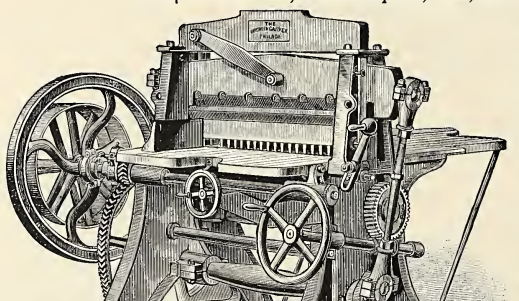
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FOURTH.—Superior arrangement of traverse gauge, same being in **sections and adjustable**, permitting cutting of two widths at once, hence saving time and handling of stock.

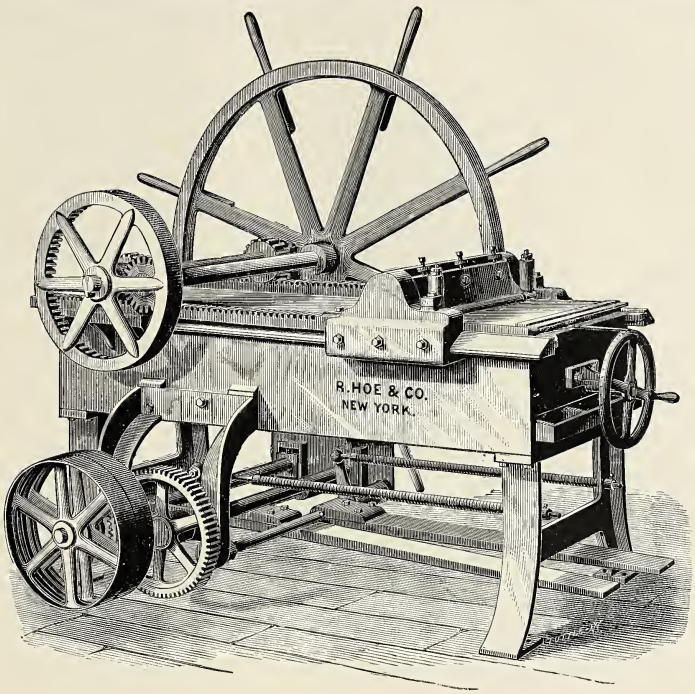
FIFTH.—Superior arrangement of clamp and traverse gauge in combination; construction is such as to permit stock to be cut to the last half-inch, thus effecting **great saving in paper**, and facilitating the cutting of small work.

SIXTH.—Superior position of **clamp wheel**, enabling operator to clamp stock **rapidly and without stooping.**

SEVENTH.—**Adjustable side gauges**, front and back of clamp, facilitating the handling and cutting of small work.

EIGHTH.—**Simplicity of machine**, no traps or springs of any kind; all parts are easily accessible.

NINTH.—**Noiseless friction clutch**, for starting and stopping the machine easily and without a jar, whereby a greatly increased speed is obtained without endangering the machine.



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POWER

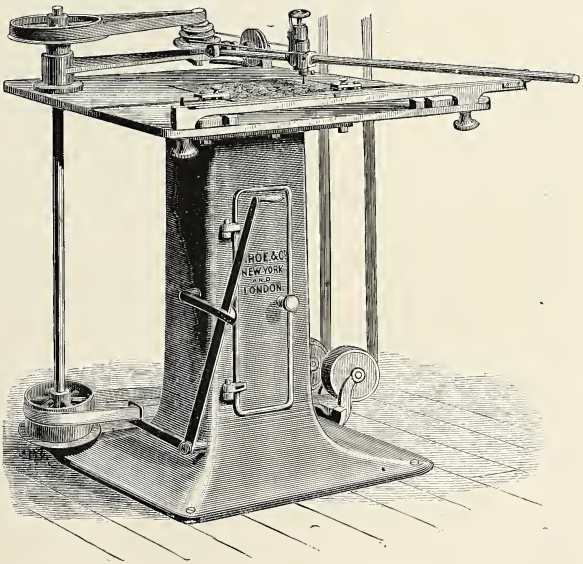
Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

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Routing Machine.

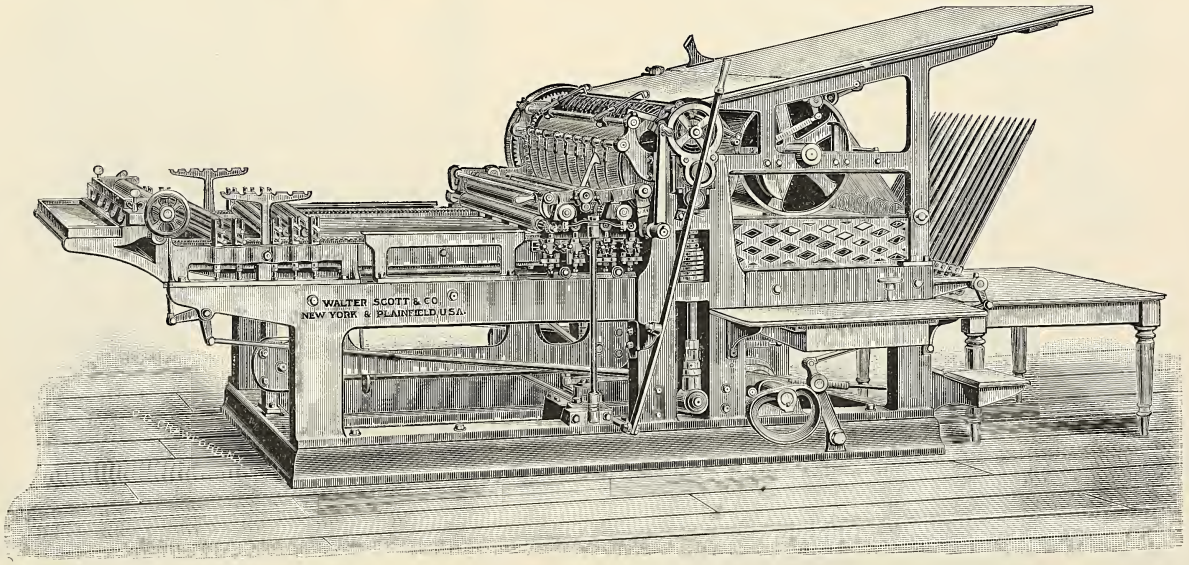
This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 10. CHICAGO, JULY, 1886. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR THE STUDY OF TYPOGRAPHY AND THE KINDRED BRANCHES.

A TRIAL TO PRACTICALLY DEMONSTRATE THE NECESSITY OF A PRINTERS' TRADE SCHOOL, WITH FAINT OUTLINES AS TO HOW TO ESTABLISH AND CONDUCT IT.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

THE necessity of an apprenticeship system has been discussed in these columns. It is the lack of a place where the art preservative is taught to the ambitious in all its branches in a systematic manner, according to certain rules and in a certain way, progressing from one stage to the other, from the less difficult to the harder, preparing the learner always in lower stages for the coming higher degree of knowledge, so that he may easily understand and profit by the lessons he receives, which has caused a degeneration in the ranks of the printers' trade. I have already, in a former article, shown, or tried to show, what an immense advantage the establishment of a printers' trade school would be to the craft—a school in which the acquirement of a general knowledge, a grammar school education, could be accomplished at the same time with a thorough knowledge of the trade in all its branches. I have said that this would elevate the standing of our trade in time to the topmost place among all the trades; it would do away with the fractional part-knowledge of our present time journeyman, and save thousands of victims from the ruin they are doomed to under the present free and easy way of entering and learning the trade. It would impress the young mind of the printers' devil with the importance of his trade, open his eyes to the large field lying before him unplowed, unworked, in which he is destined to walk, and which will bear fruit to him if properly worked. It would extinguish from the surface of this globe the now-a-days thousand-fold existing specimen of the failure usually called a "Jack-of-all-trades" and a knower of none, who started his checkered career in a printing-office, to migrate from shop to shop, from trade to trade, to see himself, after years of disappointment and trial, earning, a man advanced in years, hardly a livelihood at the best, or, perhaps worse than this, driven to drink by the hard times—the great excuse for many an evil—before the gates of some state's prison, a victim in reality of the lack of self-reliance, of self-estimation, or, let us at once go to the root of it, the lack of a systematic education, a thorough knowledge of a trade. I have shown this time and again, and recommended the plans to the trades unions and boss printers. I believe that under the auspices of a committee, consisting of members of typographical unions, and of prominent proprietors of printing establishments, such schools could be established in every one of the large trade centers of the United States, and it would be easy to designate a plan to support these institutions respectively, and make them self-maintaining. We are spending thousands of dollars in strikes to obtain apparent rights; we are spending sums in getting up feasts and entertainments; is it so hard to gather the funds for such a school? I believe that after the first step is accomplished, the others will follow without any exertion. The boy who enters a printing-office now-a-days and who is expected to become a good journeyman and do honor to his trade is, in fact, a fit subject for consideration. He is, as a rule, far below the age which he ought to have reached when entering the office to *learn* the trade, an age which permits him to fully understand the value of the steps he is making in choosing his life's profession. He has further, as a rule, hardly any or even no elementary education whatever; he can but poorly write or read, and still he is expected to be a compositor at some future time. That I do not misguide the reader, allow me to say that this is just the point where theory and practice largely differ. Of the boys who enter the printing-office now-a-days, the largest majority at least, have but a faint idea what they intend to become in the world when entering the printer's trade. In most cases they are put into the harness by their folks to earn a few coppers, or to be taken from the street, the grand loafing place of our modern youth. They remain in the office and in the trade until chance pushes them somewhere else on this mundane globe. On account of some reason they are sent away by their employers—perhaps after weeks, months, perhaps after years—or leave "on their own hook" to get rid of the dirty job of sweeping the floor, cleaning rollers and picking pi. They hardly endeavor to find a situation in another printing-office; they continue in the trade, the

ground knowledge of which they have acquired, but look out for a "show" wherever it may be. This is the lot of thousands and thousands, all victims of our inferior apprenticeship system. This statement will be corroborated by an examination of the list of ex-printers to be found among the other trades and professions, if a thorough examination is made; also that the boy described above does not come into consideration when my plan of trade education is in view. We do not want the parent or guardian with the small boy who is to earn a few shekels, or who is to be taken from the street, merely to earn these pennies or to be stopped from loafing in anyway whatever. We want a young man who has passed through a certain school training and who comes to us with the intention to *learn* the trade in all its branches, and who is willing to bind himself to learn it. No more, no less. This is the stuff out of which we want to make the future printer.

Such a one should be admitted to the typographical trade school, a school which could be arranged somewhat on the following plan: There should be a technical department and a general section, the former destined to include all branches of the graphic art; to teach the scholar practically the business of the printer and give him an insight into the branches affiliated to his trade, such as type-casting, bookbinding, electrotyping, etc. In this department he will spend most of his time. It will really be the practical school. He will not be obliged to spend a number of months, perhaps years, in subordinate occupations which have nothing to do with his trade, such as the "devil" generally is supposed to perform, sweeping-up, going out on errands, etc. This is actually lost time; but he will have to do every bit of work, and learn it thoroughly, which belongs to his business, no matter how dirty or menial it may be. In this department and its different sections he will be made a printer, while his experience in the general department will tend to make a well-educated man of him. He will acquire a thorough knowledge of grammar, the science of punctuation, the theory of colors, the sciences of architectural beauty, a science which is not to be spurned by the job compositor, who builds up his designs according to his own peculiarities and ability; an elementary knowledge of and acquaintance with the most important modern languages, and with Latin and Greek; learn to read the characters in said languages, the use of the accents, etc. He will be made acquainted with the preliminaries of music composition; learn the system of notes, the value and names of the same in the four clefs (violin, tenor, alto and basso) as far as necessary before he practically undertakes to learn to set up note-type in the technical department of the school. He will further be obliged to acquire, in the theoretical department, a knowledge of the most important commercial branches, bookkeeping, estimating, etc. He will be made acquainted in this department with the standard names and sizes of paper, cardboard, etc. He must here learn the peculiarities of the different stock, and gain a knowledge of what to chose for this or that class of work. My experience has shown me often that even the best practical workman, when obliged to fill a place in the office, if only for a few minutes during the absence of the clerk or employer, is, as a rule, utterly incapable of attending to the business, thus often damaging the interests of his employer while he actually tries to do his best. This lack of business tact and capacity is a consequence of a thorough incompetency in office work; and I believe that, in establishing a school or graphic academy, this side of the matter must also be observed and find a place in the class plan of the institution After having developed my ideas about the necessity of a graphic academy in the sense as shown above, I shall endeavor to formulate the theory into more practical limits by trying to give a class plan of the institution in view.

The graphic academy is to be divided into three main branches, namely:

I. The theoretical department.
II. The commercial department.
III. The practical department.

The class plan in the different departments consists of:

I.—THE THEORETICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. English grammar.
2. The laws of interpunctuation.
3. The harmony of colors.
4. Drawing, ornamental, with a view to the practical wants of the job compositor.
5. A knowledge of the characters and elementary rules of such languages which are of importance to the compositor: Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, French and Italian.
6. The use of the accents in these languages; the pronunciation of words.
7. An elementary knowledge of the note system.
8. Proofreading. The requirements of a proofreader.
9. Casting copy.

II.—THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Single entry bookkeeping, with a special view to the wants of bookkeeping in a printing-office.
2. The knowledge of the paper stock; calculation of sizes, weights, etc.
3. *a.* Calculation of the different classes of work to be done: estimating.
b. Calculation of the work done by workmen, respecting reduction of ems and time to dollars and cents.

III.—PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. The composing-room.
2. The pressroom.

In these sections the scholar must have opportunity to learn every particular appertaining to the practical execution of his trade. He must learn it thoroughly and be prepared by the theoretical course, which always has to precede the practical course, so that the scholar may know the theory of the work which he is to perform practically in this department.

The division of the different hours of work must be arranged systematically, the same as in any public school. Certain hours of the day must be devoted to certain studies. The term of tuition will have to be from three to four

years; and of regular handwork, more than a nominal success, if anything, is to be accomplished.

Besides the regular plan of studies, as shown in the above list, lectures may be arranged on lithography, zincography, electrotyping, bookbinding, etc., which the scholars would be obliged to attend, to gain an average knowledge of these branches, at least as far as necessary to the printer.

The institution will be maintained

1. By fees, to be paid by the pupils.

2. By voluntary contributions from unions, printers and others.

3. Proceeds derived from lectures, exhibitions, etc., arranged for that purpose.

4. Payments made for work done in the establishment by the high-class pupils.

The teachers and lecturers may be either paid for their services or volunteer to lecture gratis. I believe that the services of good men could be secured for this purpose at a trifling cost.

The high class of the institution may be made a fit place for typographical experiments. Private parties, which could not find a printer to devote his time to experimenting, thus interrupting his every-day business, would find the high-class of the establishment a proper place for their investigations. Inventors who would desire to try or prove the practical value of their discoveries would be made welcome in the press and composing-rooms of the institution, which, if properly managed, may become an authority in typographical matters and decisions, such, for instance, as the Steven's Institute of Technology has proven to be in civil engineering.

The cost of establishing such a typographical academy will also not be excessive. I am certain that our large press manufacturers and typefounders, etc., will be glad to lend a helping hand in the establishing of it, and the *fundus instructus* will cost comparatively little, while the necessary fund for running the establishment until it will be self-sustaining may be easily made up by subscriptions and the like.

The American heart is a large one, and the hand has often proven to be wide open when it is called upon to help a good cause. It will certainly not be found closed to such a venerable class as the printers' class is, by such a representative class as it is, when called upon to help.

Let us hope for the best; let us hope that this matter will be considered by the proper parties, and that the germ which the present writer has sowed, with the best possible intentions, will bear fruit before long. The pen is almighty—oh, may it be mighty enough to induce those who have the power to practically put into life what is found here in theoretical phrases. Let us save the printers' devil and make a man out of him; let us reduce the practical suggestion to a fact, and place the American printer upon the high pedestal designed in the above, that the world may look upon him as a wide shining light, and say: "Look what they have done." Let us create an "Academy for Typography and the kindred branches," and let Americans be ahead of the rest of the world. Come! let us do this!

Written for The Inland Printer.

SOME TYPE-WRITERS—THEIR ORIGIN AND USES.

NO. VI.—BY J. B. HULING.

IT may hardly be credited that most type-writers sold and bought are with a single point of excellence obscuring nearly every other feature, and that point one which can never be accurately tested and positively asserted about. We refer to the matter of the "speed" of a machine when mentioned to convey an idea of the possible work an operator may turn out. Purchasers of any other machines, particularly those necessarily driven by muscular power, understand that there is a wide distinction to be made between maximum and average efforts. The power will slacken anyhow, if the machine, indeed, will endure running at its highest tension constantly. Then the character of the job in process of execution will affect the capacity of the machine and the application of the power. But buyers of type-writers usually are those whose occupation has never brought them to make any investigation of machinery, and, therefore, their credulity is the more easily imposed on by designing salesmen, and their expectations of benefit from the possession of a writer are often destined to be very imperfectly gratified. Type-writers are valuable and are bought for two reasons (1), to do away with bad penmanship, and (2) to turn out work faster than with the pen. Ninety buyers out of a hundred, before purchase, may have the latter object in view to a greater extent than the former; after purchase, they find they have deceived themselves by believing too much what they have heard of exceptional performances, and they must rest content principally with the first specification. A square look at the facts in cases like this would reveal to venders that disposing of machines on extravagant and unwarranted representations will react to the injury of them and their wares, and be detrimental to all working in the same field as well; for a deceived customer will surely vent his feelings, and the machine stands to prove what he says. One of the first experiences of those undertaking to put a new type-writer on the market is the receipt of anxious inquiries from individuals who own, or have owned or seen, earlier machines, and have personal knowledge that claims and promises have not been borne out; about the next experience is the receipt of requests from such correspondents for privilege to test the new candidate without pay, the natural inference being that the first machine was paid for before it was known, and afterward redress for complaints was not to be had at all, or only with further expense. Now, as such requests are frequently from distant points, and to meet each one would temporarily lock up a machine from possible positive sale, in the condition of limited output and inability to fill cash orders promptly, gratuitous trial has to be declined. Almost inevitably, by that necessary course, suspicions are aroused as to the worth of the new type-writer, it being judged by its predecessors, and an opponent is thus made for all instruments of the sort. It is true that the adjustments of type-writers vary, so that some will act more than twice as quickly as some others; for instance, one will cover about seven hundred spaces in a single minute when the space-key alone is struck, while another will not cover over three hundred, similarly

operated. Of course, continuous application with the care of composition obliges these figures to be largely discounted, as all familiar with type-writers well know. If, however, an inexperienced intending customer hears, without details, the statement that a certain operator printed on a certain machine at the rate of one hundred and forty words in a minute, he would not willingly believe that average operators, taking average words, and using the same make of machine, can only maintain an average of from thirty to forty words a minute for any length of time, doing their work acceptably; yet the testimony of many competent observers stands in support of the accuracy of the latter assertion, and there is nothing definite or trustworthy to gainsay it. If a locomotive, under favorable conditions, may be run a mile in a minute, is it sold and bought to run sixty miles an hour? If a trained horse will run a mile in one and two-thirds minutes, may any horse run thirty-six miles an hour? The construction of one and the endurance of the other will fail. Why, then, should type-writers be marketed as they are, with the implied promise that any purchaser may do, under any circumstances, continuously, what exceptional persons do under chosen conditions momentarily? The range and appearance of its work, the first cost, and the expense of maintenance, the facility of learning and operating, the simplicity of construction and likelihood of durability under steady use, these should be looked at first, and then if a purchaser has the advantage of clearness over handwriting, with less effort and an increase of output depending on circumstances for the amount up to double pen-work, he has all he should expect. An examination of a machine will usually reveal its principal claims, and any machine may be had to examine on reasonable conditions.

Type-writers have been of particular benefit to professional men, such as clergymen, lawyers, editors and litterateurs, who usually are the most persistent pen-users; but in facilitating commercial correspondence they find their greatest usefulness, and thence arises the demand now not able to be met fast enough. Business men, in particular, have special reasons to wish for clearness in their papers, as monetary loss may often be caused by slight obscurities. When they can get more legible work in greater quantity, the gain is all the more appreciated. No large business house may be found in these days without a type-writer of some kind. In public offices, for a long time, they could not be employed, except on certain work, owing to the fact that aniline inks were used on the ribbons, and the comparatively evanescent nature of these colors precluded their use in printing papers of permanent record; but this obstacle is out of the way through the introduction of a special ink, and the number of machines in such service is daily increasing. To lawyers they have been of most marked aid, mainly through the ability to produce manifold copies at a single impression. If type-writing has, in any direction, conflicted with printing, it is in executing legal work, where ordinarily but few impressions are desired. Out of the larger cities, attorneys have not been so ready to buy type-writers, because of their original cost, and from the fact that operating them most efficiently requires constant practice; but newer inventions are doing away with those reasons, thus extending the distribution, and henceforth printers are more likely to be affected than ever. Will the time come when each printing-office has a type-writing machine, and executes jobs on it as well as on any other printing apparatus? Already several founders have cut letters in imitation of the imperfect ones of the type-writers, so that printers may do jobs in the style of type-writing, which are light in composition, but to have more numerous impressions than can be economically done otherwise than on printing-presses. These fonts are not effectively used as they might be, for want of knowledge of the features of type-writing on the part of printers, and neglect of founders to supply proper directions for composition.

Most conspicuously, the existence of type-writers has contributed to encourage the study of shorthand, so that opportunities for instruction in that difficult art were never so numerous before. There are ten teachers for one formerly, and no institution educating in commercial matters is without one, while they find employment in many public schools also. Note-taking clerks are demanded in every branch of trade, and their services have been most potent in swelling the bulk of general correspondence and increasing the volume of professional papers. It is gravely stated by the justices of one of the higher courts that, so much easier is it to dictate to a shorthand clerk, documents submitted for examination nowadays are far more prolix than is necessary, and than they used to be prepared by attorneys themselves with the pen; and on account of the more time necessitated to comprehend their contents, decisions cannot be rendered so promptly as is desirable, and more officials should be had to reduce the docket!

The type-writer has been used to record telegrams, but is not generally available therefor yet, owing to a variety of reasons. The noise of operation interferes with the telegraphic sounds, and the necessary attention to the writing mechanism retards reception. Then the frequent insertion of blanks is delaying, and the first cost of machines and the necessity of extended practice to become sufficiently expert, are the most important considerations in the way of wide adoption. Here and there operators are very successful, indeed, their individual abilities chiefly contributing thereto, however.

By making a suitable change of ink, original copies from any machine may be transferred to a gelatine pad, or to a lithographic stone, for extraordinary duplication. The common work is mostly copyable to a limited amount in the ordinary letter-press and copying-book.

In all of the larger cities a great many persons are employed as copyists in type-writing altogether, usually in connection with shorthanders, who solicit all kinds of dictation jobs in the courts and offices, and even going to small business houses by the hour, where a permanent clerk could not be maintained. To become most proficient in this kind of work requires as much intelligence and practice as to pursue the common branches of printing, and but few operators really attain a high standard of excellence, principally for want of criticism such as is given by a proofreader. One writer recommends those who would

be nearest perfect to serve at least six months at printing. Much allowance has to be made in nearly every case for what would not be tolerated a moment in a job of letter-press work. It is a radical fault of the oldest key-and-lever machines, which are most in use, that they may be run much faster than is compatible with good work, and the operator cannot control this by any mechanical device, hence the appearance of all their writing is more or less uneven. Part of a job or a page, or even a word, may not compare with the immediate context. The impression depends on the operator's touch, and that never is with exactly the same force successively. The broadest-faced characters resist the touch the most, and may be fairly shown, while the thin-faced ones and the points sink deeply into the paper, if, indeed, they do not actually perforate it. Then rapid work as may be done affects the stability of the working parts of the machine, and for the time being gives the printing an out-of-line appearance. If the machine is worked in that way for any considerable time, the parts become permanently misadjusted and the printing is all untrue. The work printed through a ribbon is necessarily thicker in its lines than that printed direct from type, but experiments have diminished criticism on that score. Nor is printing direct from type yet so perfect as experiment will make it; the greatest difficulty is in re-inking letters used in frequent succession, so as to maintain a uniform color in the job. Latest machines undertake to obviate this fault and accomplish it fairly well.

This paragraph is printed with type cut in imitation of one used on the Remington type-writer. The edges of the letters are a trifle rounded, to contribute to the thick appearance of work printed through a ribbon, and some of each letter in the font are cast out of line, either above or below, making the print to resemble work done rapidly on the type-writer. While each line may be started flush, time is not taken to calculate so that it will end so; hence type-writer work always has a ragged appearance on the right side of the page. The space between lines is equal to that allowed for a line, and therefore open type-writing is the same as common printing slugged the body of the font used.

Nearly every style of type-writer has been used by blind persons. Whatever the special differences in construction, the ingenuity of the unfortunate operators has comprehended and overcome them all for the purposes designed.

Manifolding, or producing duplicate copies at once, in all type-writers depends on the ability to impress with force from hard-faced type. It strains the construction of a machine according to the number of copies being taken. It is professed to be a capability of any style, yet, if to be done with any frequency, manufacturers want to be advised in advance of the delivery of the machine, so that it may be strengthened. A book of alternate white and colored leaves is made, and put in the type-writer as a single sheet. Black is the ordinary color used. A paste, principally of pure carbon or lamp-black and tallow, is smeared on one side of a tough tissue paper, and hence arises the common designation of all transferring sheets as carbon paper. The colored side is put against the leaf to be printed on. The first or outside leaf is printed through the ribbon, and the inner white leaves receive a set-off from a colored one with each impression. Very thin or soft paper makes the best copies, and from three to six is the ordinary production. For special purposes thin oiled paper is employed altogether for duplicates, with double carbon sheets, setting off on both sides, the work being readable through the oiled sheets. The ribbon is removed to save its interference with the sharpest impression. From twenty to thirty good copies have been secured thus. Occasionally the set-off sheets are colored with some aniline dye.

Type-writer inks have a glycerine body, and usually are dyed with anilines. Purple is the brightest and most penetrating hue, and is the commonest seen. A pure jet black is very desirable, but has not yet been produced to work under the necessary conditions. Aniline colors fade, according to the exposure they have to light. In brightest sunlight an hour or two may see an impression vanish, while in a drawer or desk it might endure for years. Ribbons are sometimes used impregnated with black and glycerine, but the printing through them is not copyable. An "indelible copyable" ribbon is employed to some extent, the color of its work being a greenish blue.

It will have been seen that all type-writers carry paper the width of half-letter, at least eight and a-half inches. As time is lost from writing whenever a sheet is returned for a fresh line, it is in the direction of economy to have the line the full length always. For that reason, half-note sheets, if used, are written on sidewise, and printed headings set to correspond. A moderately sized paper shows general type-writing best, the ink penetrating spongy surfaces, and not taking readily on heavy, hard-finished stock; but letters copy in books best from the hard paper. On but one machine of consequence can writing be done on ruled paper readily and accurately, and even there is time lost comparatively with that; therefore, ruled paper is not desirable for exclusively type-writer work.

Every style of type-writer will give some degree of satisfaction to somebody. For everyone, it cannot be said that the highest in price is the best, or that the cheapest is the worst. More depreciate from abuse, through unduly harsh usage or neglect to keep clean, than from defects in design and construction. The employment of mere boys and girls to run type-writers in many offices, before they have had any training whatever in neatness and economy, is good for manufacturers for the time being, while they are making expensive repairs; but in the end the reputation of the machine suffers, for any business man who keeps incompetents engaged is certainly not reflecting enough to discriminate between good and bad treatment of a comparatively fragile piece of mechanism. He will blame the machine for the carelessness of the operator.

Contrary to the impression of many intending patrons, the purchase of a type-writer carries with it no special qualifications to the buyer. If he writes slowly with a pen, he will not do work fast and well with a type-writer. His thoughts will not flow more readily, if, indeed, the attention to a machine does not interfere with their usual fluency. He will not receive an education in grammar or spelling. His mistakes of all kinds in composition will be more apparent, and if he has forgotten any part of his early learning, and is sensitive, he will feel forcibly reminded to "brush up." For the information of those who may sometime use a type-writer, and are disinclined to recall or learn how to spell and compose, we will say that one with a fellow-feeling has adopted the custom of putting "dictated" somewhere on his letters, thus conveying to correspondents the impression that he is rich enough to hire a clerk, and any errors are to be attributed to that person.

The use of type-writers for private purposes is extending with the production of low-priced machines, even if, as some argue, there is no personality in a letter in print. We predict that the time will come when seventy-five per cent of the correspondence of the country will be done with type-writers. When gummed envelopes were first introduced, challenges were sent by some who received them, on the ground that persons had no right to send their spittle to others. It was an insult. The fact that letters are printed, not written, will be forgotten by those who may now object, in view of the fact that what they read is clearer and not to be mistaken in any way.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TWO PIONEER PRINTERS.

CHRISTOPHER SAUR AND SON—FIRST PRINTERS OF THE BIBLE IN AMERICA—ORIGINATORS OF THE FIRST GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AS WELL AS THE FIRST TYPEFOUNDRY ON THIS CONTINENT.

NO. V.—BY L. A. PLATE, MT. MORRIS, ILL.

(*Concluded.*)

THE success of Saur in business has already been mentioned. Judging real estate investments to be most profitable, he came to possess a large amount of such property, and was considered one of the wealthiest citizens of Germantown at the beginning of the revolutionary war.

March 23, 1777, he made his last will and testament, wherein he divided his estate, etc., equally among his children. Having provided for his children, he thought of spending his last days in peace. But it was not to be. One turn of the wheel and he was poor as the beggar of the street; not a foot of land his own nor a roof to shelter him. How this came about, let us hear his own account, copied verbatim from an address directed to the yearly meeting of his church:

Having heard how a number of Quakers were banished and carried away to Virginia, and being informed that there were yet some hundreds of substantial inhabitants on the list to be taken up and secured, among which my name was also put down, and as there was already a beginning made, and some of the millers and others on the Wissahickon were actually taken away from their families, I considered what I would best do. Knowing that Germantown would always be a disturbed place, for English and Americans would continually march through it, forward and backward, and having three of my children living in Philadelphia, I bethought myself to go there too—to live with them in peace. Accordingly I went to Philadelphia, October 19, 1777, (many months before the act was passed which forbade going to Philadelphia) and so I lived there, quietly and peaceably, till May 23, 1778, when I went back to Germantown again, and was in my own house that night and the next day until 10 o'clock in the evening, when a strong party of Captain McLean's company surrounded my house and fetched me out of my bed. It being a very dark night they led me through the cornfields, where I could not get along as fast as they wanted me to go, so they frequently stuck me in the back with their bayonets, until they brought me to Bastian Miller's barn, where they kept me till next morning; then they stripped me naked to the skin, and gave me an old shirt and a pair of breeches, so much torn that I could barely cover my nakedness. Then they cut my beard and hair and painted me with oil colors, red and black, and so led me along, barefooted and bareheaded, in a very hot, sunshiny day, until a friend of mine seeing me in that condition, asked them whether they would take the shoes from me if he would give me a pair. The officer in charge of me, gave his word for it that it should not be done, and so the friend took the shoes from his own feet and the hat from his head and gave them to me. But after we had marched about six miles a soldier came and demanded my shoes, and took them, and gave me his *old slabs*, which were so hard and torn that they wounded my feet very much. On the 26th, at 9 o'clock, I arrived at the camp at Valley Forge, and was sent to the provo. My accusation in the mitimus was, "an oppressor of the righteous and a spy." On the 27th, in the morning, God moved the heart of the most generous General Mühlenberg to come to me and inquire into my affairs, and promised that he would speak to General Washington and procure me a hearing. The next day he sent me word that I should make a petition to General Washington, which I did, and through the good hand of Providence and the faithful assistance of said General Mühlenberg, I was permitted to go out of the provo, May 29. But as I was not free, it being against my

conscience to take the *oath* to the states, I was not permitted to go home to Germantown, as appears by the following pass, namely:

"Permit the bearer hereof, Mr. Saur, to pass from hence to Methatchey, not to return to Germantown during the stay of the enemy in this state, he behaving as becometh. Given under my hand at the orderly office, this 13th day of May, 1778.

"NICHOLAS GILMAN, Ass. Adj't General."

So I went to Methatchey and stayed there till June 23, when I returned to Germantown, and there lived quietly until July 27, when Cols. Smith and Thompson came to my house and asked me whether I had entered special bail at the Supreme Court in Lancaster. I told them "No." "Why not?" said they. "Because I had no notice." "That cannot be," said Thompson, "it was in the newspapers and handbills." I told them that I had at that time been in the provo and at Methatchey, and had seen none of those papers, and nobody had told me of it till after the time had expired. * * * "But you went to the English at Philadelphia," said Smith. I said "Yes, and do you know why?' "No," said he, "nor do I want to know."

Then they told me that they were come to take an inventory of my personal estate and sell it, and to rent out my real estates. I told them I would submit to all that the Lord permitted them to do, and so Smith stood guard that I might not put anything out of the way, and Thompson went out to get appraisers and a clerk, and so they began to appraise. I then begged of them they should let me keep my bed, but Smith gave answer, they had no right to let me have anything besides my clothes and provisions (which last they did not abide by, for when they found a barrel of beef in the cellar they took it down, although it was provision). I then begged for a few medicines which I had put by for my family use, being chiefly of my own and my father's preparations, and nobody else knew anything about them, what they were, but Smith said, "No; medicines are very valuable; they must be sold." Then I begged for nothing more, except my spectacles, which was finally granted. Then on the 28th they told me that I must quit the house, for they must rent it out, and so I moved out of it on July 30. Then they proceeded to sell my effects, but before the sale came on, my son Daniel endeavored to stop it, and applied to Thomas Mattock and asked him whether his father should not have a hearing. He replied, "Yes; but we must sell his effects first." He then applied to Mr. Lewis to stop the sale till next court, who endeavored all he could do to do it. But they had invented a lie, namely, that I or some of my people had secretly crept in the house and had destroyed all the New Testaments, and that if the sale did not go on all would be destroyed before the said court could convene. So they passed on with the sale of all my personal estate, and rented out my several houses and lands for one year, and then sold them also, *contrary to the concession of the convention* in the case of forfeited estates, by which no real estate could have been sold before my youngest son is of age. So they have not only broken the fundamental rule (of the government) in selling my estate, but have also published me, in almost all the newspapers, as a traitor, without any cause and without ever giving me a hearing or trial, for I never had gone a mile from my place of abode. Their own attorney, Mr. Bradford, has himself declared to a friend of mine, that if I had not forfeited my life I had also not forfeited my estate, for they had no more right to my estate than to my life, etc.

Query 1. As there are debts due me on bonds, notes and book accounts, who has the best right to demand them of the people — I or the state?

Query 2. If a man is openly declared a traitor, without a cause or without a hearing or trial, when he was not absent and might have been heard, is it just to let him forever lie under that reproach?

Injustice was never more galling than in this case. But Saur did not seek legal redress by invoking the aid of the courts. He suffered his loss resignedly and without a murmur. The rest of his days he spent at the hospitable home of his friend Stamm in Metutchen, where he worked at his trade as opportunity might offer. Among his brethren, he exercised in the office of the ministry, and even two weeks before his death walked a distance of twelve miles to fill an appointment for preaching at Skippack, returning in the same apostolical manner. He died August 26, 1784, aged sixty-three years.

Though no imposing monument, no marble column or shaft of granite adorns his last resting place, this might properly be inscribed, as being the verdict of friend and foe: "True to his fellow-men and his principles, he died as he lived — a man in every sense of the word!"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE STATUS OF THE PRINTER.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE day has passed when the members of the craft can safely be sneered at on account of the place they occupy, either in society or the vast machinery of the business world. Whatever of odium may have been attached to the men composing it — a very unfair judgment of a whole for the indiscretions of a minute portion — has been effectually silenced in these later years. Now printing can boldly throw down the glove and challenge comparison with any and every trade or profession for sobriety, respectability, the calling to high places of trust and honor, as it has ever been able to do for education, intelligence, genius and the rare dowery of brains.

In early days, when the art was watched, suspicioned and deemed the inspiration of other than divinity, a name of evil import was attached to the luckless juvenile who manipulated ink balls, and generally did the dirty work of the office. And even to this day it has clung to him, and good, reverential, credulous souls still fancy the peculiar mission on earth of printers is to raise the "Ancient Henry" at all times and under all circumstances.

Why the men of type and rule should have been thus remorselessly singled out when all were in the same category is very hard to determine. The "good old times" of which deluded souls sing and dream were very far from being immaculate, and the men who then acted their parts were neither as wise, good or cultured as those of today, pessimists to the contrary, notwithstanding. Even a partial investigation strips off the glamor, and it is not well to dig very deep into the ashes of the past for virtue or sobriety. There were roysterers then, and vices that would now be sternly rebuked were winked at, and the harvest reaped from the sowing of wild oats was fully as large as now and as shameful.

But in these "good old times," of which foolish gossips tell, printers were the most branded of all those who dignified life by labor. It appeared to be a settled conviction that inebriety, with its long train of misery, was an always attendant and necessary appendage of typesetters and pressmen — at least when the paper was "up" and "worked off," and Saturday night had come. That it was too frequently the case, truth forces us to acknowledge. But that it was the rule and not the exception we emphatically deny. Printers were no worse if no better than other men; had the same tastes, passions, trials, temptations — the latter generally in larger proportions — and if they were "good fellows" it was not because of their calling, though the censorious world so charged. The chief fault

to be charged against the business, should one seek for excuse of their foibles, lies in late hours, the turning night into day, the exhaustive nature of an occupation where brain and body are driven at high-pressure speed, fully as much as genial, generous, convivial natures. But would the men have been any different if otherwise engaged? Nature will crop out whatever the surroundings, and the "cup" is not restricted in its temptations to any class or condition of life—has the same charm, poison and shame for all. The art has nothing to do with the question. Given an opportunity the man would show himself of the same metal whether familiar with chases and galleys, fingering law books, addressing listening senates or pondering the truths of divine writ.

That established—and no one in the slightest acquainted with physics or physiology will venture to dispute it—it is a fact proven. So the charges often reiterated against printing as leading one straight to the abode of his satanic majesty are groundless; even worse, the basest of slander to the one occupation of all others that the finger of divinity rested upon and called it "good."

We know—it has been thundered in our ears from the time when we also believed that printing was anything but "a light to guide, a rod to check the erring and reprove,"—that craftsmen of former years might have wisely refrained from alcoholic indulgence more than was the case. Yet we insist most strenuously that it was unjust to single them out and brand as scapegraces, as the highest development of pure and unadulterated cussedness, and that to become one of their number was to court the utter demoralization of body and soul. If tried by the same rules, if permitted the same latitude in evidence, no ultra case could ever have been made out against them, and to be convicted, as they were, unheard, without the benefit of jury; hung, drawn and quartered (theoretically) without the benefit of clergy, was as monstrous as it was absurd.

Yet such was the case in those "good old times" thoughtless people love to prate about, and we dare not be sworn that this generation has outlived the folly. Bad, according to the ethics of morality, printers they were and are, but good as well, and will be until time breaks the "form" of earth, and its "dead matter" is "distributed" into space and silence.

But acknowledging that all that has been and is charged against the reputation of the craft to be true, that "ye printer man" indulged in unwarranted license; that he was not an example of sobriety or a model of deportment; that he made other places beside Rome "howl" during the midnight hour; that with unsteady, reeling steps he sought his home; that he was not the kindest of husbands or best of fathers; that his "case" was indeed a hard one; that he appeared in the morning with nervous fingers, swollen eyes, aching head and a general unfitness for labor. Did not others do the same, and were the shafts of condemnation not blunted when hurled at them, and was not the "sowing of wild oats" made a mantle of charity to cover the multitude of their sins?

But it is with the craft of printers, the guild of men whose lives are enslaved for the enlightenment of others—the true statue of the goddess enlightening the nations of the entire world we have to do. Whatever the faults of the few, progress has been steady, upward and onward. The art has grown, its blessings multiplied, its territory ceaselessly enlarged. The little swallow that chirped feebly beneath the very eaves and hid itself in out of the places, has been transformed into the eagle that braves the sun and brooks nothing of confinement—little of rivalry; the dingy, dirty office, to reach which, narrow and often dangerous stairs had to be climbed, has, touched by the wands of improvement and prosperity, been exchanged for marble palaces of many stories and almost fabulous cost; the old, in every respect, has given way to the new; the feeble, timid bullrush, that trembled and bowed at every breath of public opinion, has become the scepter of the genie "that rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm." Practically, its influence is unlimited and its power resistless. It anticipates time and overleaps space; is the prophet of the coming as it has ever been the most concise and reliable historian of the gone before.

And, if the art has become so exalted, what of the men who are as the stones of the magnificent structure? Stand by the monument at Washington, dwarfing all about it, to be seen far up and down a Potomac whose watery lips whisper no word now, in ebb or flow of battle, and never roll, crimsoned with soldiers' blood, to the sea. Look up to the capstone, often wreathed, festooned and curtained by clouds, and you can count one by one the stones that go to make up its severe grandeur, its massive impressiveness, its gigantic glory. So is it with the art of printing as known today. Stone by stone, course by course was the monument of its majesty and greatness builded, and these stones, marble, granite—what you will—represent the lives, the genius, the invention, the minds, the souls of printers. Better, a thousand-fold better than Coster, Gutenberg, Faust, Schoeffer, than any of them dreamed was the foundation they laid, and beyond the wildest conception of Franklin, its progress and usefulness.

But think you that men smirched, belittled, ostracised, as was attempted by the "ower gude" with the printers, could have accomplished such gigantic and dazzling results, measured even by the broad and bright light of today? Certainly, were it the case, the evil genius with whom they are, rather *were*, charged with association, must have might unlimited and jurisdiction unrestrained. And what has time evolved from such discordant elements of manhood, such physical wrecks, such shameless, base, ignoble images of their Master and Creator as printers were supposed and announced to be?

Were the charges true, were there anything more than the merest shadow of reality in them, the change would be even more marvelous than it is. So wonderful, indeed, that the manufacture of silken meshes from the ears of maternal swine and whistles from the caudal appendages of her offspring no longer cause an exclamation of surprise. If the times have changed, the printers have changed with them; if the world has grown better, so have they; if the art has been elevated, they have been lifted up with it, and left very far behind anything, everything of obloquy or

reproach justly or unjustly laid at their door. Their status is fixed and its foundations solid beyond the caviling of the jealous or the outcry of superstition and ignorance. They stand their own defenders; their work is the best and most lasting of monuments and their epitaph is the brightest and most to be desired. Wherever integrity, capability, industry, energy, quick decision, and sound, practical judgment are required, the printer is to be found and his peculiar training invaluable. In national or state legislation you will not search for him in vain. He is there, and nobly and eloquently and fearlessly is battling for right, for manhood and truth. The Secretary of the Treasury was once a printer. The late Treasurer of the United States was a printer, so is the present one, and so the Comptroller of the Currency. They are found upon the bench, at the bar, are shining lights in the healing profession; the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital makes no secret of his former familiarity with stick and rule. Printers are to be found in the army and navy, in railways, in banking houses, in mercantile establishments; and many a minister owes fully as much of his power and eloquence and knowledge, to his graduation from a printing-office as to that of any college.

All of these positions require great intellectual ability, a high moral character, and thus is forever put to rest any insinuation that the leaven of iniquity leavened the entire lump of the printing-office.

We have asserted that the status of the printer in the body politic was fixed and high, and have we not proven it? Lingers there yet a doubter? If so, it is clearly a case of intolerant ignorance, determined detraction, of hereditary stupidity, of insolent presumption, and argument is wasted. He is beyond the pale of even charity and hope of earthly redemption, for heaven never helps those who will not help themselves, and we can say to him, with quaint, honest Izaak Walton, "if there be a severe, sour complexioned man, then here I disallow thee to be a competent judge," and never let the thought of him trouble us more.

But this high status brings with it stern demands and not to be neglected duties. The more sacred the shrine, the purer the devotee should be; the higher the altar is placed, the more earnest the climbing must be. It is a dangerous trade to gather samphire. Printing in its highest development requires the best of manhood; requires earnest thought as well as energetic action. It permits no halfway worshipers near its throne. Absolute sobriety is a prime essential to success, and a drunken printer is a foul disgrace to the art and all the high and honored names it has canonized. It demands the most varied knowledge and the most unblemished morality; it opens the greatest of possibilities, of promise, of reward; is the smoothest and easiest stepping-stone to political power; is without a rival in the fields of usefulness, exploration and development; is worthy of the best man can give of virtue, enterprise, devotion, *and should have it.*

Applicable as these words are to all craftsmen, they are especially so to the young who have characters to form, reputations to build up, a name to win and fortune to acquire. The habits of the old are fixed, very difficult if not impossible to change, and it is with pride we can assert that the great majority are traveling the right road, and at the end will hear the welcome words "well done good and faithful servant." But they must soon lay down stick and rule forever and give up their places to others. Into the vacant shoes will step the young. The status left them is high, pure and honorable. Will they keep it so? Will they see to it that the name bequeathed to them is kept unstained and the golden escutcheon of printing untarnished? Will they be quick to grasp the possibilities and keep step to the march of progress? Will they keep their lives pure and their record clean? The future of printing is wax for their molding. Will they make it glorious with the marble of good deeds accomplished and great benefits bestowed?

Let future years answer for God, humanity, the right and the truth.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

II.—BY WALTER L. KING.

THE Italians muster so strongly in Argentine that they have been enabled to hold two exhibitions of their own. The second one was closed a few weeks back, and though nearly everything produced by these people in this country was exhibited, there was next to nothing of interest to printers seeable at the show. A small but modern card-printing jobber was the only article put forth of interest to typographers; it attracted a good deal of attention when working, and did a brisk trade in visiting-cards, thus enabling its owner to pay rent of stand a few score times over.

Sunny Italy's sons support over a dozen of their newspapers scattered about the country. With very few exceptions, they have a botchy, sorrowful look concerning their make-up. In fact, Italians, in this republic, anyhow, are far from being first-class workmen in either book, jobbing, or news. They are a frugal, saving lot, but their labor, like that of the Chinese, is obtained at any price.

There is a goodly-sized Italian printing-office in calle Reconquista, at No. 270. It lies far back from the road, and has the appearance inside of an immense barn. Fully forty men are sometimes employed here, but at the moment of writing, owing to the death of its mainstay, a daily paper, only a dozen printers are employed. Than this place one could not desire a building of better light, plenty of air, and any amount of room—really essentials in the productions of first-class jobs.

The machinery is all modern, and from various parts of Europe. Marinoni, of Paris, has one of his best hand newspaper presses there (strange to say, even in this house, capable of turning out vast quantities of work, no steam or gas engine drives the machines, all being worked by hand or foot), so has Lilly, of London (small size). Perforating and treadle-jobber concerns are from Marinoni also, and from Allis, Liverpool. Close by these latter articles are two of the famous "Model" jobbers. A powerful back-press in one corner is of the manufacture of Ceroni, of Italy.

The fonts of type are very numerous, and have evidently been selected by a knowing hand. They come

from France and England, while some of the larger news fonts are of native manufacture. It is a pity, however, that the nicks are not on the front of all the types' shanks. Those of French and native make have the notches on the back of each letter; but it is not so advantageous as the English or American system. In the event of sorts of same depth and nick, but notched on different sides, getting mixed, a most serious difficulty is the consequence, necessitating the printer's eye to watch each stamp ere it reaches the stick.

In lithography, this establishment possesses about a hundred stones, but of no great size. Two lithographic presses of presumably French make do all the work of this part of the business.

This Italian printing-office has a far from natty-looking appearance. Pie, litter, and dirt cover the capacious imposing-stones (one 12 by 8 feet) and lie, in fact, all over the workshop. The machinery is all covered more or less with filth, showing gross negligence. And such is the general appearance of Italian houses in Buenos Ayres.

The Imprenta Inglesa (English Printing Works) of Messrs. W. Lane & Co., will now receive notice. This establishment is situated at the corner of calles St. Martin and Cuyo, and is an imposing structure. It has been but a few months built, and is of four stories—equal to five of the low-ceilinged printing-offices of Europe. Lofty rooms are all the go everywhere out here, greatly to the benefit of employés' lungs.

This place is a truly polyglot printing-office, for here are turned out two Spanish, two English, one German, and one Irish newspapers, all, however, save the two British papers, carried on independent of each other. The ground and top floors are allotted to the *Buenos Ayres Herald*, the *Weekly Herald*, the *Southern Cross*, and the *Argentinisches Wochenblatt*, while the *Razon* occupies the first and also top floor. The third story is the jobbing department.

Herein there is a plentiful supply of faces (over 200), from MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, New York; Figgins, London (rollers, presses of this firm), with a few French fonts. There is ample machinery for printing all the matter that can be composed in this house, though the same remark does not apply to the bookbinding department. Hoe, New York, has one of his job and news drum-cylinder presses on this floor. All the treadle jobbers are from the States—three from Remington, Ilion, New York, a Golding (Boston) "Pearl," and one from the American Bank Note Co., New York. There is also a Dawson (Otley) Wharfedale, a Harrild & Son (London) Registered Bremner, and smaller presses from J. C. Fell & Co., London; Ingles, London—all English manufacturers. The paper-cutter is one of Waterlow & Son's (Limited) make, as also is one of the railway ticket printing machines, the other being of Zimmermann's (Berlin) manufacture. Numbering appliances were made by James Salmon, Manchester, and J. Gleig & Sons, Edinburgh, the latter firm also being the makers of the art perforating machine to be seen on the premises. Nearly the whole of the above-mentioned articles are capable of being driven by a four-horsepower gas engine, of German workmanship, which is utilized. The principal class of work done here is railway and telegraphic form printing—lucrative enough, seeing that nearly every such job is rarely composed, stereotypes, of which there are plenty, having been taken previously. The stereotypic outfit is supplied by Harrild, of London.

The printing of the above-named newspapers is all done on the premises, and in the basement of the building. The machines, driven by a German gas engine, are a double drum-cylinder, similar to, but twice the size of a Hoe, from Brown & Co., Kirkcaldy, Scotland; the other, not unlike a Wharfedale, from Hopkinson & Cope, London.

PIG SKINS FOR BOOKBINDING.

At one time, we believe, before morocco came into general use, pig skins were largely employed for bookbinding. One reason why they fell into disuse, probably, was their cost, but this, at least, is no longer an impediment. Pig skins are tanned by an old fashioned and somewhat tedious process, but it has the advantage of turning them into a leather of extraordinary toughness and durability, which is all but impervious to atmospheric influences. We lately received some specimens of pig skins, or, as they are named by the tanners, hog skins, specially manufactured for the use of bookbinders. They are in a variety of shades, and are worked up into a very beautiful grain, something like a large grain morocco in appearance. Their cost, we are informed, is a little below that of calf, so that they fall quite within the limits of expense as materials for bookbinding. Appearances are greatly in their favor, and whether for library bindings where strength and durability are the prime considerations or for fine bindings, the hog skins seem equally well adapted. It also occurs to us that hog skins would be very serviceable for account book bindings, particularly for hot climates. In India and elsewhere, hog skins have long been preferred to other leathers for certain purposes, on account of their lasting qualities, and similar considerations may be expected to operate in their favor for bookbinding. One curiosity of hog skin is its resemblance to human skin.—*London Bookseller.*

PRINTING AT THE ANTIPODES.

English and American writers frequently write as if the whole of the English speaking and writing world was embraced between San Francisco and Dover, paying little attention to the British Provinces of North America, and none at all to the numerous colonies which lie under the Southern Cross, embracing Cape Colony, Australia and New Zealand, besides the English press of India. Yet the writers, and consequently the printers, of these countries are numerous. In India alone a large number of works are printed, and the productions of the press at the Cape of Good Hope are far from contemptible. It is, however, in Australia and New Zealand that the greatest development has been made, and it is there that business is the most active and taste is developed the highest. In the newspaper line, the daily journals of Melbourne and Sydney bear an excellent comparison with those of any other part of the globe, while in book-printing these towns have attained a very respectable rank.

These dependencies of Great Britain cannot, in the course of the next half century, have less population than 50,000,000 of people, which will keep going a vast number of establishments in all departments of the typographic art. In these lands they have developed new peculiarities and methods of working, differing from those in the United States and Great Britain, our country having, indeed, but little influence upon the members of the craft there. British customs and habits are followed as far as can be, but the great heat and dryness of the climate compel different methods of labor, both at press and case.

On the whole, however, the work looks as if it had been done in Great Britain. The wet paper, the lack of gloss on the surface, the heavy indentation of the letters, the attention paid to Johnson's orthography as modified by the London booksellers, and the great proportion of solid matter mark the volumes or the journals turned out there as inspired by English ideas.—*Pacific Printer.*

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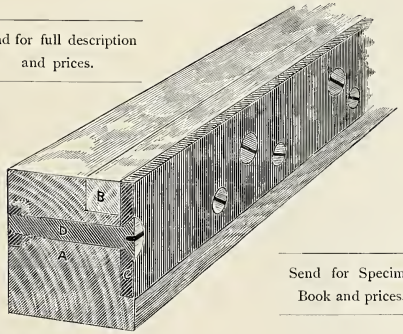
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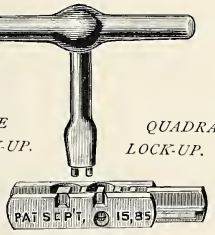
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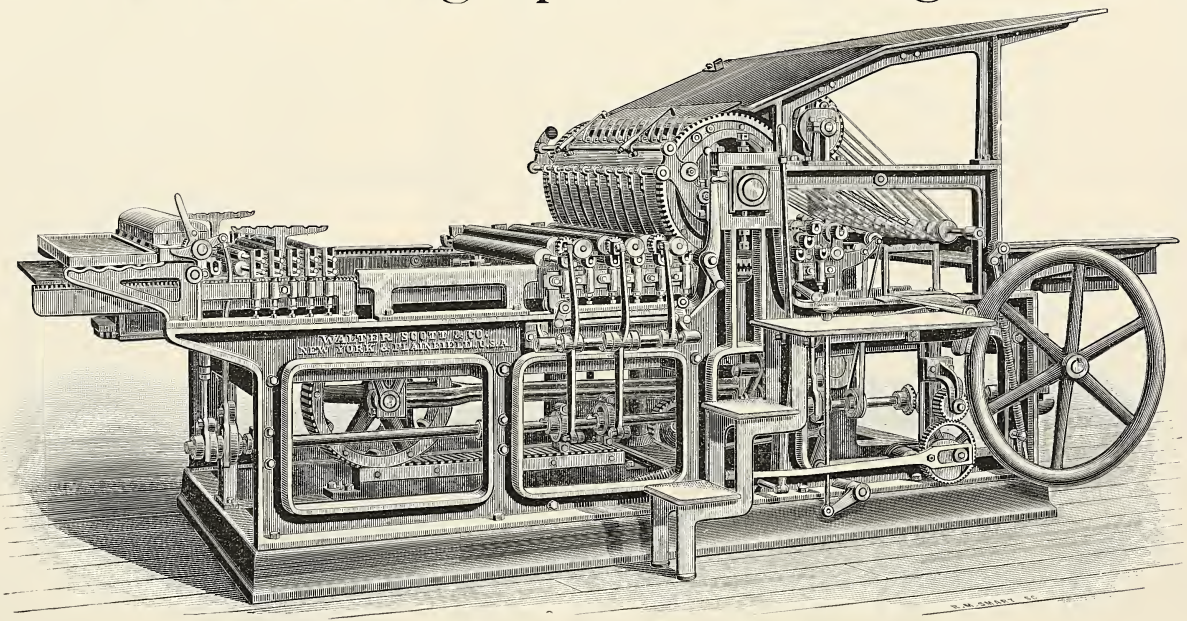
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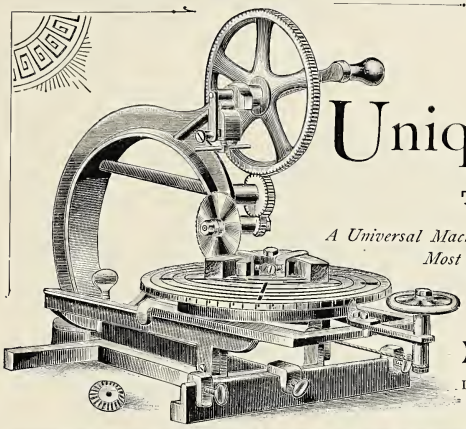
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IT will cut from the strip, rules for forms of three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, or a greater number of sides, of equal or unequal length, cutting and mitering at once, and delivering the rule finished at both ends.

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Wood, Rule, Rigiet, Furniture, Electrotype and Stereotype Plates, Tint Plates, etc., can be cut and trimmed on this machine,

All the above work can be done with the saw and gauges furnished with each machine—no special cutters being required.

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A Curving Apparatus forms part of the machine, so placed that it is always ready for use without interfering in any way with the use of the cutter.

It is designed for those who believe that "the best workmen have the best tools," and will more than save its costs in a single year.

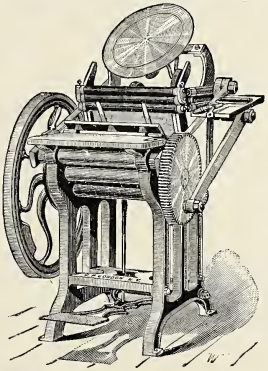
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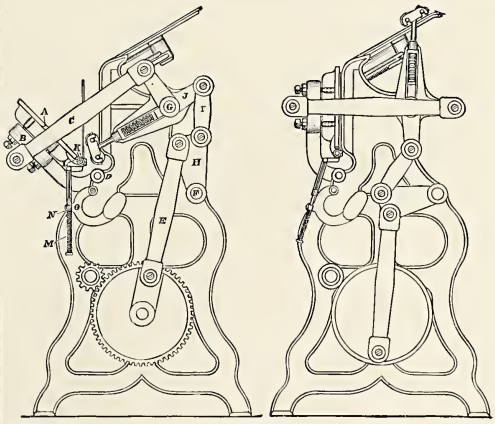
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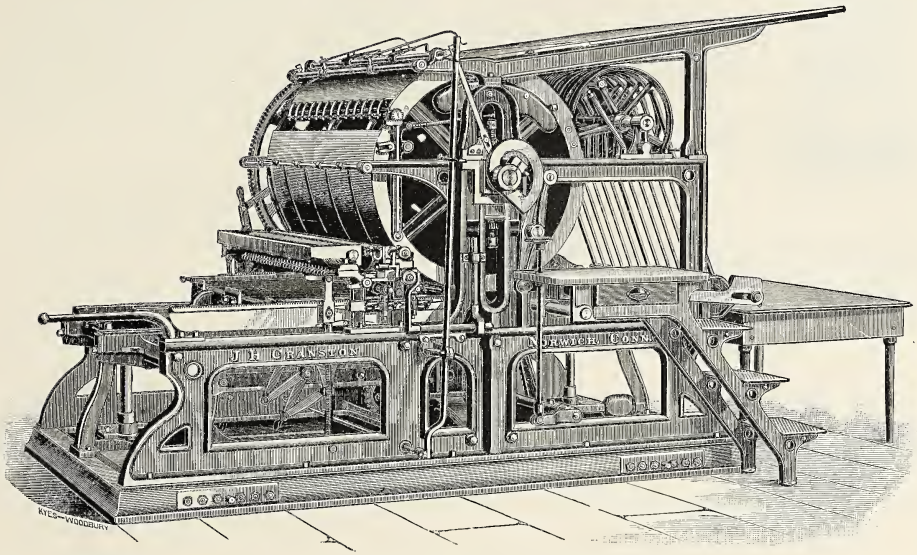
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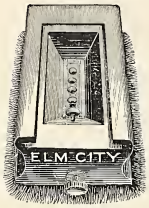
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The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, - - $2.50.
Price, for light work, 2½ inches square, 1.50

"THEY ARE APPROVED OF."—I have had repeated orders for the Elm City Bronzers, so take it for granted they are approved of. Send me forty more.—*Thomas Hailing, Oxford Printing Works, Cheltenham, England, April 11, 1885.*

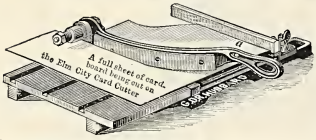
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Counting 100,000, $10.00
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It is so made that a *full sheet* of cardboard may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

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DECEPTION WILL NOT WIN.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

GENTS—The present dress of the *Mail* costs us $2,904.14, of which the proportion furnished by you cost $2,818.43, and the remainder from all other foundries $85.71.

Very truly yours,
THE HATTON-SNOWDEN COMPANY (per C. A. Snowden).

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

DEAR SIRS—Answering your inquiry of this date, we are using at this time about eight thousand pounds of type on the *Daily News*, all of which is your manufacture, excepting about three hundred pounds.

Very truly yours,
VICTOR F. LAWSON, PUBLISHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

☞ In view of the evidence contained in above letters we leave the printing fraternity to judge respecting the honesty of purpose of the Illinois Typefounding Company in including the Chicago *Daily News* and Chicago *Mail* in a list of papers that it pretends to furnish—presumably large buyers of its product.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

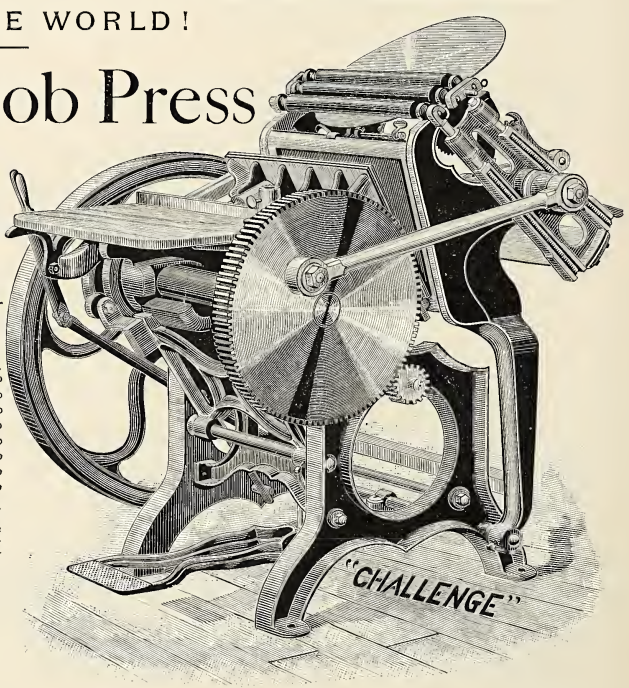
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Eight Sizes Manufactured.



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3.—Eighth Medium, Large	9 x 13	250	6 00
4.—Quarter Medium	10 x 15	300	6 00
5.—Quarter Medium, Large	11 x 17	350	7 00
6.—Half Medium	13 x 19	400	8 00
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The 14 x 20½ and 14½ x 22 presses are each supplied with one wrought iron and two cast iron chases. With every press, we furnish three chases, six roller stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench and brayer.

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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

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2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1886.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

WE have read with a good deal of interest the main features in the proceedings now before us, of the thirty-fourth annual session of the International Typographical Union, which convened in the city of Pittsburgh on the 7th of June last, though candor compels the admission that the results of its deliberations are not what we hoped or expected they would be. Its handling of what may appropriately be termed the "questions of the hour," we consider unworthy of a deliberative body of its character and caliber. Junketings, picnics, banquets, and mutual admiration speeches are well enough in their places, and we make all due allowance for the proverbial good-fellowship which prevails whenever printers are drawn together, *but* no matter however gratifying they may be, they should not be indulged in at the expense of the object for which the convention has been called—*legislation* for the benefit of the craft. We are aware it is frequently necessary to limit the ambition of certain delegates who are always on hand to needlessly prolong the sessions with points of order, personal explanations and long-winded flights of oratory, yet we fail to see the propriety of limiting all remarks on the most important questions to be considered to *two minutes*. This certainly seems to us, at least, *economy run to seed.*

The postponement of the consideration of the short-time movement and its reference back to the local organizations smacks too strongly of a procrastinating, dilly-dallying policy, a desire to shirk responsibility. A positive declaration—pro or con—general in its application, was looked for, and the International was the body of all bodies to take decided action thereon. Its authority would have been recognized, and its dictum accepted as conclusive, whereas it is still left an open question, with the probabilities that the Buffalo convention will still farther extend the period of indecision.

The action taken on the apprenticeship question is, in our judgment, equally short-sighted. The resolution passed in regard thereto, reads as follows:

Resolved, That from and after January 1, 1887, the International Typographical Union prohibits any subordinate union from recognizing apprentices on morning newspapers who may hereafter be placed in composing-rooms, unless they be duly and lawfully indentured.

Now, we should like to hear a valid reason why its operations should be restricted to apprentices on "morning" newspapers. Why not make it equally applicable to job and book offices, or evening and weekly publications? Will someone furnish an answer?

But to a more pleasing allusion. The princely gifts of Messrs. Child and Drexel of $10,000 to the craft represented in the International, shows that the interest manifested in the past in the welfare of the industrial classes by these gentlemen has been genuine in character. The communication announcing the donations reads as follows:

To the President and Members of the International Typographical Union assembled at Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN,—With this letter is an inclosure which is intended should be handed you by Mr. James J. Dailey, with a verbal message of good wishes; but at his suggestion it is accompanied by a written communication. It is known to some of your members that I feel a warm interest in what concerns the welfare of all who work for wages, and in the wise management of the trade unions and other kindred organizations it has become advisable for them to establish for the promotion of their true interests.

This feeling being especially strong toward the printers' union, with whose members I have had close and very satisfactory business relations for many years, it is my earnest desire—a desire in which I am heartily joined by my friend, Mr. A. J. Drexel—to extend to the time-honored International Typographical Union, as the representative of the united craft in North America, some expression more substantial than words. How to do this in a way that may produce lasting good, has engaged the thoughts of both Mr. Drexel and myself; and we conclude that your union, or such trustees as you may elect for the purpose, will know better than ourselves how that good can be best accomplished.

We therefore send you herewith, by the hand of Mr. Dailey, foreman in the *Public Ledger* office, our check for the amount of $10,000—$5,000 from Mr. Drexel, who is now in Europe, and $5,000 from the undersigned—without condition or suggestion of any kind, as an

absolute gift, in full confidence that the sagacious and conservative counselors of your union will make or order wise use of it for the good of the union. Very respectfully and heartily yours,

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

The recommendation that the amount sent be placed in the hands of three trustees for the period of five years, and that each compositor in the United States donate the price of 1,000 ems of matter, and each pressman and stereotyper one hour's work each year, to augment the fund, is an excellent one, and will, no doubt, be alike gratifying to the donors and beneficial to the recipients, and may be the means of inducing others to follow the noble example set, while demonstrating what coöperative effort can accomplish.

The following report on the much mooted plate question explains itself:

Your special committee appointed to investigate the plate system and report recommendations for the future regulations of the same, so that injustice may not be done and the interests of the I. T. U. be benefited, beg leave to report:

First. We recommend that the Executive Council endeavor to unionize all the firms manufacturing plates, which are now non-union, and in the event that any such establishment does not come into the union, we recommend that the Executive Council be authorized to procure and publish a list of the papers using non-union made plates.

Second. That the local unions be required to interdict the use of plates where a reduction of the working force will ensue.

Third. No subordinate union can take any action regarding the use of plates without the consent of the Executive Council, but when the Executive Council indorses the action of a subordinate union, the members affected shall be entitled to strike benefits should a strike ensue.

Fourth. Union newspapers must be prohibited from using news plates manufactured in non-union offices or else be declared unfair.

Fifth. In cities where action has been taken on the question of plates, subordinate unions must submit their rules governing the matter to the Executive Council, who shall revise and enforce them, in order that a uniform policy may prevail.

We shall, doubtless, have occasion in the near future to again refer to the action of the convention, when a full record of the proceedings have been received.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

A SHORT time since we had the pleasure of a somewhat lengthy interview with Mr. Joel A. Northrop, of Marcellus Falls, New York, the octogenarian press builder, who, notwithstanding his advanced age, is as bright and active as many men of fifty, and who, in fact, is now engaged in the construction of a new and improved printing machine, the model of which was built by his own hands, and which he intends exhibiting in Chicago at the forthcoming exhibition in September next. Among the many interesting reminiscences narrated were the following, and believing that they will prove of special interest to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, we present them as they were furnished: "In 1842," said our informant, "I was an exhibitor at Niblo's Garden, New York, and spent most of my leisure hours in the office of Sydney Morse, the well-known electrician. Among his visitors was Henry A. Munson, an engraver, a relative of my wife, who was engaged in getting out the maps for a general atlas, then about to be placed on the market by Mr. Harper, and who was also employed by Professor Morse in aiding him to perfect the telegraphic alphabet. The Doctor had succeeded so far in his invention as to produce action at both ends of the wire, by the use of the key; but while successful in principle the *results* obtained were far from satisfactory. Mr. Munson then came to the rescue, and invented the mechanism by which the paper was moved forward, producing the long sought for desideratum, the dash, by holding down the key, and a series of dots, by persistently repeating the operation. He also invented and perfected the instrument by which the dashes produced could be subdivided into words. That this is no idle claim, I may state it was verified in my presence by Professor Morse, in the form of a dispatch—received from a wire stretched across the street—on which the message was sent, which was as follows: 'This is a cold morning;' to which the reply was received: 'Yes, but I have an overcoat on and don't feel it,' and the key to the message was presented to me by the Doctor himself. And, strange to add," said our venerable authority, "just one week ago this very hour, I had the pleasure of a conversation with the only surviving sister of Mr. Munson, widow of Mr. William Sellew, of Cincinnati, and referred to what her brother had accomplished forty-four years ago, for which others had obtained credit. I believe in giving honor to whom honor is due, and if any reader doubts the truth of my statements, tell him I am prepared to verify every word I have told you."

A PRINTERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

NEARLY two years ago, THE INLAND PRINTER suggested the propriety of organizing, in each city of sufficient importance to warrant it, a society similar in character to that of the Typothetæ of New York, with the ultimate view to the organization of a national representative deliberative body, which should meet annually for an interchange of views and the consideration of all matters in which the interests of the trade are directly involved. The proposition met with a favorable response from all sections of the country from a large number of employing printers, many of whom presented valuable suggestions, and have since from time to time given their views in relation thereto. A few trade journals have recently seen fit to advocate a similar course, but seem impregnated with the idea (doubtless for the purpose of securing a little ephemeral notoriety) that such and such a location, generally the one where the paper is issued, is the best adapted for the purpose, while we are gravely informed that action looking to the holding of the convention has already been inaugurated in two or three quarters. Now, THE INLAND PRINTER has no ax to grind. The advantages of Chicago as a central convention-holding city are well known, though we have persistently omitted to present its claims in connection therewith. We are willing to coöperate with any feasible, well or even partly-developed plan to help make the project a success, but we are not willing to permit any self-appointed clique or cliques—no matter by what motives controlled—to arrogate to themselves the right to speak or to act for the employing printers of the United States, on a matter of such vital importance. Local

organization should *precede* national organization, and to attempt the latter under existing circumstances is equivalent to putting the cart before the horse. Individual opinion is well enough in its place, but collective wisdom and authorized action is what is required to give the movement vitality. It may, and doubtless will, require a little time to secure the attendance of such a class of representatives, but it is certainly prudent to exercise discretion, and lay the foundations broad and deep if we desire the superstructure to remain secure. From present indications, any attempt to force the issue will prove a fiasco, and be productive of more harm than good. Where or when the convention shall be held is of much less importance than that when it is held it shall be a responsible, delegated body, whose deliberations will command the respect, and merit the endorsement of those whose interests it professes to represent.

EIDOGRAPHY.

A RECENT issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* contains an interesting interview with Mr. C. Henry Hall, a gentleman claiming to be the inventor of a new and wonderful process for reproducing printed matter, perhaps the most wonderful that has ever been devised. If the statements therein contained are reliable, and there is every reason to believe they are, one of the grandest inventions of the Nineteenth Century has been brought to light, an invention which is destined to effect a revolution in the typographic art, and which will prove of incalculable benefit to the world at large. While the *process* is claimed to be a complete secret, it is chemo-mechanical in character, and the printing is done direct from the original, the design being transferred to a litho-stone, and more recently to zinc. The book is first taken to pieces and each leaf subjected to the Hall process, without the slightest injury or discoloration. In works of great variety the results are especially valuable, as it does not matter how old, stained or torn the originals are. The reporter, in referring to the interview, says:

Here we were shown a law book of some 500 pages in the conventional royal 8vo size. At first sight it would be mistaken for an ordinary impression from the types; not so, it was done entirely by eidography.

"Only fifty copies were wanted, and it paid to reproduce it. Here is an Oriental book which is out of print. Perhaps not more than three offices in London could possibly print it from type, as there are so many Oriental characters. We turned it out in a few days. Here is a book issued in three volumes on the subscription plan. As usual, all the first volumes were sold, two-thirds of the second, and one-third of the last. The publisher found himself with a number of costly books that were quite useless, as sets could not be made up, so we reprinted all the first vol., and enough of the second and third ones to make the stock level."

In answer to other questions, we were pointed to the words of the prospectus: We shall be able to furnish long numbers up to thousands, or short numbers when required, at reasonable prices. This latter consideration will be appreciated by those who desire to re-issue publications out of print, but find the recomposition and printing of an ordinary edition too expensive. Eidography will also be found useful to antiquarians, book collectors and librarians who miss pages from valuable books. Nothing more is needed than to borrow the corresponding page from another book and re-duplicate it by eidography. The original, not being injured by the operation in the slightest degree, can be replaced while the copy supplies the missing page. In the latter respect our process is far superior to that formerly worked by the same inventor in Berlin, and now the reduplication of valuable works can be safely undertaken.

"Is it a slow process? Does it take long to copy a book?"

"Oh, no. Here is an 8vo volume of about 800 pages. We could turn out one thousand copies complete in four days, if it were necessary, in fact, we could do the whole book in as short a time as an ordinary office could print one sheet. We undertake work with a guaranteed time of delivery, and so quickly as to appear absolutely incredible."

"Does new or old ink make any difference?"

"It does not matter how old the ink is; but there is some modern ink of such questionable constituents that it gives us a little extra trouble, that is all."

"Of course, a reproduction by eidography will cost more than by re-printing if there were plates?"

"Quite the contrary, it is much cheaper than printing, even on a letterpress machine from stereo or electro. And here is one of the merits of our invention. Publishers need not go to the cost of making electroplates and stereoplates at all; the book can be reproduced at less cost, in exact fac simile, by eidography."

In a few words it may be stated that the claims of eidography are that it makes an exact fac simile cheaper than a letterpress, and in one-tenth of the time. There can be no typographical errors in the reproduction. The services of the proofreader are dispensed with. Its print is as smooth as if hot-rolled. Plans, engravings and sketches do not require to be re-drawn. No electrotypes are needed for future editions, and only one copy of the original work is required to print another edition many years after.

TWO OF A KIND.

FROM an unknown friend we have recently received copies of two amateur monthlies published at Abbott Village, Maine, *The World* and *The Globe*. Like all productions of a similar character, they are eyesores alike from a mechanical, a grammatical or intellectual standpoint. They are as full of errors as an egg is full of meat, though, strange to add, the possession of brains and knowledge forms a theme for controversy between their managers and some nameless rivals. This reminds us of the little joke told of a recruit, who when getting measured for his uniform requested the tailor to have his heart covered with a breast-plate. In the first skirmish in which he was engaged, while making good use of his legs, he was somewhat abruptly helped over a fence by the bayonet of an opponent, which unfortunately failed to find a lodgment. After recovering from the shock, and satisfying himself that no injury had been inflicted, he exclaimed, "Sure, that tailor was a brick; he knew better than I did myself where my *heart* lay." The following extracts, picked at random from the gems presented, will enable our readers to judge for themselves whether or no our strictures are deserved:

ERRANTUM.

In the first column on this page, at the end of the tenth line, supply *your*. Also in the sixteenth line, same column, between the words *in* and *us*, supply *accuseing*.

Now, it will strike the casual observer that it would have been a little more workmanlike to have *corrected* the

errors on "*this*" page before going to press, instead of apologising for their appearance by an *errantum!* (erratum) immediately following them. But the "errantum" evidently did not prove satisfactory, as on page 29 we find a further correction, thus:

In referring to the errors on page 28, we used the singular form of the Latin word *errantum*. Instead we should have used the plural form, *errata*.

Still, even this seems to have been insufficient, as the following from the same column will show:

Particular attention is called to the spelling of two or three words on the preceeding page.

The *accuseing* contained in the *preceeding* tells its own tale. Further comment is unnecessary.

GERMAN vs. BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

THE continuous inroads made by continental, especially German, manufacturers on markets heretofore monopolized by British representatives have at length aroused John Bull to a realization of the unpleasant fact, that, unless he bestirs himself and turns over a new leaf, there is imminent danger of his products being superseded, not only in the foreign and colonial, but also in his home markets, by those of his audacious and enterprising rivals. It is stated, apparently on good authority, that German printing and cutting-machines, printing-inks, paper, type, and many other articles connected with the printing trade, are becoming as common in Great Britain as similar manufactures turned out by the native workman. While the lower rate of wages paid to the German mechanic, and an open market are assigned as the chief causes for this ominous state of affairs, it is also claimed that the appointment of a large number of consuls, representing Great Britain in the German Empire, who are foreigners, on merely nominal salaries, and consequently have little interests in protecting the former's commercial interests, is likewise partially responsible. The attention of the British Government has recently been called to this fact. "Put none but British subjects on guard" seems to be the growing sentiment today in the tight little isle. Whether the carrying out of this programme will tend to remove the evil complained of remains to be seen.

DEATH OF PETER B. LEE.

FOR years past, there have been few tramp printers better known throughout the length and breadth of the country than Peter B. Lee. The writer of these lines worked and associated with him thirty-two years ago, when he was a young man full of promise and vigor, one of the swiftest and best compositors in the United States. Always thriftless and erratic, with a happy-go-lucky nature, and possessed of a quasi-independence which did him more harm than good, an experience in the war developed a nature which afterwards incapacitated him from filling any position of a responsible or permanent character. His death is thus alluded to by the Joplin (Mo.) *Herald:*

A few days ago, the Arkansaw *Traveler* announced in facetious vein the death of Peter B. Lee, a tramp printer, known in almost every printing-office in the land. His career was remarkable in some respects, and while he was a nomad, a wanderer, apparently aimless and friendless, there was still a side of his life that made those who knew him sympathize rather than condemn.

He was, or had been, a man of more than ordinary ability; had a fair education, and was an excellent printer. At the present, he would be about fifty-four years of age.

During the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in an Illinois cavalry regiment. He served during the war, and had reached the rank of captain when mustered out.

A wife and two children, one an infant, were left home when he enlisted. On his return at the close of the war, with high hopes of the joyous greeting from his little family, he found that his wife had gone to the bad. He was so utterly cast down with the revelation that he lost all ambition, and with it his self-respect. He became a drunken vagabond, and has for twenty years wandered hither and thither, wherever his erratic fancy dictated.

In justice to him, it should be stated that his two children were placed in the care of a brother in Illinois. He would occasionally hear from them, and never referred to them without exhibiting emotion. However, he persistently refused all requests to return to his old home.

It is possible that during the twenty years of his pilgrimage he never remained to exceed a week in one place without he was locked up for drunkenness. He was not vicious, and his quaint sayings usually secured his release as soon as he was sober.

Usually on leaving an office where he had struck work for a day or two he would indite personal notices of himself, which were oddities and generally secured an insertion. Each engagement would wind up with a drunk. It was his invariable rule to never leave a town with more than 50 cents in his pocket. He always walked from place to place, holding railroads in utter contempt.

On drawing his earnings for the work given him as the "tramp's right," usually he would get shaved, procure a clean shirt, possibly one or two other cheap articles of apparel, and then get drunk. On taking the road, Peter always provided himself with a bundle of exchanges. It was his delight to secure quarters at a farm house, and then entertain the family by reading selections from his stock of papers. For hours he would recite in a quaint, entertaining style accounts of his adventures, that commanded deep interest from his rural entertainers. This served as compensation, for he was always penniless, which fact was usually made known at some opportune time when he had commanded his host's approbation.

However aimless and useless the twenty years of his nomadic existence, there are thousands of worse men than Peter B. Lee.

JAPANESE WOOD ENGRAVING.

THE engraving of a "Court Lady," given on page 623, from the original cut, is of the old style of Japanese wood engraving, and is cut on the flat or grain side of a cherry board. It is from the collection imported from Japan in 1885 (where it has seen service) by S. W. Fallis, of this city, author of "Notes on Wood Engraving," now being published in THE INLAND PRINTER. Mr. Fallis has quite a large and varied collection of similar productions, as also the tools employed, an examination of which cannot fail to interest those connected with the art. This gentleman will always be found willing to exhibit his collection, and impart all information within his power to those desirous of examining it. We shall publish, from time to time, samples from the cuts of this collection, and other illustrations as will prove of interest to our readers.

THE continuation of the series of articles on the history of the printing-press, which have, from time to time, appeared in our columns, has been unavoidably laid over for the present month. It will appear in due time.



A COURT LADY.

Specimen of Japanese Wood Engraving, Executed at Yokohama, Japan (old style).

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

IN Durer's first letter, in 1506, he says, "I have to paint a panel for the Germans, for which they are to give me 110 gulden." He did not apparently know its value at this time, for later he says he would have done better to have refused the commission. Crowds of Italians visited his studio, and the nobles were friendly to him, but his brethren in art were mostly jealous.

On September 8 he writes to his friend, "My panel says it would give a ducat for you to see it, it is so good, and beautiful in color. I have got much praise but little profit from it. I have silenced all the painters who said I was good at engraving but could not manage color. Now everyone says that they have never seen better coloring."

It was finished on September 23. The subject is the "Feast of Rose Garlands," and the picture is now in the monastery of Strakow, near Prague. Heath gives a full and elaborate description of this masterpiece of art.

When this was completed Durer writes to Perkheimer of another picture, "the likes of which he had never done." It is probable he referred to "Jesus among the Doctors," now in the Barbarina Palace, in Rome. This is a painting of historical interest.

There is a story told of old Giovanni Bellini, whose friendship for Durer was most intense. "He wanted to get at the mystery of Durer's fineness of touch, and once begged particularly for one of the brushes with which he painted hair. Durer produced his stock of brushes and placed them at his friend's disposal. The old man, however, did not find among them the particular brush he expected, and repeated his request. Durer, however, assured him that it was a brush of the usual kind which he always used, and to prove it took up the first that came to hand and painted a lock of hair in such a manner that Bellini afterward declared he 'would not have believed it had he not actually seen the work done.'"

Durer had great admiration and affection for Bellini, whose acquaintance he formed soon after his arrival at Venice.

While at Venice, he took advantage of the opportunities that were offered him of studying from the nude, and on his return devoted his powers to competing with the great Italian masters in their own specialty. His Adam and Eve, of 1507, painted on wooden panels, were the most perfect nude figures that to this date had come from the hand of any northern artist. He bestowed much labor on this great work. Many copies have been made of this picture, and are exhibited with great pride as the "*Durer Treasure.*" The original is at Madrid. Many other equally noted paintings by Durer are cited, with dates, history and description, by bibliographers, but sufficient has been said to place before the reader a comprehensive idea of the abilities of this great artist.

Durer was proficient in engraving on copper, and etching; in fact, there was nothing known in the art of engraving which he was not familiar with.

In 1511, Durer concluded his great series of wood cuts, and issued them in book form. He prepared a new edition of the apocalypse, and added a title page, and enlarged the "Life of the Virgin" to twenty cuts, with a vignette, and brought the series of the "Greater Passion" up to twelve wood cuts, adding "The Last Supper," "The Betrayal," "The Mocking," "Descent into Hell," and the "Resurrection" to the original seven. He also treated the same subject, "The Fall of Man and his Redemption through Christ," in a series of thirty-seven wood cuts, called "The Lesser Passion." This is the best known of all of Durer's works.

The improvement in his circumstances since his second residence in Vienna enabled him to undertake the serious expense of publishing his works. He had a printing-press, and all accessories set up in his house, and no doubt was assisted by his godfather, Koburger, the great printer. His illustrated books had a great sale in every direction.

To the portrait of himself in 1484 must also be added the one of 1493; and also the one of 1497 to the celebrated one in the Pinakohtch, at Munich, previously shown in these notes, a description of which is unnecessary, as the reproduction previously given speaks for itself.

At first, from 1485 to 1486, he put only the capital letters of his name, A. D., to his works; from 1503 he added also the date; and finally, to insure authenticity of his four greatest works, and to transmit his likeness to present and future generations, he adorned his works with his portrait, as well as his monogram, the date and inscription. In two of these he stands alone, while in the other two he associates his friend Perkheimer with himself and his fame, and does not forget to proclaim that he is a German, and a citizen of his beloved Nuremberg. He seems to have been born without a knowledge of fatigue, for he never tired of working at his chosen art. He possessed skill, energy and great power of endurance, and his painting and drawing was his rest and recreation, his life-sustainer. His works are so numerous that it would be impracticable in these notes to go into lengthy detailed descriptions of even his most prominent works, however much we would desire to do so.

In his "Life and Passion of our Lord," he seems to have had a special revelation, and to have accepted the divine mission of proclaiming the power of Christ in elevating the day-life of man. He used to say "every mother is pleased with her own child," and so he transferred his own features to his representations of our Redeemer, and threw his whole force and power of conception and execution in the production of a form which should present to the world the image of Christ as he appeared to him in his most sublime, divine and heavenly shape.

So long as Durer was employed in the pursuit of fame and worldly wealth, he had little time to devote to the interests of his city or the glory of his emperor, but when his reputation was secured and his position established, he had better opportunities for following his other inclinations, and in the year 1509 he purchased a house near the Thiergarten Gate, in what is now called Albrecht

Durer strasse. Fig. 35 is a reduced fac simile taken from the engraving in Dibden's Biographical Tour.

The outside of the house has undergone but little change since Durer's death, but the interior has been rearranged by the successive owners of the last three centuries. The house is now the property of the city.



FIG. 35.

Maximilian's short stay in Nuremberg during February, 1512, was of great importance to Durer, as it gave him an opportunity of establishing relations with his king. Maximilian wanted to have a printed record of his travels, and being a man of a poetical nature, with a childish delight in self-glorification, he was never weary of dictating verses and suggesting sketches which described and illustrated the events of his life. In Durer he found just the man for his purpose, and accordingly gave him a large percentage of his commission. His book, which received the name of "The Triumph," was to surpass in size and magnificence all its predecessors, and was to consist of two parts, "The Triumphal Arch," and "The Triumphal Car."

The designs of the first part were entrusted entirely to Durer in 1512. It consists of ninety-two separate blocks, engraved on wood, from Durer's designs, partially suggested by Maximilian. When the prints were put together they formed one colossal picture, ten feet six inches high by nine feet wide. In 1515 it was ready for the *formschneider* (wood engraver), Hieronymus Andrea, who executed the cutting with the same artistic precision that Durer sketched them with his pen or pencil. The arch itself has three gates, the center one representing "Honor and Power," and on either side "Praise" and "Nobility." Above the side arches are towers, and over the central one a large panel. The principal part of the design contains Maximilian's great genealogical tree, which rises to the top of the wood cut. The events of the emperor's personal history are detailed in twenty-four of the blocks, in the space between the tops of the side arches and the towers, each one of which is in itself a work of art. A guide to the engravings is supplied in verse by Stabins, the royal poet and historian, a man of extraordinary ability, who had been a companion of his majesty for sixteen successive years. Durer displayed such remarkable zeal and ability in the production of these engravings that the emperor, as a mark of favor and appreciation, requested the Nuremberg Rath to exempt him from all taxes, a ready method of payment without reducing the royal resources. This request, however, was not complied with, and Durer had to expend his energy and ability apparently for nothing. Hieronymus, also, to whose delicate cutting the perfection of the wood engravings is due, was obliged to be content with the favoring presence of the emperor in his workshop as a remuneration for his arduous labors, and thus it came to pass at his majesty's death the artist and *formschneider* were compelled to avail themselves of the permission which had been granted to them to make the most they could out of their work.

They published, in one large illustration, twenty-one of the historical cuts as a memorial of the late emperor, with a notice of his titles and death. This rapidly went through four editions, the blocks for the entire work, which consisted of ninety-two separate blocks, still remaining in the possession of Hieronymus.

(*To be continued.*)

THE K. OF L. AND I. T. U.

THE following is the report of the special committee appointed by the International Typographical Union on the relationship of the International Typographical Union with the Knights of Labor, which was adopted:

Your committee appointed to draft a paper stating the relations of the International Typographical Union to the Knights of Labor, beg leave to present the following report:

The International Typographical Union of North America, believing that a house divided against itself cannot stand, knowing that in union alone is lasting strength, has deemed proper to put forth a statement of its position with regard to the noble order of the Knights of Labor, in order that all the world may see how little difference, if any, exists between the two organizations, when looked at in the light of truth and justice by proud and honorable men.

The efforts of the Knights of Labor, to secure for the wage-workers of the land an equitable portion of the fruits of their toil, challenge the warmest admiration and command our enthusiastic support. The activity of the order in this respect, the fidelity of its leaders to that object, may well stand as an eternal monument to intelligence, energy and pure motives, as exercised in behalf of the millions of unorganized toilers, who, until lately, had neither conception of their power nor the knowledge how to use it. The Knights of Labor have performed wonders for the cause which is also ours—the elevation of the masses, securing to the creators of wealth a fair share of their creation. This being the aim and purpose of both organizations, there is no reason why a conflict should arise between the International Typographical Union and the Knights of Labor.

We ask at their hands that,

First—They will not attempt to dictate the course of action of distinctive trades.

Second—That they will not cover with the shield of the order—an order of which all of us are proud and glad to be members of—any man

who has been found unworthy to mingle with us as a fellow craftsman in good standing.

This is all we ask of the Knights of Labor. We ask it kindly, we ask it firmly. It being just and fair, we see not why it should be denied. There is but little to divide us. Why should we divide on it? We are with the Knights of Labor hand and heart. Their fight is ours, as they have made our cause their own in countless instances. All the power, all the influence, all the aid which we can exert in furtherance of the noble aims of the order, is cheerfully, unhesitatingly pledged. We ask in return a brotherly interest in the objects of our union, and the countenance and support of the order, where it can be exerted for the common welfare. We stand ready now, as heretofore, to pair our forces in every possible manner, short of a surrender of our long-established right, or an impairment of the integrity of this union, and in this sign we shall conquer.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The wonderful growth of American newspapers is shown by a comparison between the directories published in 1776 and in the present year. The one contains in its sixteen small pages a list of thirty-seven newspapers which were published in this country one hundred and ten years ago. The other is almost as large as an unabridged dictionary, and in its two thousand pages contains the names of 14,160 newspapers and periodicals of all classes. Of this large list, only seven were found in the directory of 1776. The net gain of the year has been 666. The daily newspapers number 1,216, a gain of 33. There are about 1,200 periodicals of all kinds which presumably enjoy a circulation of more than 5,000 copies. The increase in the rural weekly press, comprising about two-thirds of the whole list, has been most marked in states like Kansas and Nebraska. Kansas is also accredited with the greatest gain in daily newspapers. In Massachusetts the weekly press is growing, but magazines and monthly publications are losing ground. The tendency of this latter class seems to be toward New York City, as at least twenty-three monthly periodicals have been established here during the year.

Among the many newspapers published in this country, almost every social movement and industrial interest finds expression. A glance at the long list reveals many curious facts. There are about 700 religious and denominational newspapers, nearly one-third of which are published in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. New York is far ahead in this respect, while it will be a surprise to many to know that Boston is behind Chicago. Three newspapers are devoted to silkworm; six to the honey bee; thirty-two to poultry; eighteen to dentistry, and nine to phonography. There are three publications issued in the exclusive interest of postage stamp collectors, and one of dancers. The Prohibitionists have 129 papers, and the liquor dealers 8. The organs of woman's suffrage number 7, of candy makers 3, of gastronomy 3, and gas 2. Of the foreign newspapers, there are about six hundred in German and 42 in French. New York, New Orleans, and Worcester, Massachusetts, each has four French publications. Two dailies are in Bohemian. Besides these, there are papers in the Swedish, Finnish, Polish and Welsh languages. There is one publication in the Gaelic, one in Hebrew, one in Chinese, and one in the Cherokee language.—*Scientific American.*

FOREMAN OR JOUR.

The position of foreman in a large and busy printing-office is no sinecure, or "soft snap," to use a modern phrase. Printers who work hard ten hours a day, whether at book or job printing, may sometimes imagine their foreman has a comparatively easy time, because he is engaged but little in the mechanical part of the business, and, perhaps wish they could secure such a position, with its slight increase of wages. But they forget the great responsibility resting upon his shoulders, and the incessant mental strain, provided he is a true printer and conscientious man, and his employers are enterprising, pushing business men, as they are obliged to be nowadays to insure success. The average printer may, also, sometimes lose sight of the fact, that not every first-class workman is at all adapted to the position of foreman, but that a foreman *must* necessarily be a first-class printer, even though he does not set a line of type. He must know good work at a glance, and be able to judge whether the time bestowed upon any given job was required or not; he must be competent to figure the cost of producing any kind of work, from a hundred visiting cards to a hundred thousand copies of a five-hundred-page book, full of intricate tables and references; must be here, there and everywhere. He must also be pleasant to the men under him, and respectful to his employers, and the patrons of the office, who sometimes insist on giving minute instructions to the foreman—very often unnecessary—thereby occupying his valuable time, and seriously delaying more important matters.

A quick-tempered, irritable man has no business in the foreman's chair; he will be in hot water half the time, and his example will certainly be contagious.

Here, perhaps, is a good time to refer to the relations between employer and foreman, and the writer holds that the employer should have little or nothing to say in a printing-office, about the conduct of its mechanical affairs. He should not absolutely absent himself therefrom, as some do, but should avoid the other extreme of dropping in unexpectedly at all times, and criticizing and finding fault right and left. If he is a practical printer himself—and he certainly should be—and happens to notice anything that displeases him, let him confer privately with the foreman, and gently but firmly insist that the trouble be obviated. He should get acquainted with all his employés and occasionally have a pleasant word for them; but it is not necessary that he should be so familiar as to "jeff" with them after hours for the cigars, or for anything else. The foreman should be the final arbiter of all differences, and is at the present time, to a great extent. Every office ought to have ample rules, and they should be strictly observed. It will readily be seen that the position of foreman is sometimes a most trying one, far more wearing than steady manual labor. A number of strings are pulling him from different directions. He is, of course, anxious to please his employer, and at the same time he wishes to secure and retain the good-will and friendship of his fellow-workmen. It sometimes requires the wisdom of a Franklin, combined with the "horse-sense" of a Lincoln; but patience, forbearance, and gentle words, will generally carry him along safely. Given such a foreman, the proprietor should readily see that any time he puts in among the "boys," except, as before stated, in speaking an occasional pleasant word and inquiring about the good wife and babies, is worse than wasted.—*The Electrotyper.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF JUNE 1, 1886.

342,795.—Printers' Case-Stand. N. C. Hawks, San Francisco, Cal.
343,027.—Printing-Machine Cylinder. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
342,916.—Type-Distributing Machine. H. C. Leland, Hartford, Conn.

ISSUE OF JUNE 8, 1886.

343,299.—Printing-Machine. Rotary Chromatic. C. W. Cronk & C. C. Currier, Newark, N. J.
343,454.—Printing-Press Feed Guide. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF JUNE 15, 1886.

343,640.—Printers' Lead and Rule Cutter. P. S. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.
343,677.—Printing and Folding-Machines. Sheet-Conveyer, Device Between. J. H. Stonemetz, Erie, Pa.

ISSUE OF JUNE 22, 1886.

344,035.—Printers' Furniture. F. H. Dodd, Hyde Park, Ill.
344,111.—Printing-Machine. Cylinder. J. M. Jones, Palmyra, N. Y.
344,107.—Printing-Machine. Inking Apparatus. B. Huber, assignor to Huber Printing-Press Company, Taunton, Mass.
344,265.—Printing-Machine. Reciprocating-Platen. A. Godfrey, New Reddish, County of Lancaster, England.

ISSUE OF JUNE 29, 1886.

344,741.—Printers' Galley. G. E. Jones, New York, N. Y.
344,731.—Printing-Machine Sheet-Delivery Apparatus. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.
344,497.—Printing-Machines. Sheet-Delivery, Apparatus for. C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J.
344,496.—Printing-Machine. Stop-Cylinder. C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, New Jersey.
344,507.—Printing-Machine. Stop-Cylinder. S. D. Tucker, New York, N. Y.


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139-141 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO. MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS. 14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

INTERCHANGEABLE GOTHIC.

Complete Series of 14 Sizes, $35.00.

36 A, EXCELSIOR ON NONPAREIL (6 Point). $1.15

DOES THE EDITOR SIT IN HIS SANCTUM GRIM?
NOT MUCH, MY SON, NOT ANY FOR HIM. AMID SYLVAN GROVES AND PASTURES
GREEN, WHERE HILLS RISE UP THE VISTAS BETWEEN
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

36 A, DIAMOND ON NONPAREIL (6 Point). $1.20

THE EDITOR SITS BENEATH THE SKIES,
DOTH FISH AND WISH DEATH UNTO THE FLIES; TO-MORROW HIS PAPER
WILL SWARM WITH---NOT LIES, BUT FISH STORIES
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

36 A, NONPAREIL (6 Point). $2.05

FUNNY THINGS ARE SAID ABOUT EDITORS
AND EDITORS WRITE LAUGHABLE ITEMS IN RETURN, BUT
KNIGHTS OF SCISSORS AND PASTE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

36 A, PEARL ON NONPAREIL (6 Point). $1.50

A WASP CAME BUZZING TO HIS WORK
AND VARIOUS THINGS DID TACKLE; HE STUNG A BOY AND
THEN A DOG, THEN MADE A ROOSTER CACKLE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

36 A, AGATE ON NONPAREIL (6 Point). $1.65

AT LAST UPON AN EDITOR'S CHEEK HE
SETTLED DOWN TO DRILL; HE PRODDED THERE FOR
HALF-AN-HOUR AND THEN HE BROKE HIS BILL
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

The above Series of Five Sizes on Nonpareil body, complete, $7.00.

HHHHHHHH HHHHHHHH
HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH

24 A BREVIER (8 Point). $1.90

GLEAMS OF SUNLIGHT
BRIGHTEN THE SHADOWS AND CHASE
246 AWAY THE GLOOM 357

18 A, TWO-LINE PEARL (10 Point). $1.80

SILVER MOONBEAMS
THEIR SOFTENING INFLUENCE
123 SHED AROUND 456

18 A, TWO-LINE NONPAREIL (12 Point). $2.10

SILENT STARS
IN CANOPY OF HEAVEN
987 WATCHFUL 543

12 A, TWO-LINE BREVIER (16 Point). $2.85

BRIGHT ORBS
32 LUSTROUS 58

Spaces and Quads with all sizes except Nonpareil and Two-Line Nonpareil.

ALL THE SIZES IN THIS SERIES LINE EXACTLY AT THE BOTTOM; THE LARGER SIZES, FROM TWO-LINE NONPAREIL UP TO FOUR-LINE PICA, LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM

139-141 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO. MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS. 14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS.

Complete Series of 14 Sizes, $35.00.

INTERCHANGEABLE GOTHIC.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

8 A, TWO-LINE LONG PRIMER (20 Point). $3.20

DIVULGE
NO SECRETS
463 BEARS

6 A, TWO-LINE PICA (24 Point). $2.80

NEVADA
ORE MINES
SILVER 25

ESTABLISHED 1855. TELEPHONE 1349 INCORPORATED 1883.

MARDER, LUSE & CO

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING

139 AND 141 MONROE STREET,

MACHINE SHOPS:
123 AND 125 WEST WASHINGTON STREET. CHICAGO.

4 A, TWO-LINE COLUMBIAN (32 Point). $4.20

34 STONE IMAGES

4 A, TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER (36 Point). $4.90

CLEAN FACES 8

3 A, FOUR-LINE PICA (48 Point) $5.80

DOG CIRCUS

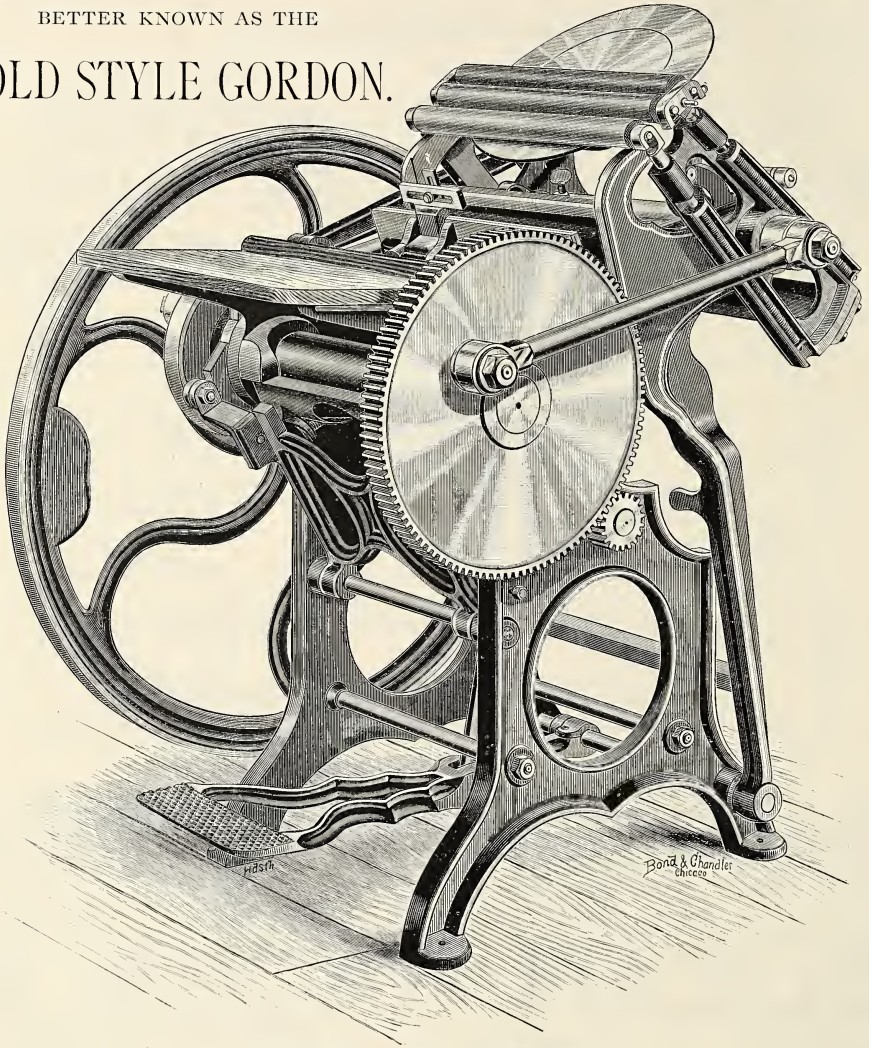
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ALL THE SIZES IN THIS SERIES LINE EXACTLY AT THE BOTTOM; THE LARGER SIZES, FROM TWO-LINE NONPAREIL UP TO FOUR-LINE PICA LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS

BETTER KNOWN AS THE

OLD STYLE GORDON.



SIZES AND PRICES:

OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 8x12 inside of Chase, - - - $150.00
OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 10x15 inside of Chase, - - - 250.00
OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 13x19 inside of Chase, - - - 350.00

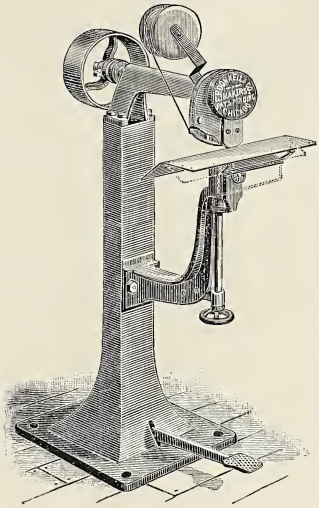
BOXING EXTRA—8x12, $6.00; 10x15, $7.00; 13x19, $10.00.

FOUNTAIN EXTRA—8x12, $20.00; 10x15, $22.50; 13x19, $25.00. STEAM FIXTURES for either size, $15.00.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139-141 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.

IMPROVED NO. 2.



MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

158 and 160 Clark St., CHICAGO.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

IN offering this valuable and simple WIRE STITCHING MACHINE to the trade, we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **forms, drives and clinches a staple** from a continuous round wire wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to three-sixteenths of an inch thick, either through the back, center or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** no clogging up with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **100 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books, with one adjustment to lengthen or shorten the staple while the machine is running, and always forming a perfect staple. This stitcher works finely on **pamphlet calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements, and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

The simplicity of this machine is **wonderful,** and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. They have given the highest satisfaction. All iron and steel. Weight 250 lbs.

Price, Stitcher complete, No. 2,	$225.00
" " No. 3,	350.00
" Best Round Wire, per pound,	.25
" " Flat " " "	.35

No. 3 machine stitches from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, flat or round wire.

REFERENCES:

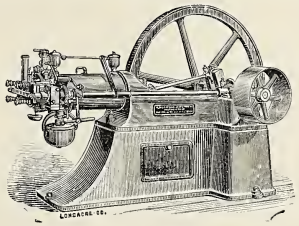
W. B. CONKEY, Chicago.
HACK & ANDERSON, Chicago.
NAGLE, FISHER & CO., Chicago.
O'NEIL & GRISWOLD, Chicago.
WOODWARD & TIERNAN, St. Louis.
C. B. WOODWARD & CO., St. Louis.
THOS. DANIELS & CO., New York.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office, 130 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

OVER 18,000 IN USE.



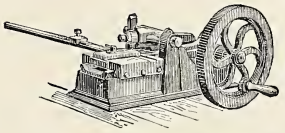
Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 horse-power.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent. LESS GAS than ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE PER BRAKE HORSE-POWER.

Leads, Brass Rules, Galleys, Metal Furniture & Quotations.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.



MITCHELL'S Rule Mitering Machine,

Walker & Bresnan, Sole Agents.

Price, $35.00; Weight, boxed, about 100 lbs.

201-205 William Street,
AND
15 & 17 Frankfort Street,
NEW YORK

BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS' USE, BLOCKING, MORTISING, ETC.

Send for NEW Specimen Book.

"WALKER & BRESNAN: "CHICAGO, June 2, 1884.
"We could not get along without the Mitering Machine. It is excellent
"SHEPARD & JOHNSTON."

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Snider & Hoole, 178 Monroe street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Erie, Pa. Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

Buffalo Printing-Ink Works, 42 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 east Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 720 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

The Queen City Printing-Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York.

C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703–709 Locust street, St. Louis.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing-Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing-machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition adapted to all kinds of work.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, New York.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Typefoundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Typefoundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Cincinnati Typefoundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Typefoundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Prouty Presses.
Central Typefoundry.
SPECIAL AGENTS
Holly Wood Type.
Boston Typefoundry.

THE UNION TYPEFOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

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TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Typefoundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

GEO. H. TAYLOR. HARVEY M. HARPER.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.

Commission Paper Dealers

Manufacturers' Agents.

We carry exclusively BOOK, COVER and PRINT PAPERS, and our lines of these are more varied and complete than to be found in the West.

We make a specialty of Yearly Contracts on Roll News.

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

H. BARTH, Pres.] W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE CINCINNATI TYPEFOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

—AND—

PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SIGMUND ULLMAN. E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing and Lithographic Inks

—AND—

PASTE COLORS.

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment in the Country.

BRONZE POWDERS for Printing a specialty.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES, if desired. Keeps the Ink free from skin and dust until used up.

Price List and Specimens sent on Application.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

51 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.



New York Photo-Engraving Company.

FAMILY JEWELS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

BOYCOTT BAD COPY.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, JULY 2, 1886.

There is no possible fear of contradiction to the assertion that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, "copy" for price lists, catalogues, work consisting wholly or in part of figures, tabulated matter, etc., is the most slovenly prepared of any which comes to the printer. The exception is so rare, that it best proves the rule. The work of the compositor on ordinary, or "straight" matter, is, at best, so hedged about with detail and complication and, farther, subject to unknown possibilities of error from accident, that in common fairness copy for the class of work named should be prepared with greater fidelity to clearness and legibility than any other. Figures and words are so carelessly written, the connection of one column, phrase, or line, with another, is so blindly displayed, that compositor, proofreader, and foreman are put to trial of untold patience and vexation in performing their share of the printed production. Then, after delivery of the work, the customer discovers errors serious in importance, and falls to in damning the printer for that which is, in a great degree, his own fault. Does a man desire a house or store built, he directs his architect to prepare the plans, who at once proceeds to draw them with a minuteness and clearness of detail to guide the workman in the progress of the building. Anyone at all familiar with drawings furnished to masons, carpenters, and other trades engaged in such mechanical operations, knows how admirably clear and specific every detail is set out. Why should not the printer insist on better copy. Nothing could be easier to demand of his patron than well-written and legible copy; and, if refused, better for him to decline the work than, in attempting it with imperfect copy for his guide, assume the risk of being compelled to reprint the job or lose his bill. P.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1886.

Business in this city is quiet, as is generally the case when the warm weather prevails. The government printing-office is an exception, of course, owing to the presence of congress, but that is of little benefit to the floating element of our craft.

The late convention of the International Typographical Union was attended by a number of X's from this city, besides the regular delegation, and on their invitation a dozen or two of the delegates made their trip home by way of Washington. The local typos took advantage of this fact by giving the strangers a hastily gotten-up, but admirably managed banquet; and on the following day the visitors were shown the beauties of the capital city, Arlington, Soldier's Home, etc., winding up with a set-out at our Schuetzen Park. The attention shown the returning typos was much appreciated by them, and we have reason to believe that the twenty-four hours spent in our city are not the least fragrant in the memory of the pilgrims, when reviewing the scenes and incidents of the session of 1886.

The work of the convention is not yet sufficiently understood to enable the members of the union to indulge in much comment. No one, I think, will undertake to say the legislation enacted was very radical. So moderate a measure as a proposed nine-hour law, even, was voted down, although eight hours has been the slogan with many other trades. However, perhaps, it is best to go slow and sure. The statement defining the relation of the International Typographical Union to the Knights of Labor, seems to meet with universal favor, and the cordial sentiments expressed toward the order are warmly commended.

Of course, the magnificent demonstration of good-will with which Mr. Childs and his worthy friend Drexel astonished the convention, the craft, and I may say the country, is still the topic of conversation. Such an evidence of good will on the part of an employer brings out all that is good in the employé, and if a little of Mr. Childs' kindness were imitated by other large employers, a new and beneficient factor would be found at work in bringing about an amicable feeling between the two parties in the industrial world. Love begets love, and noble unselfishness on the part of a "boss" would rarely fail—if ever—to make friends and loyal co-workers of the journeymen. The check—"our check"—has been reported in Drexel's Bank, in Philadelphia, to the credit of "The Board of Trustees of the Childs and Drexel Fund of the International Typographical Union of North America." (What do you think of this for a title? Neat and simple is it not?") According to the resolution of the International Typographical Union, on 13th September next, each typo, whose abiding-place is west of the Father of Waters, will stick 1,000 ems for the good of the cause, and he will do that little thing on the succeeding four anniversaries of the day—the natal day of Anthony J. Drexel. The knights of the stick and rule, who reside east of the noble Mississippi, will imitate their western brethern on the 12th day of May, when Mr. Childs celebrates *his* birthday. The idea is a novel one, and so graceful withal, that I would like to know who of the committee should have the credit for it. Who was it? Brother Stivers? A rough calculation seems to predict a good harvest for the labor of love: Take say 25,000 contributions of 1,000 ems, worth, say 30 cents a 1,000, will give $7,500 each year, or $37,500 in the five years. Add this large amount to our nest-egg of $10,000, with the interest we expect to get on it, and you will see that it does not require a Colonel Sellers to predict that at the end of the allotted time we will find ourselves with sufficient money to build a hall, with stores on the first floor; and the whole not only a monument of good-will and brotherly coöperation, but a source of revenue to the International Typographical Union's exchequer. Still, another addition to this fund may come, if the idea of a Washington firm, Messrs. Judd & Detweiler, finds many imitators. These gentlemen assure me that they will duplicate the entire offering of their force, and I sincerely hope their generous example will find many imitators.

Congress has passed a bill giving the government printing-office employès fifteen day's leave each year, with pay—good!

Congress will not pass the bill restoring the wages of the employés at the government printing-office, to the figures paid in 1877—bad! The reason is inability to get at the measure before adjournment.

Hon. John H. Oberly and Mr. A. J. Drexel were elected honorary members of Columbia, No. 101, at our last meeting.

The publishers of the *Craftsman* have bought a power press, and will introduce steam into their office. "Thus do great oaks from little acorns grow." With a parent's fondness, I note the healthy growth of this child of my own. My connection with it, from its birth until the summer of 1884, is one of the fondest recollections of my somewhat busy life. AUGUST DONATH.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL GIFT.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, July 1, 1886.

The munificent gift which Messrs. George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel made to the International Typographical Union at its recent session, deserves more than the brief mention accorded it in your abridged report of the proceedings of the International in the June number. It will be remembered that each of the gentlemen named above, made an unconditional gift to the International Typographical Union, of $5,000. After accepting the gift with a vote of thanks, that body ordered the money placed in the hands of three trustees, to be by them invested for five years, and adopted the following, for further increasing the amount. On the first coming and four succeeding birthdays of Mr. Childs, each printer east of the Mississippi river, is to set 1,000 ems, and the price he receives for the same to be donated to the fund. That on the first following and four succeeding birthdays of Mr. Drexel, each printer west of the Mississippi, will do the same. Pressmen and printers employed by the week, will contribute the price of an hour's work. Further details have not yet been formulated, but will be given to the craft in due time. It is to be hoped that every printer will be as enthusiastic in setting his 1,000 ems, and contributing his money, as he has been in bestowing praises upon Messrs. Childs and Drexel. To show that contributions will not necessarily be confined to

the members of the different unions, mention may be made of an employing printer in Washington, who has declared his intention of duplicating the money contributed by his employés. Undoubtedly many other employers will be as liberal, and assistance will come from many who now occupy responsible positions in journalism, but whose regard for the craft is as strong as when they "worked at the case" themselves.

It has not been determined to what purpose the money will be devoted at the completion of the fund. That will depend upon the amount raised; but whatever the sum, it will be expended, undoubtedly, in so wise a manner as to reflect credit and honor upon the craft, and leave the givers of the original "nest-egg" no opportunity to regret that they placed their gift in the hands of the International without conditions. FRANK S. PELTON.

PAY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

To the Editor: LEXINGTON, Ky., July 2, 1886.

During a camp meeting in this state some years since, a tough species of the backwood's production attended, and so closely did he listen to the preacher and the prayers of the deacons that he became converted, and was duly installed as a pillar of the church. Shortly after this he had occasion to visit a neighboring city, and while passing down the street in open-mouthed wonder he beheld a Jew standing in front of his store. Without a moment's hesitation, he stalked up to the Jew and hit out from the shoulder, landing the latter in the gutter. The Jew arose, and after rubbing the mud and slime from his mouth and face, exclaimed:

"Mien Gott, mien friendt, vot for you do dot?"

"Why, you Jews crucified Jesus Christ!" exclaimed the new convert.

"But, mien crachious, dot vas 1800 years ago!"

"Don't care a fig if it was," declared the new convert, "I only heard of it last night, and I put in a lick for interest."

And that is just how I feel about that "Pay for Distribution." I only thought of it a few days ago, and determined to put in a lick for interest. And, in conclusion, I want to say that not one printer out of an hundred could tell you, if requested, that he was paid for the type he distributed, or that he knew it until he read that editorial in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER, which so effectually squelched me.

You need not suppress my name this time; I'm not ashamed of it. Neither am I ashamed to admit that I was uninformed on the subject of "Pay for Distribution," and, as we live to learn, I suppose all readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will coincide with me when I say I have yet lots to learn. Yours truly, VASCO D. BROWNE.

A SUGGESTION FOR A POSITIVE APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, July 3, 1886.

THE INLAND PRINTER has, by published correspondence and by its editorial discussions, shown a very decided and intelligent appreciation of the urgent need of establishing a system of indenturing and controlling apprentices. A recent occurrence in this city, to which the writer was related by his position as foreman, suggests this communication, which, in its intention, is hoped may lead to still further discussion and endeavor toward remedying the present indeterminate state of things.

The facts in the case named are these (of course, in courtesy to all concerned, names are omitted): A boy enters one of the printing-offices of Chicago, and is frankly met and told of what, in return for faithful and diligent work on his part, his employers will do for him, as well as the rate and time of increase of his wages. He accepts, and continues at work for two years and more, giving great satisfaction in the excellence of his conduct, and promise of becoming a good workman. All at once he resolves to leave, to take employment in another office. The foreman suggested to him that possibly he was making a mistake; but to no use. After a day or two, the following letter was addressed to the proprietor of the office to which this boy had attached himself. It is inserted at this point, because it will continue the line of thought incident to this communication:

MY DEAR SIR,—An apprentice of two-and-a-half years' standing in our printing-office, left on the —— inst. at scarcely an hour's notice to go to work, as he informed me, in your establishment. Questioning him, in the few moments obtainable, he gave in reply to the questions put, that no dissatisfaction existed on his part regarding wages, the general character of the office and his fellow workmen, nor personal feeling toward myself.

In the absence of any specific custom or law of the state regulating apprentices, great looseness has heretofore obtained in the relation which boys assume toward the office in which they are learning their trade. This want of system has worked injury to the boys themselves, as well as creating a quality of unfair treatment to employers generally.

In the endeavor to remedy this state of things many intelligent foremen have tacitly agreed, by influence and argument, to persuade boys to remain in one office for the full term of apprenticeship, and have discountenanced the disposition for "changing and chopping" about which many boys are inclined to. In this we follow out one of the aims of the typographical union: "To influence the apprenticeship system in the direction of intelligence, competency and skill in the interest alike of employers and employés."

I do not assume in writing this to dictate in any degree to one older than myself; but, presenting the facts as they are, and as they affect those concerned, ask your coöperation in the effort to make the apprenticeship system occupy a position better than it now has, so that the time spent in instructing boys in their work may bear fruit in return to benefit themselves, their employers, and their prospective fellow workmen.

No reply to this letter was received, and so far as known, the boy was left entirely to his own resources to continue his practical education. The case stated is a fair presentation of the action of many boys all over the country. A lad may be well treated, learns rapidly, gives promise of becoming a good printer. The employer pledges his honor to assist him in every way to advance in knowledge of the art; pays him good wages. On the other hand, forgetful of his part of the mutual obligation existing, the boy violates his agreement, decides to leave, and departs to enter the ranks of the restless young men, with no possible advantage to himself.

There is no doubt, had a legalized form of contract, properly conditioned, been entered into in the case described, the apprentice would have felt it binding on him to serve out the full term of his apprenticeship. What the nature and the manner of its application such a contract should have, cannot be discussed now. It is suggested here, however, that Typographical Union No. 16 undertake to draw up a bill for submission to the legislature at its next session. Such a law, while of necessity it must have a general character, and be made applicable to the whole state, could be so wisely framed as to particularly cover the exigencies common to our branch of the practical arts. The existing apprentice law of Illinois does not approach nor even touch the desired end. It is an outlandish statute, and should be repealed. Frame a bill, have it passed to a law, and when embodied in the statute book let all obey its letter and spirit. Printers who possess and maintain a pride in their calling, should bind themselves to aid any measure, which, by reasonable and judicious provision, shall control and regulate apprentices and employers in an equal degree during the period for serving an apprenticeship. That benefits to employer and apprentice will result from a well-considered and equitable apprenticeship system, admits of no dispute. Here comes the opportunity for doing practical service to our art, and by this means contribute largely to the advancement of the well-informed apprentice, the intelligent journeyman, the trade at large, in those characteristics and qualities for which printers are of right gratified in maintaining. T. D. P.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own correspondent.]

To the Editor: BUENOS AYRES, May 20, 1886.

Nearly every printing-office in the city is running at full speed. Four pessimistical English typographers have returned to Europe because work appeared scarce for a few days; so that now the reaction has set in there's scarcely enough men to do the large amount of English printing executed here.

The *Razon*, a daily, printed at calle Cuyo, 108 and 110, and edited by Dr. Onésimo Leguizamon, advertises for compositors. This paper is only a little over a fortnight old, and occupies the quarters of the defunct *Libertad*. The newspaper calling itself *Liberty* was

a great turncoat, and, moreover, in ill-repute on account of the number of children employed to compose it.

The *Observer*, of Rosario, was started a few weeks ago as an English weekly. Its growth has been such that it is now announced to appear every day. Its appearance, typographically speaking, is very bad, a remark that applies, though to a lesser extent, to its elder colleague, the *Reporter*, printed in English and Spanish, also started as a weekly, seven months ago, and now appearing every other day.

Editor Lowe, of the Buenos Ayres *Herald*, was released from prison last week, after being nearly two months in "chokey." About a month after his incarceration, the paper, the issue of which had been stopped on account of the bankruptcy, appeared under the title of *Herald*, and it was thought advisable to drop the affixes Buenos Ayres. A great change was made in the whole rig of the affair, but it had a very poor appearance, being composed and printed in the whilom premises of the *Italia*, where, in addition to the type being much worn, there were no apostrophes, w's, and other sorts seldom found in small foreign, though necessary in English printing establishments.

Addition just before posting—the *Herald* has shifted back to its old quarters, and appeared this morning under the old title, Buenos Ayres *Herald*. It is managed by a joint-stock company, with Mr. Lowe as editor.

The International Rural Exhibition now being held here is the cause of making many printers busy. Any amount of circulars are given away, some of them beautiful specimens of the art. The greater part, however, were printed in the United States and England several months previous to the opening, the majority of goods shown so far being from North America and Europe. The old stock rapidly disappearing, fresh orders are being placed with Argentines.

Some fool struck President Roca with a stone last week. All the papers tried to make it out to be a party case. The *Debate* waxed warm on the matter, with the result that its director walked into prison, and the paper was suspended—a violation of the "law" little respected or followed here.

Santa Fe is the name of a new political organ just issued in Rosario.

Don Quixote got into trouble last month. It is a satirical weekly, and combines indecency with humor. Having published a cartoon, the depravity of which has rarely been equaled, the number was seized, and even the newsboys selling same were arrested.

The *Conciencia Publica* is on the carpet for libel against Dr. Juarez Celman, who is running for president.

The *Tribuna Nacional*, organ of the government, is to be formed into a joint-stock company. This paper, owing to its servility, merits little respect from Argentines.

The English Literary Society of Buenos Ayres has removed from calle Reconquista to more commodious quarters at calle Maipú 275. It is an excellent association to belong to, and numbers among its subscribers several journalists and members of the printing fraternity.

The Rosario *Lóbaro* and *Carita* have drawn daggers. The former demands that the latter be prosecuted for rather free comments on religion. Another paper, the *Mensagero*, is up for libeling certain police officials.

The Criminal Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of the *Nacional* against the decision of the judge that the proceedings instituted by D. Atalion Roca against that newspaper for libel must be tried in the ordinary manner.

Rarely has an English paper fallen into such disgrace as the Argentine *Times*. It would seem, owing to its publishers' inability to pay compositors their wages, that the concern is utterly destitute of capital. Printer Nolan, a Philadelphian, struck recently, along with another American, because of irregular payment, or, rather no payment at all. For agitating to get his salary, he was a few days afterward run in by Manager Quin and kept in prison two days. Being released, Nolan went to United States Minister Hanna for advice, with the result that proceedings for false imprisonment and a host of summonses for wages due to former employés are being instituted against the *Times*. It is fast sinking, and its death is momentarily expected.

This weekly has been most unfortunate since its commencement, a year ago, with its printing staff. It is, however, chiefly the fault of the paper's conductors, who imagine they possess a superior advantage over Englishmen not understanding Spanish, and, therefore, only able at great expense, to engage lawyers. As the services of a qualified compositor cannot be obtained, resort is had to native workmen, and consequently the paper is almost unreadable, owing to typographical errors.

During the short time that the printing-office of Lowe & Co. was closed, owing to bankruptcy proceedings, some thieves broke in and helped themselves liberally to a supply of brass rule, lead-cutters, composing-sticks, etc.

Ex-Editor Gil, of the Montevideo *Razon*, lost his life in the late rising in Uruguay.

Argentine boasts of eight English newspapers, but none of them possesses a practical proofreader, the result of which may be imagined. While in this city of 450,000 inhabitants, twenty English compositors are employed, there are but two American typos working at the business.

SLUG O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B., of Newport, New Hampshire, writes: Please give the zinc etching process in detail.

Answer.—A description of this process will be found in the present issue.

J. S., writing from Guttenberg, Iowa, under date of June 29, asks: "Please answer through THE INLAND PRINTER how can hard, dry red ink be reduced so as to work well.

Answer.—By using good, thick varnish.

W. C. R., of Lowell, Massachusetts, asks: Will you kindly inform me, through the columns of your paper, where I can secure a manual on book printing that contains instructions on the imposition of forms, etc.

Answer.—We know of no better publication to impart the needed instruction than "The American Printer," published by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia. Price, $2.

K. S. A., of Winchendon, Massachusetts, asks: Will you please answer the following questions, if not too much trouble, in the next issue of your magazine? 1. Which is most suitable for a street flyer, No. 1, of the inclosed samples, or 2, 3, or 4? 2. Should a line like the one numbered 1, in sample numbered 5, be used on a street flyer? 3. Should ornaments be put below the line under letters; for instance, those under the "C" and between the "K" and "E" in line No. 1, sample No. 5. Any other suggestions that you may make that would benefit an apprentice, who wants to learn to do things as they should be done, will be cheerfully received.

Answer.—1. Number 1. 2. Not in immediate connection with the line above it as both are ornamental, both the same size, and nearly the same length, besides such lines are out of character in a street dodger. 3. No. Ornaments should not be used indiscriminately, and never in such a class of work. 4. Specimen number 3, would have been materially improved by the use of three or four dashes in dividing the lines, which should vary in size, character and length.

AT the last meeting of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, honorary membership was conferred upon the following well-known gentlemen, all but one being practical printers, for their known devotion to the welfare of our craft: Hon. John H. Oberly, Civil Service Commissioner, who was president of the National Union at the birth of No. 101; Dr. O. C. Ketcham, clerk in the Indian Bureau, and formerly a member of the old society preceding the union; Hon. John M. Farquhar, member of congress from New York, an ex-president of the International Typographical Union, and a stanch friend of the union and of organized labor generally; Hon. J. H. Gallinger, member of congress from New Hampshire, also a prominent member of the International Typographical Union; Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, of whom it is useless to say anything further, as his recent generous donation, in connection with Mr. Childs, has endeared him to the hearts of all printers.—*The Craftsman.*



"THE EVENING."

GROUP BY JOHANNES SCHILLING, BRÜHL'S TERRACE, DRESDEN.

Reproduced by Zinc Etching from a wood cut ¼ larger, by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

GLASGOW DAILY PRESS DINNER.

APRIL 4, 1885.

Och! such a dinner, as I'm a sinner
(May God forgive me!), I never had:
Such drinkin', an aitin', an' jollificatin',
An' speechificatin', 'twould drive one mad.
There was soup an' fish an' many a dish
Wid furrin names that were mighty quare;
Roast beef an' mutton to plase a glutton—
But wait till I tell you what boys was there.

Bould Docthor Cameron kept right on hammerin'
At "Queen," "Royal Family," "Three times three cheers!"
And Sheriff Clark (a brave ould spark)
Declared he'd turn out wid the Volunteers.
Reid "tuk the flure" on "Literature,"
Wid a speech that satisfied the company;
But Misther Steven—'tis myself was grievin'
That bad luck to the spake at all would he.

Then Thomas rose, an', wid calm repose,
Showed up the beauties of the G. T. S.,
When Misther Johnstone got up at wanst on
His legs and spoke like ould Demosthenes.
In a nate oration "The Association"
Gave Tommy Robertson; then Battersby
Displayed his han' like the Grand Ould Man—
He's secretary—he's "Our Own J. B."

There was songs an' fiddlin' (good, bad, an' middlin'),
An' recitations, an' duets galore;
We screeched, an' bellowed, an' "jolly-good-fellow-ed,"
Till my heart felt burstin' an' my head felt sore.
Wid much toast-drinkin' my eyes were blinkin',
My feet seemed anxious to embrace my head;
I got safe home—a three-futted comb,
An' the mistress shoveled me into my bed.

K. O. D. in Scottish Typographical Circular.

THE "CHAPEL."

On several occasions I have been asked by persons outside the printing business what the name "chapel," as applied to printing-houses meant. I find the following from John Southward, a well-known English authority on the "art preservative," in the *Printers' Register*, August 6, 1885. He copies from the *Gentlemans' Magazine*, a paper printed in 1740, which re-published it from a long defunct periodical called the *Craftsman*. It is in the shape of a letter, and gives an account of the customs prevailing in the trade about 150 years ago. It says:

"I wonder that neither you nor any other authors who have written so many learned discourses in defense of the liberty of the press, and upon the usefulness of the art of printing, never give us any account of the hierarchy (for so I may call it) of a printing-house. I shall, therefore, endeavor to supply that defect in the following letter:

"You cannot be ignorant, sir, that the first printing-press in England was set up in a chapel in Westminster Abbey, or some other religious house; from whence that part of the house which is assigned for printing hath ever since been called a chapel, and constituted in an ecclesiastical manner, with diverse religious rites and ceremonies. * * * When a printer first sets up, if it is in a house that was never used for printing before, the part designed for that purpose is consecrated, which is performed by the senior freeman the master employs, who is the father or dean of the chapel; and the chief ceremony is drinking success to the master, sprinkling the walls with strong beer, and singing the Cuz's anthem, at the conclusion of which there is a supper given by the master. * * * All the workmen are called chapellonians, who are obliged to submit to certain laws, all of which are calculated for the good of the whole body, and for the well carrying on of the master's business. To the breach of these laws is annexed a penalty, which an obstinate member sometimes refuses to pay; upon which it is left to the majority of the chapel, in convocation assembled, whether he shall be continued any longer a chapellonian; and if his sentence is to be discontinued, he is then declared a brimstone, that is, an excommunicated person, and deprived of all shares of the money given by the gentlemen, authors, booksellers and others, to make them drink, especially that great annual solemnity, commonly called the Way Goose Feast."

In commenting on the above, Mr. Southward says:

That Caxton set up his press within the precincts of Westminster Abbey is, of course, an error, as was shown by Mr. Blades in his "Life of Caxton." The error, however, is constantly repeated, even to this day.

It need hardly be pointed out, however, that it is the meeting of the journeymen, not the place of meeting, that is now called a "chapel."

And thus the "chapel" has been retained to the present day, but without any ceremonies, business chiefly in the cause of labor having supplanted them, as the "Cuz," or journeyman, has greatly outstripped the "master" in the progress of humanity and civilization.—*Globe-Democrat.*

THE FEISTER PRESS.

We are indebted to the *Printers' Circular* for the following description of the Feister press, to which reference has heretofore been made by our Philadelphia correspondent.

The machine is intended to print and bind pamphlets of thirty-two pages, or under, though by a special arrangement this number of pages can be exceeded.

Briefly described, there are in elevation three cylinders, each six feet in diameter and about six feet wide, and arranged two above one. The rear cylinder carries the electrotyped plates for *four* thirty-two page pamphlets, and in this cylinder is a most complete arrangement for securing absolute correctness in register, and above it are the distributing and inking rollers. The second and third cylinders are carrier and printing cylinders, with a pair of paper-cutting cylinders of small diameter above the second top cylinder.

The printing paper is taken from a continuous roll in the rear of the machine, carried above the type-cylinders to the cutter, and by the latter a sheet of paper is cut off sufficient for eight leaves of the book, or two leaves for each of four books. We said cut off, but this sheet is not quite detached; at intervals a narrow slip of paper is left untouched, so that the partly severed sheet can still be truly guided down the tapes of the press cylinder to the point where the first impression is to be made; just before reaching this point a set of metallic fingers lightly touch the sheet, and hold it just long enough to completely tear it loose from the main roll.

The impression is then made as the two top cylinders pass each other at their nearest points, and the printed sheet passes on about to the bottom of the first press-cylinder, when the "fingers" that have pulled it to that point suddenly let go and another set of "fingers" grip the other edge or top of the sheet and pull it back over the top of the lower or *second* impression cylinder.

This movement brings the unprinted side of the sheet *up*, and by the reverse motion of the under cylinder carries it again under the type cylinder and prints the other side, or eight pages.

The sheet now printed on both sides, is carried under the lower cylinder to a pasting device, which "prints" a narrow line of paste upon the middle of each sheet, as these sheets are gathered on an "assembling" roll. Back of this last roll is a table, with a slot through its center, and on this table in this case, was laid the cover by the only attendant the machine has. As soon as eight sheets have been gathered on the assembling roll, enough for four thirty-two page books, long fingers pick them off the roll and lay them nicely on top of the cover; a central blade made up of closely laid vertical rods, then descends on the middle of the book, forces the whole down through the slot, pressing the pasted part together and folding the books, which then pass into a shallow box where they are counted off into any quantity required.

In a word, clean paper from a continuous roll passes into one end of the machine and comes out at the other as a printed pamphlet of

thirty-two pages, pasted together and with a cover complete, the product being four complete pamphlets connected end to end, which only require to be cut apart and trimmed on top and sides on another machine to be ready for distribution.

The press work is excellent, though the pamphlet is full of illustrations. The register can be made absolutely exact, as it is simply a matter of preliminary adjustment, and all subsequent work is automatic. And, most wonderful of all, the completed pamphlets issue from this press at the rate of 5,000 copies per hour at normal speed; 50,000 in a run of ten hours, or over one and one-half millions of printed pages in a day. Verily, the hand-press and inking ball of only a few decades ago are very much out of date. Instead of the addition of a few hundred copies, which was a laborious day's work for the old-time pressman, the machine described has just finished an addition of 7,000,000 almanacs, and was pouring out another order of 6,000,000 copies for another firm. So wonderful is the productive power of this machine, that an edition of 300,000 copies of any pamphlet is the minimum order upon which it will be set to work.

A GOOD EDUCATION PAYS.

1. In dollars and cents. All testimony of statistics agrees in showing that educated laborers, of all ranks, have better work and better wages than the uneducated.

2. In influence and position. Careful estimates make it certain that the chances of promotion to places of trust and power among men are almost two hundred times as great to an educated man as to an uneducated.

3. In usefulness. The bulk of good work in the world—discovery, invention, government, philanthropy and religion—is brought about by those who learn to think by study.

4. In enjoyment. Our pleasures grow out of what we are ourselves more than from surroundings. A well-trained man sees, hears and handles a great deal more of the world than an untrained one. All things do him good, not so much because he owns them as because he understands them. He always has good things to think about.

USEFUL RULES.

The surface equals the product of the diameter and circumference.

The surface of a sphere equals the square of the circumference multiplied by 0.3183.

The diameter of a sphere equals the square root of its surface multiplied by 0.56419.

The side of an inscribed cube equals the radius multiplied by 1.1547.

The diameter of a circle equals the cube root of the area multiplied by 1.12838.

The diameter of a sphere equals the cube root of its solidity multiplied by 1.2407.

The circumference of a circle equals the diameter multiplied by 3.1416, which is the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.

The area of a triangle equals the base multiplied by one-half its height.

The diameter of a circle equals the circumference multiplied by 0.31831.

The side of an inscribed equilateral triangle equals the diameter of the circle multiplied by 0.86.

The radius of a circle equals the circumference multiplied by 0.159155.

The circumference of a circle multiplied by 0.282 equals one side of a square of the same area.

The side of a square equals the diameter of a circle of the same area multiplied by 0.8862.

The square root of the surface of a sphere multiplied by 1.772454 equals the circumference.

The area of a circle equals one-quarter of the diameter multiplied by the circumference.

The radius of a circle equals the square root of the area multiplied by 0.5649.

The circumference of a sphere equals the cube root of its solidity multiplied by 3.8978.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The following is said to be a good recipe for map engraving wax: Four ounces linseed oil, half ounce of gum benzoin and half an ounce of white wax; boil to two-thirds.

THERE were in existence in Austria, at the end of last year, 220 paper and pasteboard mills, using, together, 273 paper machines, as well as 174 wood-pulp, 10 straw-pulp and 23 cellulose manufactories.

A NEW paper-cutting machine has recently been put on the market in France, and it is claimed for it that it will cut flat paper on four sides at once; folded papers, blank books, etc., on three, and always cuts two bundles at once. It is called "La Vitesse."

A LITHOGRAPHERS' CONVENTION was held in Leipsic last month, being attended by several hundred lithographers, 405 signing the constitution. The object of the meeting is the desire to get rid of cutting competition, and to elevate as much as possible the lithographic trade.

CLOTH-BINDINGS for books were introduced in 1825. The first cloth covers had printed labels, but it was soon learned that the cloth could be stamped with gold very beautifully. Lord Byron's works (the edition in seventeen volumes) were the first books to which gold lettering was applied.

JOHN HEYWOOD, of Manchester, England, has invented a process for electrotyping stereotypes with nickel or cobalt. Stereo metal is too soft for long runs or fine work, but by his process of depositing a very thin film of metal or cobalt on the face, it is not only made stronger and harder, but it is protected from the chemical reaction of unsympathetic or too sympathetic ink.

WOOD intended for paper pulp is shaved so finely by an ingenious machine devised for the purpose that it takes 750 thicknesses to make an inch. The fineness of the cutting can be appreciated when it is understood that 200 thicknesses of ordinary paper make an inch. The cutting knives of the machine are kept sharpened while in operation by a unique arrangement of whetstones, which are constantly at work upon them.

AN apparatus for electrotyping has been patented by Mr. William J. Ladd, of New York City. This invention relates to devices for suspending the molds and forming the electric connection therewith in the decomposing trough, the currents being easily disconnected without removing the mold from the bath, there being an indicator to mark the time of deposit, and provision for preventing the deposit of metal on the back of the mold.

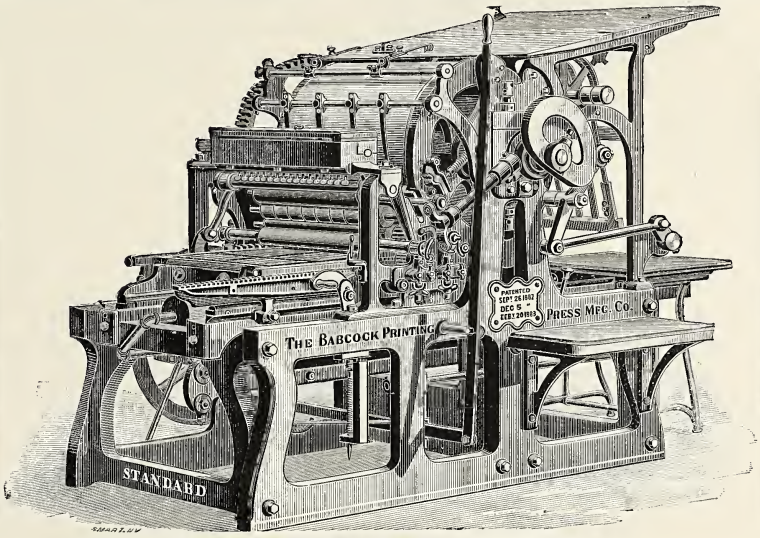
IN using Dutch metal for stamping in place of gold leaf, a soft and ductile quality should be selected, and the adhesive material should be strong enough, as the Dutch metal is liable to break away or peel off, especially at the edges of the work. The form should have a hard impression all over, and the metal should be pressed into the impression with a large piece of cotton until it adheres to every part of it. This is of prime importance. After the gold has been thus applied the impression should be laid between two sheets of paper and rubbed over on the outside with the hand. The sheets with the impression contained within them must now be laid on the top of the next one, and then both should be brought under pressure, so that the gold may be completely fixed.

PERHAPS the most remarkable invention in the matter of typewriters yet introduced is one called the "Verbatim" type-reporter and type-writer. It is altogether on a novel principle, and consists of a series of levers carrying at the outer ends the printing types of letters and figures arranged in a circle of about seven inches in diameter. These are actuated by piston keys or plungers placed above them in two concentric circles. It weighs only five pounds, in a case eight inches square on top and seven inches high. It secures the greatest possible speed in writing, and thereby can transcribe as quickly as shorthand. Moreover, the machine is automatic, putting on and throwing off the sheets of paper, laying on paper, returning to primary position for a fresh supply of paper, and running from one line to another. With carbon paper, six copies can be made simultaneously. An index dial adjusts the machine to any size font.

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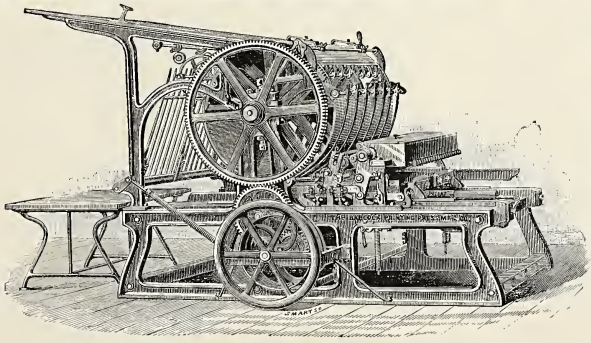
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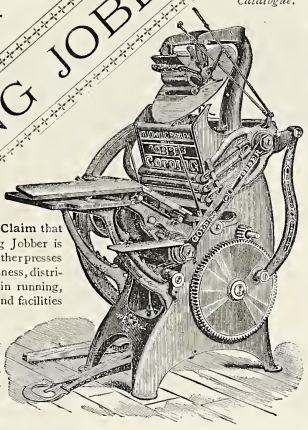
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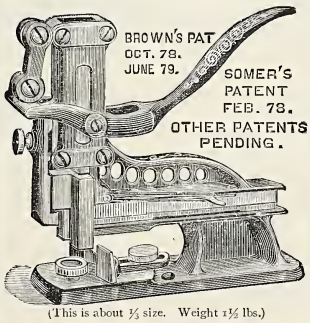
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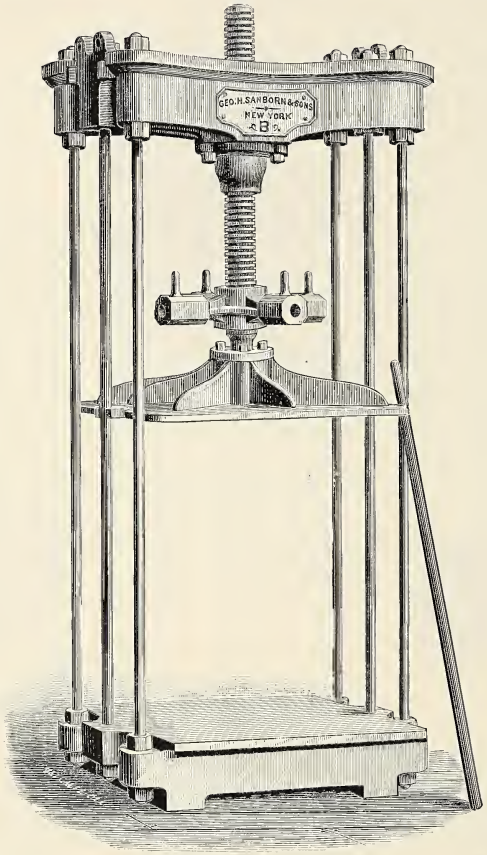
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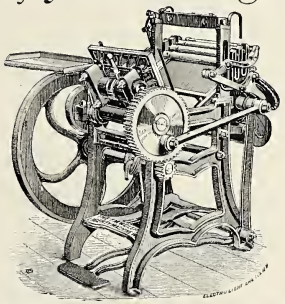
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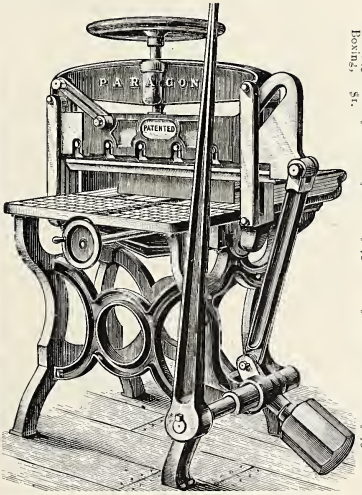
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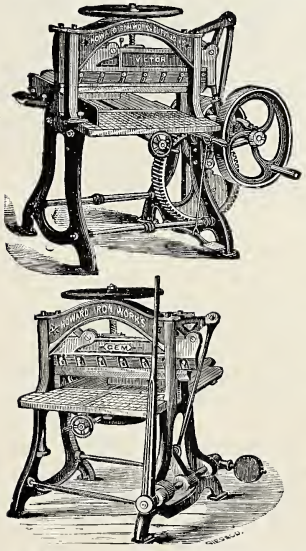
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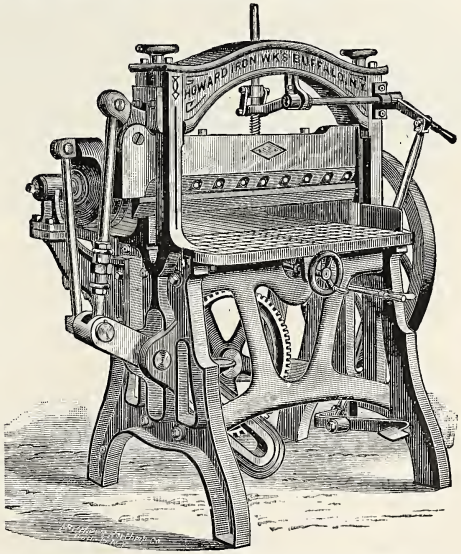
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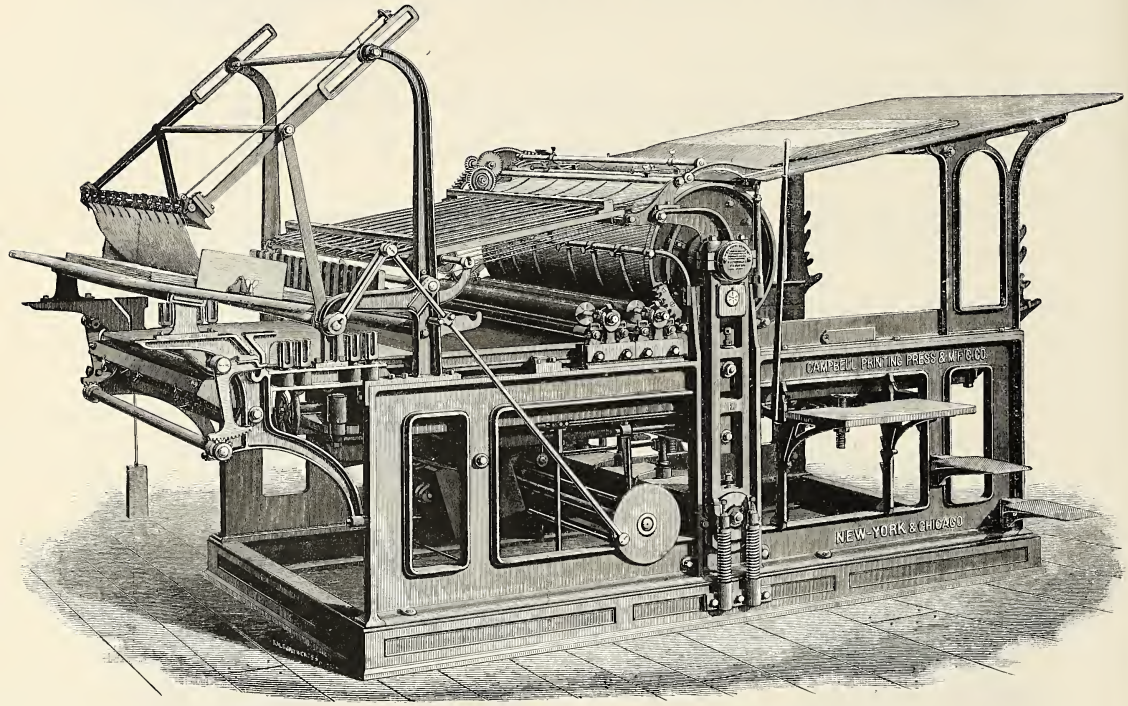
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BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

X.—AFTER THE WAR.

THE material progress with which the printing business was attended in the years following the war, was accompanied by an improvement in the character and style of the work done that was as marked as it was satisfactory to every one having the interests of this business at heart. The Chicago printers, who had for some few years previously shown a disposition and an ambition to excel their brethren of other cities in the production of first-class work, now began to fulfill the expectations that had been formed of them in a way that was entirely creditable to their ability and skill, and which has resulted to the advantage of Chicago in many ways since. It was during this period that J. S. Thompson largely laid the foundation for the fame he has so long enjoyed as the promoter of fine printing. A. M. Carver, one of the most able and best informed men who have ever been connected with the printing business in this city, was at this time foreman of Thompson's composing-room. Carver was a remarkable man in many particulars, and was well known throughout the country. The fact that a well-known printer of this city has a lengthy biographical sketch of Mr. Carver in manuscript, which I hope to see in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER before long, induces me to forego any extended reference to him at the present time. The gentleman fell a victim to consumption some sixteen or seventeen years ago. Michael Zimmer, who was at this time a very skillful pressman, was in charge of Mr. Thompson's pressroom, and certainly did his share toward building up the splendid reputation enjoyed by that house for so many years. Zimmer died in this city three years ago, having for some time previous to his death fallen away physically and mentally until he was but the shadow of his former self.

It was at this period also, that Patrick Gleason, Hugh Boener, Harry Capner, Samuel Bolster, Sam Kennedy, Dominick Davis, W. H. Loomis, Wm. S. Heggie, J. W. Lee (now the junior member of the firm of Shniedewend & Lee), Frank Rheidhart and others were doing so much to make a reputation for Chicago in the way of turning out first-class printing. Of the above gentlemen, the one who achieved the greatest success was undoubtedly Mr. Gleason, now superintendent of Poole Brothers' office, who, on no less authority than that of Public Printer S. P. Rounds, was "the best printer in this broad land."

It was at the close of the war that the Chicago *Republican* was founded. This paper was the successor in the Western Associated Press of the *Morning Post*, which it will be remembered was published by Sheahan and others after C. H. McCormick purchased the Chicago *Times*. The *Republican* was founded by a company of capitalists that had been formed with a view of acquiring glory and wealth as the directors of a daily newspaper. It is among the possibilities that they may have become possessed of as large a stock of the former article as they had any convenient use for, but as a recompense they parted with their cash at a rate that made J. Y. Scammon (one of the principal stockholders) believe that he had got on the wrong side of a Board of Trade corner, with all the heavy manipulations of that delectable institution straining every nerve to encompass his ruin. Large sums of money were expended in the effort to firmly establish this paper, though, if common report is to be credited, it was never placed on a paying basis until it came under the efficient management of its present publisher, Mr. Wm. Penn Nixon, shortly after which its name was changed to the title it now bears—the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. Among the editors of the paper, while it was known as the *Republican*, probably the best known was Chas. A. Dana, now of the New York *Sun*. But with all his ability, Dana fell far short of making an unqualified success of the *Republican*. It is rather a curious commentary on the speculative character of American journalism when we consider the fact that Dana, who was brought here on a large salary for the express purpose of making a financial success of the *Republican*, and who, to all practical purposes, failed in the undertaking, proceeded directly to New York and was instrumental in making an immediate and lasting success of the *Sun* of that city. James H. King was foreman of the composing-room of the *Republican* most of the time the paper was under that name, and was succeeded after many years' service by that most democratic of all foremen, William Kennedy, who still officiates in the same capacity in the *Inter Ocean*. In 1869, the *Republican* Company disposed of their interest in the job room to J. S. Thompson, Michael Zimmer and Wm. S. Heggie, who conducted the place with marked ability until it was destroyed by the great fire of 1871.

The close of the war was accompanied by the total disappearance from Chicago of that time-honored custom of provincial journalism, namely, the practice of issuing New Year's addresses for the benefit of the carrier boys, who delivered the papers to the homes and business places of subscribers. Quite an effort was generally made by the job department of the papers to produce something creditable, from an artistic point of view, in the get up of these addresses. They were generally printed in colors on a four-page letter or note sheet; the first page being devoted to the title, while the inside pages contained appropriate verses, especially prepared for the occasion. The addresses were presented to the subscribers on New Year's day, it being expected that the carrier boy would be presented with a small sum of money, in recognition of his fidelity and promptness during the year.

During the early years of my connection with the *Journal* we had an experience in the production of one of these addresses that has left a lasting impression on my memory. Benj. F. Taylor, who was then the literary editor of the paper, was the poet on the occasion to which I refer, he having been selected to write the verses that were to occupy the inside pages of the address. The title page had been set up and run off; the poetry was in type down to the last verse, at which point the poet came to an awkward and abrupt halt. To preserve the unities, or the rhythm, or the something or other so dear to the poetic heart, a certain expression of sentiment was deemed necessary, a task that Mr. Taylor found himself on the instant unable to accomplish. He would write and re-write, strike out and add to, interline and substitute and finally tear the sheet to pieces. He continued in this way until he had succeeded in working himself into such a fever that he was not in a condition to properly report a ward meeting. It was at this time between seven and eight o'clock on New Year's eve. The work was all done excepting the composition on half a dozen lines, but the copy could not be produced. Finally, Mr. Taylor informed us that he would take a walk down to the Illinois Central depot, when he would probably be able to finish the poem on his return. He came back in fifteen or twenty minutes' time, his face radiant with a smile of triumph, when he finished the verse, or canto, or whatever he called it, without further delay. Nevertheless, it must not be judged from the foregoing, that Mr. Taylor was not capable of work of the very highest order of merit. In fact, we have never had a poet among us who has made so lasting and so enviable a reputation. In a recent letter to a local paper, Joaquin Miller related a circumstance in connection with his having been solicited by a correspondent to quote a line from the works of whoever he esteemed as the greatest American poet. In answer to the request, Mr. Miller inclosed the line:

"Up the river of time there's a sweet little isle."

The name of Taylor having been used in some way in connection with the quotation, the critics, after a fruitless search, informed Mr. Miller that the line did not appear in the writings of Bayard Taylor. Mr. Miller simply replied that it certainly did not, nor did he take the trouble to tell them that if they read the works of Benj. F. Taylor they would undoubtedly have come across the quotation.

Of the many enjoyable customs in vogue in the old-time printing-office, none was appreciated more highly than the never-failing practice in the *Journal* office of presenting their employés with a turkey on Thanksgiving Day. On one of these occasions, while John L. Wilson was business manager of the paper, and when "Hank" Adams was the foreman, and P. J. O'Connor, assistant foreman of the newspaper composing-room, Mr. Wilson presented each of these worthies

(both of whom were bachelors at that time) with a large, fat goose. Appreciating the humor of this act, the recipients of the national bird of ancient Rome repaired to Tom Andrews' European Hotel, and gave an order for a Thanksgiving dinner on a large scale, which dinner was to be served in the composing-room of the *Journal* on the day named. The room was tastefully arranged for the occasion, the imposing-stones being covered with white tablecloths and loaded with all the requisites for a first-class layout. This dinner turned out to be one of the most enjoyable affairs that it has ever been my good fortune to have participated in. Colored waiters, got up in the highest style of artistic tailoring, attended to the wants of all, the whole scene presenting a spectacle, the like of which has rarely, if ever, been witnessed inside a printing-office anywhere in America. After full justice had been done the viands provided, short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Wilson, O'Connor, Hazlitt, Adams and others, the punch being circulated in the intervals in a manner to suit the most convivial tastes of those present.

Mr. Thomas Wilson was bookkeeper for the *Journal* at this time, eventually succeeding John L. Wilson in the business management of the paper. W. D. St. Clair was at the same time the advertisement solicitor here. These two gentlemen will be remembered as the founders of the recently established Chicago *Sun*.

(*To be continued.*)

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Bohemian Typographical Society has 753 members.

UNIONS have recently been formed in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

THE membership of the International Typographical Union increased 9,642 during the past year.

WALTER A. SKIDMORE, an old pioneer printer of California, recently died in San Francisco.

THE *Jewish Record*, of Philadelphia, after an existence of eleven years, has suspended for lack of support.

THERE are one hundred and forty two periodicals published in San Francisco, of which twenty-one are issued daily.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* has been sold to J. W. Craig, of Toledo, and $8,000 is said to have been the consideration paid.

FREDERICK B. YOUNG, one of the oldest and best known printers of Baltimore, died recently in the 76th year of his age.

THERE is a new paper in Alaska. It is entitled the *Glacier*, and is published by the Thlinket Training Academy, at Wrangle.

THE smallest newspaper on this continent, is *El Telegrama*, published at Guadalajara, Mexico, and is five by three inches in size.

CREAM CITY Typographical Union No. 23, and Pressmen's Union No. 77, Milwaukee, will have a monster picnic and labor demonstration July 17.

THERE is a job office in New York City which has over 70,000 pounds of small pica in use. One hundred compositors can be employed on one job if necessary.

THE lithographic printers of Philadelphia have made a demand that one person shall be required to run but one press. Also that apprentices be required to serve four years.

Mr. AUGUST DONATH, of Washington, D. C.; Frank S. Pelton, of Chicago, and James J. Dailey, of Philadelphia, were appointed trustees of the Geo. W. Childs' fund. An admirable selection.

THE specimen card, illustrating the Gothic Slope Series of the Boston Typefoundry, published in the present issue, is the handiwork of Mr. J. A. Thayer, Jr., now connected with the St. Louis Typefoundry.

A FAC SIMILE of the $10,000 check presented to the International Typographical Union by Messrs. Childs and Drexel, together with portraits of those gentlemen, will appear in the next International proceedings.

NASHVILLE UNION recently gave a complimentary banquet to the Hon. Wm. Amison, of that city, the newly elected president of the International Typographical Union. One hundred and thirty members sat around the festal board. Speeches were made by Mr. Amison (who we believe is the only living charter member of the former body), Messrs. McLin, Harrington, Ferres, Littleton, Colyar, Baskette, McCord, Nelson, Glascott, and Travis.

MESSRS. WITTER AND MCINTOSH, retiring officers of the International Typographical Union, were presented with gold-headed canes as mementos of their services to the organization. Honors worthily bestowed.

IT is reported that journeymen printers are working in country towns in West Virginia for from $6 to $8, which proves that while it may be a very good state to be born in it is a *very good* state to emigrate from.

JOB PRINTING is better in Pittsburgh today than it has been for some time at this season of the year. Nearly all the job printers are busy, and a great many book printers are working steadily. There is every prospect of a big fall boom.

SECRETARY-TREASURER PASCOE, of the International Typographical Union, has opened permanent headquarters at 728 Filbert street, Philadelphia. It is reported that the demand for charters from the South, recently, has been remarkable.

THE contract for Missouri's state printing was recently secured by the *Tribune*, of Jefferson City, for a period of six years. Price of composition on that paper is now thirty cents, an increase of five cents over previous rates. It is a union office.

A WELL KNOWN compositor in the *Dispatch* office, whose name contains seven letters, in making up his string found that he had set 77,777 ems in the seven days of last week. He is also a member of Typographical Union No. 7.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

OWING to a scarcity of compositors Denver typographical union has advanced the price for composition from 45 to 50 cents per 1,000 ems for morning, and from 40 to 45 cents for evening newspapers, equal to the highest price paid in the United States.

THE new standard of type which goes into effect on or about September 1, 1886, is, pica to bourgeois, inclusive, thirteen ems to the lower case alphabet; brevier and minion fourteen; nonpareil, fifteen; agate, sixteen; pearl, seventeen; diamond, eighteen.

THE salaries of the officers of the International Typographical Union were fixed at the recent convention, as follows: President, $500; secretary-treasurer, $1,400; corresponding secretary, $250; second vice-president, $900; clerk, $50; messenger, $50; sergeant-at-arms, $30.

THE New York *World* is establishing a complete newspaper outfit in Brooklyn. The building now in course of erection will be 153 feet long and 47 wide. It will be constructed of Philadelphia brick, with brownstone trimmings. When completed it will contain twenty first-class perfecting presses of the most improved makes.

GOVERNOR ROSS, of New Mexico, is a printer, and when he received his appointment held cases in the office of the Albuquerque *Journal*, which paper intimates that he is a better printer than governor. But this is probably a mere case of professional jealousy at the fat take picked up by the lucky governor.—*N. Y. World*.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, which recently entered upon its thirty-ninth year, is the oldest Sunday paper in that city. Captain Hincken, now its sole proprietor, is the only one living of the three journeymen printers—John Lawlor, Robert Everett and himself—who started the paper, and got out the first number with their own hands.

WHEN the International Typographical Union decides to do a little less junketing and devote more time to work and the consideration of important craft interests its deliberations may be regarded with interest. It is time for somebody to speak the truth about the sheer waste of time, devoted to picnics, banqueting, mutual admiration buncombe, etc., under the thin guise of a national convention.

THE death of Benjamin Moran, who for many years was American Minister at the Court of Portugal, recalls the fact that he was sometimes known as the "printer diplomatist." Born in England, he came to this country when he was a lad, and worked in the printing-offices of Adam Weldie and Conger Sherman, of this city. He made fun of his fellow-craftsmen as dullards, and said that needy as he was

he would show them how a poor young man could see the world. He accordingly went to Europe and "tramped" it, and soon afterward entered upon his career of legal and diplomatic work.—*Printers' Circular.*

ON Tuesday, July 13, Philadelphia Typographical Union will give an excursion to Coney Island and up the Hudson, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a suitable inclosure around the handsome cemetery lot, presented to the organization by the late Robert King, of the firm of King & Baird, of that city. It is expected that the members of No. 2 will be joined by a number of their fellow craftsmen from Trenton and New York City.—*Craftsman.*

DAVID M. CARLEY, mention of whose wanderings with the Canadian voyageurs in the Soudan expedition was made in THE INLAND PRINTER last summer, has abruptly terminated his boss tramp. After scoring 32,000 miles in less than three years, "Dave" was brought up with a round turn in Minneapolis. Jennie S. Morphy, an estimable young lady, was the archer who bagged this wild pigeon. He was about to take a little summer excursion in a canoe through the British Possessions by way of the lakes and Mackenzie river and then cross over to the Yukon river and take a look at Alaska as far as Behring's Straits; then saunter leisurely along the islands of the west coast southward to California, but he stopped awhile in Minneapolis to see the boys. Jennie got her eye on him; "Dave" was instantly psychologized, and on June 30 they were married. Since then, nothing will convince "Dave" but that he is continuing his tramp through Paradise. Wonderful is psychology! May the happy spell continue, and may this rolling stone, so suddenly stopped, begin to gather the moss of prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Carley have our best wishes in their tramp through life.

FOREIGN.

A LARGE printing-office at Capetown, South Africa, is about to pass under the management of a woman.

AN old wooden hand-press, constructed 300 years ago, is still in use in the lithographic establishment of Robling, at Eschwege, in Hesse.

A NEW literary venture is about to be issued at Melbourne, Australia. It is to be called the *Woman's World*, and is to be "solely devoted to the aims, hopes, and aspirations of women in our Southern Hemisphere." Success say we to the enterprise.

THE school for printers' and typefounders' apprentices at Vienna has found a very honorable official acknowledgment by the government school authorities, the right of sending its official correspondence free of all charge through the Imperial post being granted to it.

THE report of the Queensland Typographical Association states that the minimum rate of wage fixed by the new rules and the reduction of hours, £2 12s 6d and 48 hours respectively, have been agreed to in all the Brisbane jobbing offices, with the exception of Watson, Ferguson & Co's.

THE Berlin Typographical Society is about to hold an exhibition, intended to show the artistic aspects of the art of printing as practiced in the German metropolis. The chief municipal dignitary is encouraging the project, and has conceded the free use of one of the largest galleries of the Berlin Mansion House for exhibition purposes.

IN the printing-office at Goslar, now belonging to Herr Bruckner, which was founded in 1604, the two original wood cuts forming the title pages of a bible printed there in 1614 have been discovered, and prove to be in a perfect state of preservation. They were preserved by a lucky chance, as a late proprietor ordered all the old wood cuts to be used as firewood.

AN interesting point of law has recently been decided by the Municipal Court of Leipsic, involving the question whether a machine-minder is liable for waste. A workman had worked off 750 sheets of an illustrated work, in all of which one of the border rules had cut the paper. The machine was running very slowly, the 750 sheets being worked off in one hour and a half. It was held that the machine-minder ought to have noticed the blemish, and he was ordered to pay the compensation claimed. The master, however, who only desired to establish the principle of liability, did not press for full damages.

THE *Japan Gazette* states that the process of Latinizing the Japanese alphabet is making great progress. The Mathematical and Physical Society of Tokio has resolved to print the official part of its reports in the Roman characters, and the Chemical Society is about to take a similar step. Several newspapers are also already printed with Roman type, and the *Japan Gazette* expresses the opinion that the Latin alphabet will soon be generally adopted throughout the empire.

A SECOND petition of the Vienna newspaper printers for permission to open their offices on Sundays, in the face of the recent law prohibiting Sunday work, has met with as little success as their first. In consequence no morning paper can appear on Monday in the Austrian capital. The new law permits Sunday labor in offices employing fewer than twenty workmen; but those giving employment to over twenty are prohibited from opening on the day of rest, these latter being considered factories, under the law.

THE intended revision of the scale is already beginning to excite commotion among the German printers. At a meeting at Leipsic, about 60 master-printers and close upon 1,400 operatives were present, but the proceedings were of a friendly character. A resolution was come to to the effect that masters and men considered it necessary to be unanimous upon the important question of the scale, and desired to solve it in a friendly manner, in the interest of both parties as well as in that of the German printing trade in general. It is to be doubted, however, whether these friendly dispositions will last. The men claim, it is said, to be entitled to the same wages for nine hours' daily work as they have been paid until now for ten hours. They also ask that setting arithmetical or simple table-work be done always on 'stab wages, and receive a fixed augmentation of twenty-five per cent, not leaving the master to judge of his ability and if he be worth such augmentation at all. They also want a rise of twenty-five per cent above the usual wages for machine-minders directing two, and of fifty per cent when directing three machines, without taking any notice of the high numbers he may print on his machines, points which are certainly anything but reasonable. They will also allow no more than one apprentice to five machines, such apprentice to be taken on by the machine-minders, and not by the masters.—*Printers' Register (London).*

TWO USEFUL INVENTIONS.

Fred C. Lounsbury, of Brooklyn, New York, has copyrighted and published a diagram or chart for ascertaining the number of sheets of cardboard required to produce 1,000 cards of any given size, also a "complete price list of cut cards." Both of these publications will be of great interest to printers and stationers, and will save many a weary and bothersome calculation. The beauty about Mr. Lounsbury's system is that it works instantly, and is always correct. In using his diagram, it is simply necessary to lay the card of size required in the upper corner, when at the lower corner of the card will be found, as if by magic, the answer to the question. The complete price list is a most ingenious arrangement and compilation of figures, representing many weary hours of work on the part of the author—it is in every sense complete. Although printed on a sheet only 14 by 22 inches, it gives over 3,500 different prices, and is at once a purchasing and selling list for cardboard of all kinds. It has many peculiar advantages, which will at once recommend it to all who deal in cut cards.

OUR NEW OFFICE.

Owing to the continued and gratifying growth of THE INLAND PRINTER, its editorial and business office has been removed to more commodious quarters, and is now located at room 26, 159-161 La Salle street, which has been fitted up with a special view to the accommodation of visitors connected with the trade, who are cordially invited to make it their headquarters while in the city, to whom facilities for correspondence, etc., will be cheerfully afforded. The representative printers' journals of Europe and America will also be kept on file, as well as the specimen books of the leading typefoundries in the United States, access to which may be had at all times. Mr. J. B. Huling, a gentleman well and favorably known to the craft, will in future attend to its business interests.

CHICAGO NOTES.

HENRY PINTA, for many years a well-known Chicago compositor, died recently in New Orleans, of softening of the brain.

HARRY HARTT & Co. report having taken orders in June for $82,000 worth of machinery, including three Potter perfecting presses.

MISS ROSE CLEVELAND is about to take up her residence in Chicago, to assume the editorial management of a literary monthly.

GEORGE H. MORRILL & Co., printing-ink manufacturers, report trade improving. A noteworthy feature is the demand for fine job colors.

MARDER, LUSE & Co. report business brisk for this season of the year. They have recently filled several large orders for the East and Canada.

THE *Sun*, an evening paper of this city, which has had a somewhat checkered career, has ceased to shine for a penny—in fact has been extinguished.

THE Pastime Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of $50,000 for the purpose of carrying on a general printing and publishing business.

WE regret to learn that while out driving with his wife, on Sunday, July 4, Mr. George W. Taylor had the misfortune to be thrown from his buggy, and had his left elbow badly shattered.

THE Howe Wax Paper Company, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The incorporators are Warren B. Howe, Mark D. Knowlton and Rufus D. Pattison.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company report business brisk, and $20,000 behind their orders for wire stitchers. They have rented room 9, Arcade Court, for the exhibition and storage of second-hand machinery.

CHAS. E. ROBINSON & BRO., Gray's Ferry Printing-Ink Works, report large increase in sales from their Chicago agency during June. With them as with others reported, there has recently been a marked inquiry for fine colors.

MR. JAS. GILLESPIE, formerly foreman of the jobroom of the J. M. W. Jones Printing and Stationery Company, has opened a neat stationery store at 790 Lincoln avenue. We trust all his old-time friends, as well as typos, living in his neighborhood, will give him a call when requiring anything in his line.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 23, and Pressmen's Union No. 7, of Milwaukee, Wis., hold their annual picnic and ball at Schlitz' Park, Milwaukee, July 17, and cordially invite the attendance of members of Chicago Typographical and Pressmen's Unions, assuring visitors of a royal good time.

A REMINISCENCE.—The death of Peter B. Lee, the well-known tramp, announced in the present issue, recalls to memory a circumstance which occurred in this city when he was holding cases, which, perhaps, some of the old-timers remember. Though dissipated, Lee was considered a number one compositor, and was always prompt to resent any suggestion to the contrary. On a certain evening one of his proofs contained the following complimentary allusions on the margin: "The man who set *this* is a d——d blacksmith. *Revise*." On the proof returned with the revise were the words: "The man who wrote the foregoing is a d——d scoundrel. Peter B. Lee." Exception being taken to those remarks, the decision of the business manager was invoked. After patiently listening to mutual explanations, he said, turning to the proofreader, who was also local editor: "Well, Mr. M., from all I can learn, you have been the aggressor. Do you *know* Mr. Lee to be a blacksmith?" "No, sir, I do not," was the prompt response. "Mr. Lee, do you *know* Mr. M. to be a scoundrel?" was the next question asked. "No, sir, I cannot say I do, but I suppose I lost my temper when I read what he had written," came as a reply. "Well, gentlemen," said the arbitrator, "we will call it a *stand-off* this time, but in future I trust you will both be more careful in your choice of language." The decision seemed satisfactory for the time being, but on pay-day Lee asked the boys down to "take something." Said he, "A man can call me a dead beat, a sponge, or what he pleases, but I tell you, gentlemen, when I am called a blacksmith I am going to get even with the fellow who does so. Here's to us. Drink hearty."

THERE was received at the postoffice, of this city, on Thursday morning, July 8, a quantity of mail matter which has an eventful history. It was European mail which had crossed the ocean on the ill-fated Oregon, which was sunk off Fire Island, one hundred miles from New York harbor, in March last. Of the mail on board, fourteen bags were found embedded in the sand, June 27, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, four hundred miles from where the vessel sank. Much of that portion of the mail which arrived here was in very good condition. The addresses on the envelopes were quite legible, and Superintendent Donovan says no difficulty will be found in sending it to its destination as soon as it is dry enough to send out; but to dry it will require some little time, as it is thoroughly saturated with water and smells strongly of the sea. Of the five hundred and ninety-one bags of mail on the steamer, four hundred and sixty-one have now been recovered.

ISAAC COOK, President of the American Wine Company, of St. Louis, died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, on Wednesday evening, June 23, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Cook, who was known familiarly as "Ike," was thirty years ago one of the most prominent politicians in Cook county. Coming to Chicago in early manhood, in 1832, he had grown with its growth financially, and being an ambitious, active and zealous partisan, had not only become a shining light in the ranks of the local democracy, but had occupied several positions of trust and responsibility—from sheriff to postmaster. In 1853 he erected the well-known five-story building, "The Young America," on the southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and fitted up its sample room in a manner which secured for it a national reputation. Every Chicagoan who imbibed, and who felt a pride in his city, was expected to take the visitor to its mirrored walls and marble counters, and ask, with an air of exultation: "What are you going to have?" and "What do you think of this?" And if he failed to appreciate its glories in a proper manner he was dropped as a lunatic or a sanctimonious hypocrite. Its brandy smashes, mint juleps and sherry cobblers were the sensation of the day, and the fame of the decoctors was heralded from New York to New Orleans. The building, however, with the palatial residence of its owner, on Terrace place, was burned down in the memorable conflagration of October, 1871. In 1854, in conjunction with Daniel Cameron and Jas. W. Sheahan, he established the Chicago *Times*, which became the personal organ of Stephen A. Douglas. For years Mr. Cook was a warm personal friend of the senator, but during the memorable struggle between the Breckenridge and Douglas factions of the democracy, he proved recreant to his first love, and became an ardent supporter of President Buchanan's administration. The "flesh pots of Egypt" in the shape of the postmaster's salary proved too much for his friendship, and he relinquished the one to obtain the other. His influence after his change of base, however, was *nil* with his party, and the breach with the senator was never healed. In 1862 he removed to St. Louis, where he has since resided. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.

THE following amusing acknowledgment of aid rendered by Chicago Union to its first offspring, Town of Lake Typographical Union No. 74, was read at the last meeting of No. 16:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the officers and members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16:

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Town of Lake Typographical Union No. 74, at its regular meeting, Sunday, June 13, 1886:

WHEREAS, the rapid growth and extension of cities and towns in the marvelous West of our glorious country, cause great and material changes in opinion and sentiment, and also cause the disruption of fixed laws and precedents; and

WHEREAS, these influences affect associations of every description—social, artistical and mechanical, and consequently the minds of the great body of the membership of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 have changed as to a former edict, and we of the Town of Lake are by an imaginary or corporate line placed outside the jurisdiction of that body. But the generous treatment we received at the hands of our former brethren and co-workers at our separation, when we started a union of our own, has bridged over, if there existed one, the chasm; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Lake Typographical Union No. 74, that in our separation from Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, we feel that it is not a separation in fact, but that we are only thrown on our own resources by the parent union, to see if we are strong enough to grapple with all opposing forces, and that she has constantly a watchful eye upon and will succor and direct us, if we should grow weary in our work.

Resolved again, That the hearty and handsome manner in which No. 16 made No. 74 the large donation of money, and made other concessions, reassures us that

we have the paternal care and good wishes of the former in our undertaking, as it has been so generously shown in this substantial manner, and it ever will be fresh in our minds and thankfully remembered.

Resolved, further, That when any of our former union associates become desirous of a change in their local habitation, and new fields of employment are opened up with us, which must soon occur, we will gladly receive them — the latch-string will always be found on the outside of the door — and their treatment by the "Rowdy West" will not be offensive, but on the contrary, we will take them gently by the hand and lead them through fertile fields, over cooling brooks, into flower-scented groves, where milk and honey flows and were virtue hath its own reward. There is no danger. The Indian is on his reservation among the foothills of the Rockies, counting his scalps and adding thereto as occasion may offer, while the frolicsome cowboy, with his arsenal strapped to his hip and stuck in his belt, is punishing John Barleycorn and drawing to a flush in some far western ranch, and settling disputes in accordance with the plains code.

GEORGE W. HANNAFORD, *President*.
H. A. HARRELL, *Recording Secretary*.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

SEVERAL new paper mills are projected in the West.

PAPER was made of straw in Germany as early as 1756.

AN envelope factory is about to be established at Franklin, Ohio.

THE government sold 279,000,000 stamped envelopes, worth $5,773,000 on last year.

THE Parson paper mill at Holyoke, Massachusetts, has at present a product of twelve tons per day.

THERE are a number of pulp and paper mills in process of construction at Glenn, New Hampshire.

PAPER mills in France have been officially classed among unhealthy, dangerous or pernicious establishments.

THE Springfield Envelope Company has been incorporated at Springfield, Massachusetts, with a capital of $30,000.

THE rag production of Great Britain and Ireland amount to 2,000,000 tons annually, divided into five hundred classifications.

A NEW stone dam is to be built, this season, across the Housatonic river, at the Weston paper mills in Dalton, to take the place of the present wooden dam.

ACID pulp, for paper making, is produced in Sweden at a cost of one cent per pound. The labor is mostly performed by women, whose wages are from twelve to twenty cents a day.

THE John F. Clark Paper Co., Marseilles, Illinois, capital stock $10,000, has been incorporated by John F. Clark, W. C. Dwight and Timothy Dwight. Object: To manufacture all kinds of wrapping-paper.

THE combination of manufacturers of tarred felt paper met in Cleveland, on Tuesday, June 8, more than $20,000,000 being represented, and perfected arrangements for maintaining prices, the agreement to hold for one year.

To make carbon paper: Take of clear lard, five ounces; beeswax, one ounce; Canada balsam, one-tenth ounce; lampblack, q. s. Melt by aid of heat, and mix. Apply with a flannel dauber, removing as much as possible with clean woolen rags.

OFFICIAL statistics of the import and export trade of Germany for 1885 show that the imports of wood pulp and straw pulp during the year amounted to 6,455,900 kilogs., and the exports of the same to 30,237,800 kilogs., a considerable increase — nearly one-sixth — as compared with the exports of the preceding year. The exports of wrapping-paper were 12,869,600 kilogs.; of boards of all kinds, 13,528,900 kilogs.; and the total export of all kinds of German paper are given at 23,646,200 kilogs. The exports to Spain, concerning which so much has been said, and which the German paper makers have, of late years, pushed with a good deal of vigor, make up a comparatively small item of this export account.

TO SPECIMEN SEEKERS.

In reply to our last announcement that we had a large number of specimens for free distribution among apprentices who are subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER, we have received a great many applications which have been duly attended to. For the last time we desire to announce that henceforth no attention will be paid to any request which does not contain an addressed and stamped envelope.

PERSONAL.

WE acknowledge a pleasant call from Mr. Will S. Day, foreman of the Elgin (Illinois) *Courier* jobroom.

MR. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, of the firm of George H. Taylor & Co., has returned from his European trip as fresh as a daisy.

JOHN T. MOORE, president of, and Frank O. Butler, buyer for the J. W. Butler Paper Company, are rusticating at Lake Minnetonka.

A. M. BARNHART, of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, has returned to Chicago, after a three months, sojourn in California. He is looking and feeling well.

M. FAIRCHILDS DOUD, of Kansas City, Missouri, representing Doud's Eureka Tablet Composition, visited us recently, when in Chicago on business interests.

FRANK GODFREY, of Thorp & Godfrey, state printers and binders, Lansing, Michigan, came to Chicago last Thursday to see the Detroit base ball club get a good drubbing.

MR. SAMUEL REES, of the Rees Printing Company, Omaha, Nebraska, paid us a pleasant call a few days ago. He seems satisfied with the business outlook. Glad to hear it.

GEO. H. SMITH, of Johnson, Smith & Harrison, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Henry Snider, of Cincinnati, of the firm of Snider & Hoole, have been spending a few days in Chicago.

E. T. NEELEY, of the Evansville (Indiana) *Journal*, came to Chicago to see the base ball contests between the Chicagos and Detroits. So did H. E. & C. D. Mead, of Dayton, Ohio.

W. O. TYLER, of the Tyler Paper Company, has returned from his summer vacation "down east," weighing eleven pounds heavier and looking eleven years younger than when he went away.

MR. V. CHASE, of Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee, has been spending several days recently in Chicago. His many friends were pleased to give him a genuine welcome. Long may he wave.

MESSRS. THOS. CARMAN, publisher of *The Ontario*, Belleville, Ontario, and R. Mathison, an old-time printer, formerly publisher of *The Expositor*, Brantford, Ontario, paid THE INLAND PRINTER the compliment of a call July 3. Both of these gentlemen are on a trip of pleasure to the Pacific Coast.

F. O. CLIMER, formerly connected with Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of this city, more recently publisher of the Alma (Nebraska) *Tribune*, and who is about to establish a new journal at Bartley, Red Wing County, in the same state, under the euphonious title of *The Inter Ocean*, passed several days in Chicago during the past week, on business interests, and gave THE INLAND PRINTER a pleasant call.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

E. F. BACHELLER, of Lynn, Massachusetts, sends a business card in black and red worked on buff board, which is a well-balanced, well-executed and attractive job. The curves and rule work show taste and care, and altogether we have nothing but words of commendation to say in its behalf.

THE Acme Printing Company, of Detroit, is represented by a very effective and yet unpretentious business card in colors, the general effect of which is very pleasing

J. W. SHEPHERD, Brockport, New York, forwards a large assortment of commercial printing, and it gives us pleasure to state that the samples shown are a vast improvement on those heretofore received. Still he should remember that the "series" idea may be run into the ground. There are some "series" of which different sizes may be used to advantage in a business card or a letter head, and there are others where their use in similar jobs would be entirely out of place. Judgment is required as to *taste* and *adaptation*, and where this is lacking one of the essential requisites of a good job printer is lacking. The presswork is *very* creditable, especially in those specimens where the finer faced scripts are used.

D. R. FORBES, to whose specimens we have heretofore favorably referred, sends a second batch, an examination of which confirms our previous opinion. It is not the possession of material or advantages which always prove what a printer can do, but a proper and intelligent use of the same. Mr. Forbes' jobs are a credit to himself and to his city.

THE PHANTOM PRINTERS.

BY F. M. KOERNER.

In an ancient German city,
In a narrow, gloomy lane,
There stands a moldering dwelling,
With many a broken pane;
The mildewed walls are crumbling,
And the spirit of decay,
Like a black, ill-omened raven,
Broods o'er it night and day.

And gossips say, at midnight,
When wise folks are abed,
'Tis thronged with spectral shadows,
And filled with shapes of dread;
The wraith of Faustus hovers
High in the ebon air,
And at his awful summons
The phantoms gather there.

They throng that ancient building,
They seize on rule and stick,
And like the beat of seconds
Resounds the ghostly "click."
With lightning speed they pick up;
No "whip" Australia boasts
Could vie in speed or deftness
With any of those ghosts.

They are the shades of printers
Who lived in olden times,
Condemned to ceaseless setting
In penance for their crimes—
For drinking and for swearing,
And sins done in the flesh,
Which still, despite much preaching,
Draws souls to Satan's mesh.

'Tis said that they are setting
The grim and endless rolls,
Where gleam in blood-red letters
The names of damned souls;
And wayfarers belated
Who chance to wander nigh,
With limbs that scarce support them,
And hair upstanding, fly.

But when the cock's loud clarion
Thro' morning's air sounds shrill,
At once the phantoms vanish,
And all again is still.
Through broken pane and doorway
Streams in the sun's fair light,
Nor shines on any vestige
Of the fearful deeds of night.

Australian Printers' Keepsake.

THE OLD PRINTER AND HIS HOME IDEA.

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

There was a wife and there was a boy. Long before anyone now in the office had a sit in newsroom, pressroom, business office or sanctum, and before the old man had begun to look out at the world through spectacles, and his figure was as straight as it was tall, the typos and reporters used to hear a great deal about buying a lot and building a house out on the hill, where he could have a patch of garden. And by and by he was going to quit sticking type and get into something that would let him stay home nights and get acquainted with his family. And the suit of clothes he bought in the fall lasted a long way into the next summer, and then they came out again in the winter, and the old man "rushed" more than he ever did again while that dream of home was inspiring him. It is an old story, this struggle of a printer to get a home; anyone of these restless mariners of the land, drifting from port to port and back again, lured by the ignis fatuüs of so many cents more a thousand and a price and a half after two o'clock, and big bills with four or five nights' work. Never a wandering jour printer got a chance to stand at the old man's case while he was saving money for a house and lot, and the subs looked at him with the despairing glances of starvation. But it is hard, up-hill work for a printer to buy a home. His pay is easily reduced and hardly raised; a long strike means the road for him, and if he has a family and can't tramp, he breaks his heart, puts dust on his head, and goes out of the union and wearily works at the bosses' rates. So the old man worked bravely on, as many a printer has worked before and since his time, and the little plant in the bank began to grow brighter as the old clothes grew shabbier.

And the boy, growing into his tenth year, used to be seen in the office after school, standing at his tall father's elbow, learning, in a very irregular, boyish, unapprenticed fashion, with a cataract of questions, to stick type. The old man never intended the boy should be a printer. And he was so proud of him and his standing at school. And once the boy wrote a ten-line account of a boy falling down stairs, that a good-natured reporter sent it just as it came, although it was a dull day, and the scribe wanted awfully to make it a column and to put on a hanging head. And the old man sent marked copies of that paper to every soul he knew in this world.

But one day an unbidden guest came home from school with the boy and sat down by the hearthstone in the old man's rented home. And the long days of fever and doctors' bills drew out nearly all that little home bank account, and one black day the old man's case was empty and the business office told the undertaker that all his bills would be paid there and he mustn't take any money from the old man. And pale and quiet and sad, looking old and worn, was the printer who came next day and took his old place at the case. The types didn't click very fast in that alley for days after that. And sometimes the printer's face would be lying on the boxes in his folded arms, and how pathetic looking the half-filled stick in the clasped hands, the composing rule fallen out of its place, and the pied type and leads all tumbled together. More than one printer going by on his way to empty his stick in the galley was a long time bending down to find the take his one followed; and more than one, looking across at the heart-broken picture of sorrow, leaned close down to his copy to read fair writing that was never blurred when it came off the hook, and grimed his eyes with an unsteady hand, saying something about the dust or the glare of the light. And then, about five years after that, the boy's mother, weary of the long pilgrimage, lay down to rest in a cool arbor, roofed with waving grasses and blue violets, and awoke to kiss her boy.

A NEW USE FOR PAPER.

Paper has once again been turned to an extraordinary use at Breslau, in Prussia. A manufacturer has just had a factory built entirely of that fabric. The shaft is fifty-two feet high, and the blocks composing it consist of compressed paper pulp mixed with some siliceous cement. The other day we had our attention drawn to a carpet made entirely of paper. We remember that paper window curtains were tried—and found wanting—some years ago, but it has remained for a German house to bring paper literally on the *tapis*. The carpet certainly looked all right, but the question may be asked, "Will it wash?" Or rather, "Will it beat?"

PRINTING-INK appears, when on white paper, blacker and colder than on tinted paper; while on yellow or tinted paper it appears pale and without density. For taking printing-ink most perfectly, a paper should be chosen that is free from wood in its composition, and at the same time one that is not too strongly glazed. Wood paper is said to injure the ink through the nature of its composition. Its materials are very absorbent of light and air, and its ingredients go badly with color. Pale glazed or enameled paper, on the other hand, brings out color brilliantly.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

A SPECIMEN OF CHICAGO BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

In the May issue (1885) of THE INLAND PRINTER there appeared a detailed description of the extensive roller manufactory of Samuel Bingham's Son, then located at 200-202 South Clark street. On the succeeding 30th of September the establishment was entirely destroyed by the collapse of the building. Two weeks after this unfortunate occurrence found Mr. Bingham doing business at 151 and 153 West Washington street, where he remained until May 1, 1886; at which time he again removed to the South Side, having secured new and commodious quarters at 296 Dearborn street, as central and advantageous a location as can be found in the city. Here, he is now occupying three stories; and has, beyond doubt, one of the neatest, largest, and most conveniently arranged establishments of the kind in the country, where rollers of almost every imaginable size, and adapted to all printing machines and classes of work are turned out daily—ranging from the tiny "pager" of an inch, to the mammoth roller, seven feet six inches in length, required for the largest Hoe web.



The rear portion of the basement is used for the preparation and melting of the compounds used, which, by the aid of the most approved appliances has almost been reduced to a science; the main and front part being devoted exclusively to the manufacture of "Gordon" and other job rollers. On the main, or first floor, which extends from Dearborn street to Fourth avenue—thus affording two frontages—is situated the business office, handsomely fitted up in oak and black walnut; and behind is the general workroom, conveniently arranged, where the rollers for the large presses are turned out. The third floor is used for storing glue, glycerine, and other material used in the manufacture of rollers, the *tout ensemble* forming a model establishment of which Chicago has every reason to feel proud.

The arrangement for the supply of orders is well-nigh perfect, because they can be filled and delivered the same day as received, when necessary—if given early in the morning. This result is accomplished by the use of those ingenious casting machines whereby twenty rollers can be cast at once, in three minutes time, all being perfectly free from pin-holes—an advantage which will be appreciated by those who wish their orders filled in a hurry, and who, at this season of the year, does not? The antediluvian, who, under such circumstances, prefers to make his own rollers, while these advantages are within his reach, should evidently make his future home in some other city than Chicago.

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING.

An interesting loan exhibition of fine modern bookbindings was held recently at the rooms of the Grolier Club, No. 64 Madison avenue. One hundred and sixty-eight books were shown, representing about fifty French, English and American bookbinders. More than half were the works of French bookbinders. Among the better known Frenchmen represented were Petit, Marius Michel, Thouvenin, Canapé and Lortic. One of the gems of the exhibition was Mr. Robert Hoe's copy of Chaucer's "Romaunt of the Rose," bound by Lortic. It is in crimson levant, with richly studded geometrical border, and with a center of roses in illuminated circles. The book is a copy of the original edition. It cost about $200, and the binding about $400. Among the quaint specimens of French bookbinding was one of Canapé—a history of Charlemange, printed on green paper and bound in apple-green levant. Walton's "Angler" and "Lives," bound in in so-called Siamese style by Joly, were also shown.

The American display did not suffer by comparison with that of the English or the French. The tooling was in every case precise, clear and brilliant, and the ease with which they opened, combined with their exact and springing motion in closing, is a merit not often obtained. Among the specimens was Mr. Theodore Irving's very valuable copy of the Guttenberg Bible, the first book printed with movable types. It is valued at $15,000. This is one of three copies owned in this country. It is bound in dark brown levant, of pure Grolier design, and inlaid with dark blue. The other two copies of this book in America are owned by Brayton Ives and the Lenox Library. The binding was done by Mr. William Matthews. The very costly volume bound by William Matthews for Mrs. Colt, of Hartford, as a memorial of her husband, was also included in the display. It is brown levant, inlaid with blue and red, and of early Italian design. It was exhibited at the Paris exhibition of 1867, and called forth the admiration of Petit and other French bookbinders.

Among the various owners of the books on display were Theodore Irving, of Oswego; Robert Hoe, Samuel P. Avery, Brayton Ives, L. E. Chittenden, Theodore Seligman, Marshall C. Lefferts and Louis J. Haber. Several of the most valuable exhibits came from the collection of E. F. Bonaventure, the bibliopole and expert.—*New York Lithographer.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Baltimore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20.

Chicago.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, bad till fall; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week, nine hours; job printers, per week, $18.

Dayton.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Denver.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The above is an increase of 5 cents per 1,000 for news composition; to go into effect July 10. It may or may not occasion trouble.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. We vote on an increase of scale July 11.

Joliet.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. An occasional "sub" is appreciated.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good for a fall business; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Situation not changed from last month's report.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Quebec.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $8 and upward.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There are no unemployed union printers.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, —; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and upward.

ZINC ETCHING.

Among the many processes for producing relief plates for use on the printing-press, that of zinc etching ranks among the most important. Its simplicity, cheapness, the rapidity with which work can be turned out by it as well as the results accomplished, equaling, as they do, those of any of the photo-engraving processes now in vogue, combine to make it one of the most valuable and available inventions in its line of the present day.

The method of operation is as follows: A first-class negative of a pen and ink sketch, wood cut, lithograph, or steel print-plate is made. This negative is then placed on a highly polished zinc plate, properly sensitized. After the necessary exposure, the plate is rolled over with



STREET SCENE IN WINNIPEG.

Reproduced in Zinc from a Wood Cut, double the size, by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

ink and left to dry. The next step is to wash away all places not affected by the light. It is then placed in a chemical bath, in which all the exposed zinc is eaten away by successive etchings. This operation is a very delicate one, requiring great judgment and care. The results obtained through this method are surprising, as they produce a plate on which not only the object copied comes out with extraordinary clearness, every line being distinctly defined, but in a state of preparation, that little, if any, extra work is required to make it ready for the press, as only the most open places require routing, all the other depths having been already obtained by the etching.

The samples, shown above and on page 638, from the well-known establishment of A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago, are executed by this process, and speak louder than words can as to the almost absolute perfection of the work produced by it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, have their hands full of orders. Business is good, and they have arranged to increase their facilities for output. They have opened a branch office at 13 Park row, New York.

THE New York Photo-Engraving Company announce that they are prepared to turn out the *very best* class of work at as low prices as those charged by competitors for inferior productions. Those desiring work of this character are invited to send for estimates before placing their orders.

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

Raphael Tuck & Sons, 298 Broadway, New York, the well-known art publishers, are now prepared to supply their full line of holiday novelties, embracing more than one hundred and twenty-five different styles, which altogether are more attractive, larger and complete than have ever been prepared for one season. The goods are listed all the way from $1.25 to $42 a dozen, so that all tastes and purses have been consulted.

A NEW METHOD OF ENGRAVING.

Mr. John C. Moss, president of the Moss Engraving Company, New York, after many years of constant experiments, has invented and perfected a process for producing engraved plates direct from photographs, which, without doubt, is destined to be the process of the future. All that is requisite to a good result is to have the drawing prepared so as to be in every respect equal to the desired engraving, and not to show defects in itself which are not desired in the plate. Engraved relief plates by the Moss-type process are on hard metal like the usual stereotype, and easily printed. These plates are produced by a photo-chemical process, and are fully equal to handwork, being finished and blocked type-high, ready for the press. Electrotype duplicates can be made from them the same as from an ordinary wood engraving.

A BOLD ASSERTION,

Made without fear of successful contradiction, and which we are prepared to back up in a competitive test with any or all job presses in the market, is that the Golding Jobber, No. 7, is the *best quarto job press* made. It has a speed of 2,200, is made ready quicker than any other press, and its ink distribution, by means of the Automatic Brayer Fountain, is almost perfect; it runs noiselessly, is very strong, and has more labor-saving appliances on it than any other job press. We ask you to investigate, believing you are losing money by using inferior machines. Especially we ask attention to the strength of the press, because when first built our presses were, admittedly, made too light. This has been remedied. Western dealers all sell them.

To THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY: ST. LOUIS, June 2, 1886.

It seldom happens that one finds an article to be fully what its advertisement claims, but a trial of the Golding Jobber has convinced me that it is even more. I regard mine (No. 7) the acme of perfection as a job printing-press. For neat, quick work, ease in running, and convenience in making ready, I consider it preëminently the press for the job printer. The impression regulators enable one to do all kinds of work, from thin paper to the thickest cardboard, without changing the tympan, thereby effecting a vast saving of time. Its excellent throw-off renders the spoiling of a single sheet unnecessary. With such a press the labor of a printer is reduced to the minimum.

THOMAS O'HARA, Printer, 7th Div. Railway Mail Service.

MESSRS. GOLDING & CO.: LA CROSSE, WIS., June 12, 1886.

The Golding Jobber received through Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler some time ago is a daisy. Our men say it is the finest press in the office, and we have the Gordon, Peerless, Challenge and Pearl in use. Hope to send you an order for smaller one soon. J. BOYCOTT & SON.

See advertisement on page 643, and send to us for descriptive circular.

GOLDING & CO., 179 to 199 Fort Hill square, Boston, Mass.

THE (London) *Printers' Register* says: It is only a few months ago that we announced that considerable progress was being made in the construction of rotary machines at the factory of Koenig & Bauer, at Oberzell, near Würzburg, Bavaria. News now reaches us of another step in the same direction. The new machine spoken of is said to print 40,000 full sheets an hour, folded or unfolded, and cut or uncut, and it will also fold single sheets or collect several and fold them together quirewise at one operation. It also prints folio, quarto and octavo sheets, and carries them forward automatically, counted into parcels of twelves. The first of these machines, to be exhibited at a provincial exhibition to take place at Würzburg, will print various local daily papers of entirely different size.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER CO.

FOR SALE.—A weekly paper published in Minnesota. For particulars, apply to S. F. WADHAMS, Duluth, Minnesota.

FOR SALE.—First-class book and job office, Potter cylinder, two standard jobbers, stereotyping outfit, etc., good condition; will invoice $8,000; capacity, $1,200 a month; fair business; very cheap, and greater part on time FRANK HALL, Atchison, Kansas.

I HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

PAYING NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE.—A good-paying newspaper and job office in a fast-growing factory town of 6,000 in Massachusetts. Large new cylinder press, 4 platen jobbers, steam engine and boiler, plenty of type and tools, and everything in good running order. Making money; with all bills cashed at sight and a good balance in the bank every month. Only office in town, and eight-paged paper established fourteen years, filled with local advertising. Purchaser must have money. Ill health reason for selling. Would consider proposition to trade for a good office at healthy seaport town. Address "C. A. T.," office of INLAND PRINTER.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER CO.

$4,000 WILL BUY the office and good will of the *Earlville Graphic*, one of the best-equipped newspaper and job outfits in Iowa. Paper in its fifth year; independent in politics; subscription list of over 1,000 names; advertising patronage large, as reference to paper will show; prices good. Office well stocked with type, cuts, Potter press, two job presses, cutters, etc., etc. I sell because of failing health, and desire to change my business. Don't write unless you want to buy and can pay at least one-half cash. Address C. S. BARRE, Earlville, Iowa.

METAL LEAF
BRONZES
FOR
Printers & Lithographers
MANUFACTURED BY
FUCHS & LANG
NEW YORK & CHICAGO
Factory, 97-101 N. 3d St.
BROOKLYN, E.D.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK,
CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES,
BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

Superior Wood Type, Borders, Cabinets and Cases.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO. (Factory—PATERSON, N. J.)
UNIVERSAL
Printers' Purchasing Depot
EAST COR. FULTON & DUTCH STS.
NEW YORK.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' WOODS, TOOLS, ETC.
N. B.—MOLDERS' PATTERN LETTERS.

THE LARGEST Printers' Supply House IN THE SOUTH!
L. GRAHAM & SON, New Orleans.
PROPRIETORS
Nos. 99 and 101 Gravier Street.
SOUTHERN PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.
EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENCY
CENTRAL (COPPER ALLOY) TYPE FOUNDRY,
GOLDING & CO'S PRESSES AND TOOLS,
CAMPBELL CYLINDER PRESSES,
BALTIMORE JOBBER PRESS,
HOLLY WOOD TYPE,
MATHER'S INKS.

THE

WM. H. PAGE WOOD TYPE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wood Type and Borders.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED FIRST CLASS. SPECIMEN BOOKS, WITH PRICE LIST, FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

THE WM. H. PAGE WOOD TYPE CO.
286 to 296 FRANKLIN STREET,
NORWICH, CONN.

J. H. BONNELL & CO.
PRINTING-INK

MANUFACTURERS,
Office—Tribune Building, New York.

We manufacture all the PRINTING-INKS used on the following and many other publications:

HARPER'S WEEKLY & BAZAR,
MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLICATIONS,
THE PARKER & TILTON ART EXHIBIT,
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK SUN,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PHILADELPHIA PRESS,
PHILADELPHIA RECORD, ETC.

Energetic Men, Read This and Act.

IN order to facilitate the distribution of THE INLAND PRINTER among those who may not be prepared to pay a year's subscription in advance,

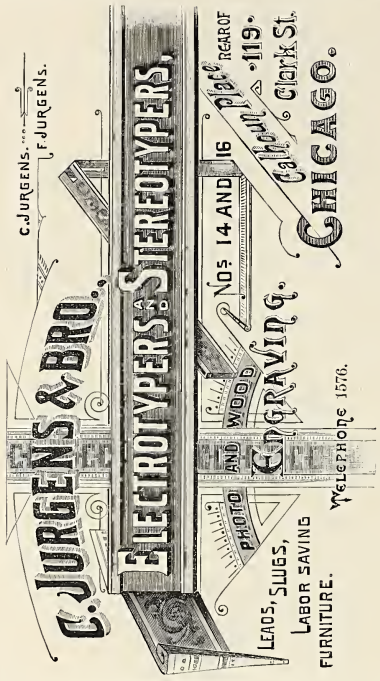
WE WANT

A good, live pressman or compositor in every town and city, who is interested in his craft literature, to push the sale of THE INLAND PRINTER in single copies at retail. We will allow a good commission.

Address, enclosing reference as to reliability,

TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER CO., CHICAGO.

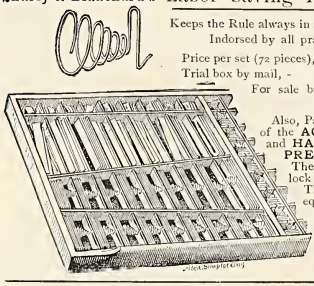




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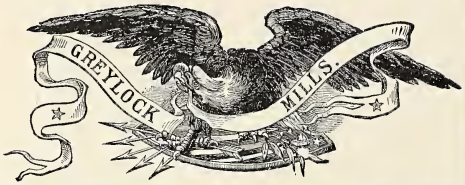
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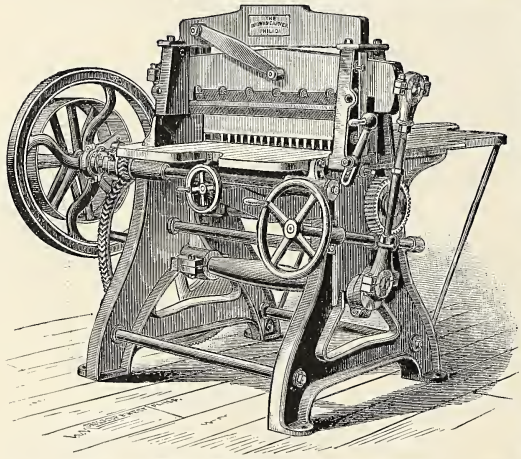
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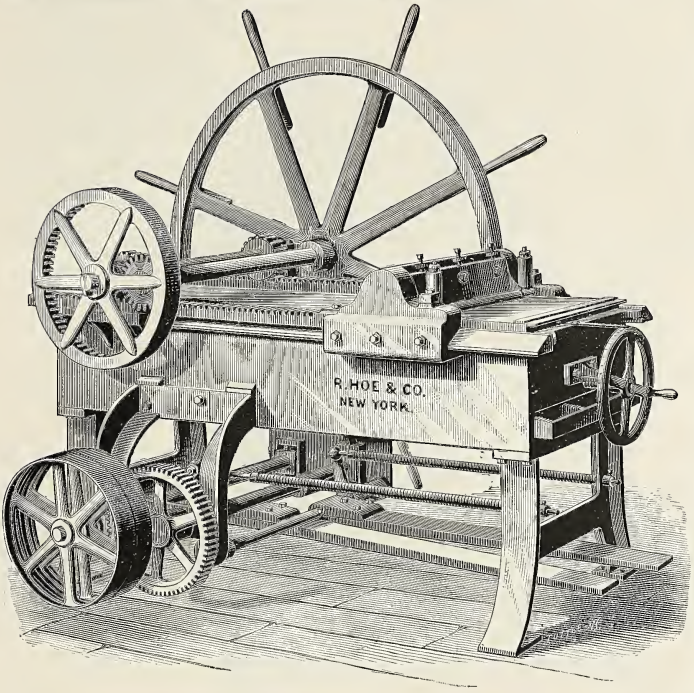
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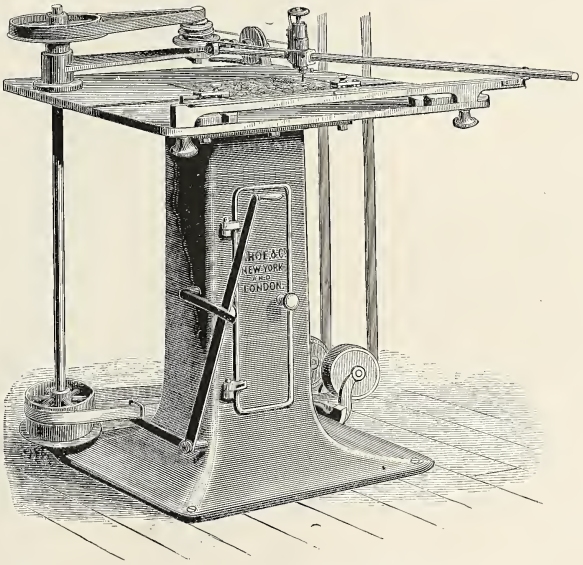
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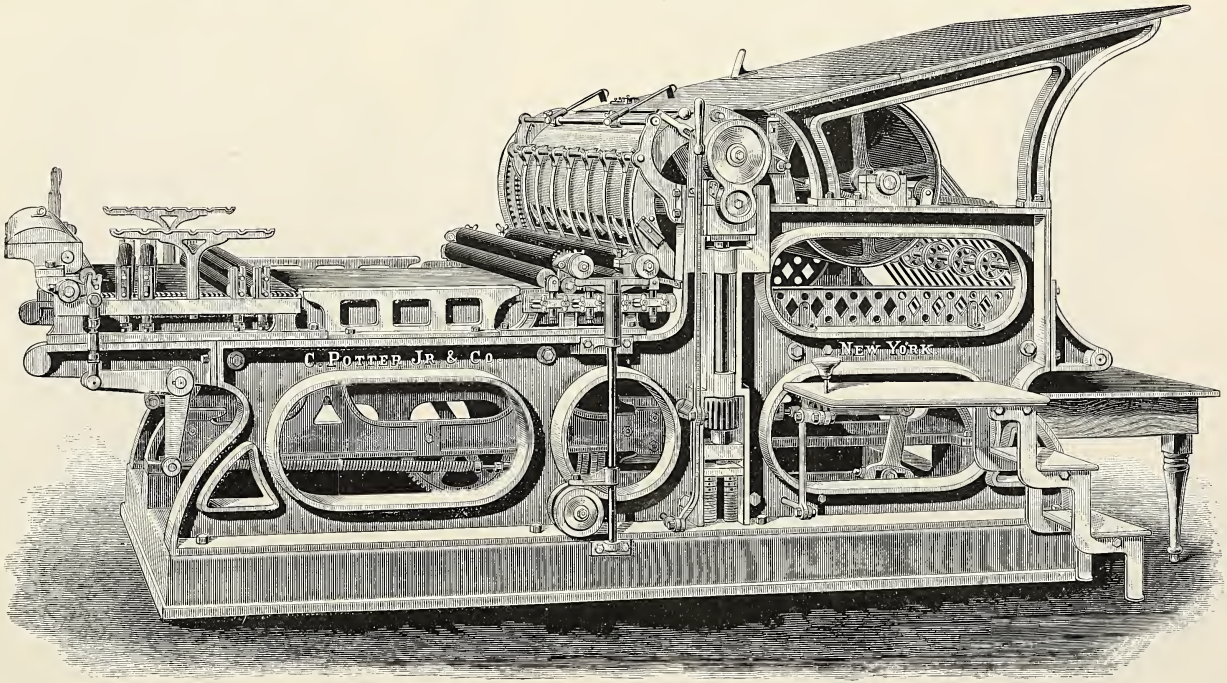
This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 11. CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1886. TERMS: { $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

THE VALUE OF A FREE PRESS — AMERICA'S SUPREMACY IN THIS DIRECTION—HISTORY—THE FRENCH PRESS—THE OFFICE OF THE CENSOR—NAPOLEON I AND THE PRINTING FRATERNITY—PRESS FOLICE—NEWSPAPER CAUTION—PALM EXECUTED FOR THE PRINTING OF A PAMPHLET IN GERMANY—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE FRENCH PRINTERS, BOULÉ AND PROUX—NAPOLEON III AND THE PRESS LAWS—CREATION OF PERSONAL JOURNALISM—1881: A FREE PRESS IN FRANCE.

NO. I.—BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

AMONG the most sacred institutions of this country, guaranteed by a paragraph of the constitution, is the freedom of the press. It is one of the three items constituting the most sacred triumvirate a nation can possess: freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press. But few of them possess the advantage of a free press; the people of the United States are envied by hundreds and thousands of living souls who, even at this age of enlightenment and progress, are still sighing under a system of serfdom more or less rigorous, according to the geographical location of their land, sighing under the weight of the censor, whose power is almost unlimited in curtailing the mental food of the nation whose apparent welfare is left at the option of his whim, of his devotion —more or less effective—to his sovereign, dependent upon his ideas about that which the people of the empire or kingdom or whatever form of government he may serve, should read and should not read.

With any civilized nation the daily products of the printing-press are considered as necessary to the subsistence of soul and body as the daily products of the baking-oven. The printed sheet is at present as important a factor in the life of the member of a cultured community as the loaf of bread; the printed sheet is to the modern generation what the potato is to the sons of the "green isle," simply indispensable. How many would more gladly consent to reduce their daily eatables to one-half of the usual quantity and be permitted the privilege to peruse their daily paper, than to enjoy the privilege of full rations for the stomach and none for the brains!

To possess the advantage and benefits of a free press *in extenso*, to think and write free from all monarchical restraint, is a fortune which can only be appreciated by those who have lived in lands, among people who do not enjoy this greatest of all institutions of our republic, who have personally felt the whimsical power of the censor's blue lead, who have experienced their newspaper served upon them filled with unimportant, space-filling trash or with blanks often occupying more space than the printed matter, and the words glaring at the reader out of this white surrounding confiscated, which says as much as that the editor's thoughts ran too freely from his pen, that the creature appointed for the purpose of testing and regulating the mental food of his majesty's people has found it best to withdraw so and so many passages—generally the actual gold among the editorial sand—from the perusal of the readers.

I have a copy of a German newspaper, a quarter sheet, which is but scantily filled with reading matter; more than three-quarters of the space being blanks, with the ominous phrase "confiscated," in large type, as sole occupant in the center. This is one way in which editors and publishers draw the attention of their readers to the tyranny of the press laws. This white space, with its eleven letters, speaks louder than a thousand editorials; it is a scream of despair heard by everyone whose eyesight is not blinded; heard by many more than those who could understand the sense of an editorial, explaining the whys and wherefors of the inferior reading matter with which the editor had been obliged to fill the columns of his paper after his proofs had been returned from the official censor painted "blue" as the sky in heaven, that is, designated by him, the censor, who has to watch over the welfare of his master's citizens, as forbidden fruit, which is not to be served under penalty of a fine—confiscation of the issue, perhaps the entire newspaper property, and often, even incarceration of the people's best friend, the writer of the ominous article. These are experiences the European editor, printer and publisher may realize at any hour in his business career, and these occurrences are not confined to Russia or Turkey, but may be found in the more civilized regions of western empires and republics.

The American press is not subject to such annoyances; its unbounded freedom is the pride of the country and—

we regret to be obliged to say so—has lately given reason to a misappropriation of the rights it enjoys, to a misunderstanding between the freedom guaranteed by our constitution and the freedom prohibited by the laws of humanity and legislative providence. But I have no desire to vindicate any views in this case and at this place.

The freedom of the press was always the desire of every nation, aiming to fill a place in a progressive direction among her sister nations. How few have reached their end!

A short, retrospective glance over the panorama of the past, even the years only forming part of the present century, the century of progress and enlightenment, shows a picture as checkered in its appearance with the ups and downs of a free thought, a free press system, as the field of a crazy-quilt. Today we meet with the "full-go" of unbounded liberty in expressing thoughts of certainly a more than free character, tomorrow we find even the most innocent expressions of the philosopher at the beer-table a crime, prohibited and punished with prison chains, expulsion and death. While the government of one period ignores and laughs at the most furious explosion of the feelings of the unsatisfied, the authorities of the next condemn the oftenmost harmless speech of the beardless student ("Burschenschafter"), and accuse him of high treason.

Napoleon the Great used to say: *L'imprimerie est un arsenal, qu' il importe de ne pas mettre entre les mains de tout le monde* (the printing-office is an armory which ought not to be in the hands of everyone); he placed the printing-offices, after reducing them from four hundred to sixty, under surveillance of a directory, which again worked under specific supervision of the Secretary of State. To justify his action, he ordered the proprietors of the sixty offices still permitted to exist to pay damages to the ex-proprietors of the offices closed by his order, and in 1811 the sum which was to be paid to the owner of such a closed establishment amounted to 4,000 francs. Eighty official offices existing at that time (they were increased from sixty to eighty) had to divide the enormous amounts paid out to the ex-printers of Paris, etc., among themselves, each being forced to pay his share or close his office.

The restoration brought apparently better times for the printer, still only apparently. Pamphlets under twenty pages were subject to the censor's blue lead; thus the contents of every newspaper, every circular, every card, had to be sanctioned by the official censor before it went to press, or the printer would make himself subject to a fine, or even incarceration.

Two German printers who had the courage to print some pamphlets, criticising the overwhelming power of France (1806), were arrested by French soldiers, and one of them, Palm, as is well known, was brought before a court-martial, found guilty and shot. The least neglect of a mere formality by the proprietor of a printing-office was considered sufficient cause to withdraw the license from such printer, thus often ruining the largest and costliest establishments for almost no reason or cause whatever. In 1817 it was thought proper to do away with the office of the censor, and to introduce instead a caution, in the shape of 10,000 francs for dailies, and 5,000 francs for periodicals, as a guarantee that the printer and publisher would not print anything offensive to the government. The consequence of this method, releasing the censor of his responsibility and charging the printer therewith, was soon enough felt among the printing fraternity. In a comparatively short space of time many French printers had to pay fines, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 francs a head.

After Charles X was deposed from the French throne, and the Duc d'Orleans King of France, press matters seemed to take a freer and easier appearance. Misdemeanors so far under charge of the minister of the police were now made subject to the judgment of a jury. The caution was materially reduced, and other improvements introduced. But after some of the journals thought it their business to make use of the freedom they enjoyed by attacking the government, a fine of from 10,000 to 50,000 francs was put upon the so-called endangering of the peace of the state.

As soon as Louis Philippe's time had come (1848) the provisory government began life with a general amnesty to all persons under penalty for misdemeanors according to the press laws.

This apparent freedom and the disappearance of the press revenue produced a multitude of printed pamphlets, posters, newspapers, etc. But the glory did not last. Cavaignac extinguished the life of eleven journals, and when Napoleon III was chosen president of the republic he undertook the suppression of newspapers with the aid of the military. Those vandals accepted their new duty with the utmost vigor, destroying the property of the printers who had the misfortune to come to feel their special wrath. The material in the office of Boulé was damaged by them to the amount of more than 78,000 francs; the damages in the establishment of M. Proux amounted to 40,000 francs.

After some time the severity of former press laws was once more introduced. Caution sums were again demanded from the publishers of journals, and the signing of every article of a political, philosophical or religious character prescribed. This law was the cradle of personal journalism since then in vogue in France, and the cause of the, to a degree, superiority of the French journals over all others in the world. The demand that every author should sign his or her articles produced a carefully written press. Authors of repute thought it well worth to keep their reputation by weighing that which appeared above their signatures, and do away with all the trash and rubbish otherwise of no earthly consequence to them, as long as the credit and the blame were equally to be borne by the "editor" of the paper. The historical *coup d'état* which made Napoleon, the president of the French republic, an emperor, was the beginning of a rapid decrease in the freedom enjoyed—real and apparently—by the French press. The revenue tax was again introduced; the office of the censor or official critic reëstablished. Every publisher was obliged, under heavy penalty in case of failure, to submit to this official two copies of any publication

in view, for criticism before the actual printing and distributing took place. The duties of this hated censor have already been explained further above. This law was first enforced by placing military detachments in the press-rooms of the dailies, to watch that no copies were printed before the return sheets from the censor's bureau arrived and the prescribed alterations in the form were executed. Such was the disgraceful state of things in France from an early date to 1870, when, on the 2d of December of that year, the power of the third Napoleon ceased to be, and the freedom of the press was once more declared. Eleven years after the Napoleonic failure the French press received the full benefit of free speech through the laws passed July 29, 1881.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. III.—BY WALTER L. KING.

WE have about thirty daily papers in this city, *the* journal among them being the *Nacion*, now in its seventeenth year, and having a daily circulation of over thirty thousand, which is closely followed by the *Prensa*. Of the former, nearly all have heard an account of its veritable blanket size—columns, of which there are nine on each of the four pages, 15-em measure, being 34½ inches long. Perhaps an account, then, of how the principal newspaper of the "Far, Far South" is conducted will be of interest to Northern readers.

The *Nacion* offices are situated in calle San Martin, and occupy Nos. 214 to 218. The building has a handsome front, and the management is, to be short, handsome in all things—generous treatment of employés, kindly interest in their comforts—and there are many *dis's* to be met with in printing-offices in these parts during summer months—with a never-failing desire to do the greatest good for the greatest number. This daily's structure extends back some fifty yards, or nearly a square, for Argentine's chief city is, for the greater part, built in squares. At the back is done what jobbing work may be necessary; but it is not with this department, but with the newspaper, that this article is to deal.

Having obtained permission from the administrator to "witness the stereotyping and machinery of the daily" the writer determined to visit the establishment without delay. The men had but finished their midnight meal when I looked into the composing-room just before 12 o'clock. This compartment is at the top of a flight of stairs, and forms a half-square, being altogether about thirty yards long by four wide. The light is good, and there is plenty of room in which to move about. Type is of French, English, and a little of native manufacture. From thirty to thirty-five compositors are employed, who receive $60 per month. Piecework prevails to but little extent here, though were it general it would have a salutary effect upon many, particularly in works carried on by the government. Composition begins at 7 A.M., and is generally concluded by 3:30 next morning. And, in concluding this short notice of a model typesetting room, with its adjoining cloak, washing and dining-rooms, let it be stated that thanks are due to the overseer for his kindly explanations.

Situated underground is the stereotyping department. At 12:30 pages three and four are treated. The forms are never lifted—who could do it?—but slid from stone to lift, to trolley, to the preparatory, and then to the paper-cast machines with the facility and easiness of a card. This expeditious method is attained by the conveyance articles being made so that the platen can be raised or lowered as desired; also, because the surfaces are especially prepared, being smooth like glass. Want of proper ventilation, however, causes this cellar to be almost uninhabitable during stereotyping. Not more than a dozen men are employed downstairs in stereotyping and machine-tending combined. All the outfit is supplied by Marinoni; so is the damper, which runs the roll of paper—nearly three miles long—through in less than twenty minutes.

Near by are the two Marinoni's, among the first rotary machines introduced into Argentine. They are far from being the fastest runners of this celebrated maker, their average speed being put down at 8,000 hourly, though actual count made it but 100 per minute. Only the one machine is used, the other being reserved for a rush or breakdown.

It is generally a few minutes after four ere the last plate is placed on the cylinder, and in a few more minutes the foreman's query "Ready?" is answered by the welcome "Right!" Round fly the stereos, the many bright chisel-cuttings on which glitter like silver in the gaslight, and all hands at once set to work carrying away the heaps of *Nacions* that now strew the ground thickly. But the roar is deafening, and it is only a question of time ere we see quieter machinery in use.

From Marinoni also comes the two vertical 6¾ and 5½ horsepower steam motors. They occupy, like his presses, very little space when the great number of papers turned out in so short a time is considered.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"COPY."

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE bane of a compositor's life is "copy." Writers for the press appear to labor under the absurd delusion that eyes and time to them (the typesetters) are not of the slightest importance. That they can, do and will decipher hieroglyphics worse than any of the puzzling inscriptions upon Egyptian monuments is certain; that they will reproduce fairly printed, in the most elegant of English, the purest of diction and finished of sentences the baldest of nonsense, is taken for granted.

This, we are aware, is as high as well-merited a compliment to the intelligence, education and care exercised by the craft. But the price paid is enormously out of proportion to the benefits received in return.

There is no established sliding scale governing legible and almost non-readable manuscript. The general term of copy includes the good, miserable and execrable. It is a net sufficiently capacious to gather in all kinds and conditions of matter to be put in type. No distinction is made in the estimate and none in the pay per thousand ems—at least as a rule. In one instance the loss of time in study

falls upon the compositor, in the other upon the office, and in either it is unfair, unjust, ungenerous, and frequently heavy.

For this there has never been any compensation, except such as might be obtained by grumbling or lurid expletives that were certain to return and plague their inventors, to come home as certainly as young chickens to roost, and leave a scar upon the soul as they had done a stain upon the lips. Anything, that by a great stretch of the imagination could be called penmanship, has been held to be good enough for printers, as if they were prematurely condemned to suffer the curses peculiar to Tartaros.

How provoking and heavy these are at times, very few beyond the sacred precincts of a printing-office have any conception, save it may possibly be the thoughtless or indifferent cause of all the trouble—authors.

But, oracularly assert the gentlemen of letters, all cannot write handsomely. Of course, and it is not in the least desirable that they should, in copy. The prime and great essential is plainness, and any and every one can do so if they choose. One of the most difficult and tiresome manuscripts that ever fell to our lot to read was a marvel of beauty and perfectness. As a work of chirographic art it was superb; as copy for a comp., a delusion, torture and failure. So much so was this the case that it would have been a blessing had some occult power knocked the exquisite form of the letters into pi, and relieved eye and mind of the eternal sameness of proportion and finish.

But the excuse that one cannot write well is very lame and unsatisfactory to the printer who picks up the slender pieces of metal or the proprietor who pays the weekly wage. We repeat that the vast majority can, if they will, write so that one glance is all that is necessary to comprehend the exact word, and not force a reading of lines, and then, after careful and minute study, guess what in the name of Webster and Lindley Murray the author was driving at.

What if by reason of some physical disability, loss of fingers, or shattering of nerves, the pen becomes the master in place of the slave? Easily answered, most noble author, who from the sublime heights of egotism looks down upon ye poor printer man as simply a machine to give your wonderful erudition, profound wisdom and almost inspired forecasting of the future to a gaping, astonished and madly worshipping world? Don't, please don't, write yourself down "egregiously an ass," but remember it is easy to find one that excels in the quirks of blazoning pens, and self-interest, if no other reason, should cause his employment. And don't lay the flattering unction to your soul that bad penmanship is a sure sign of genius. That senseless idea was exploded long since, and those who were once foolish enough to entertain it now laugh at their own stupidity. It is rather a sign of sloth, carelessness and disregard of the rights of others. Have not printers as good a claim upon you for plain copy as you upon them for a clean proof? What justice is there in your demanding the one if you do not furnish the other? How can you reasonably expect your "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" to be faithfully embalmed in type if the copy furnished lack the prime essential of being readable? Is there any shadow of sense in your demanding of the printers more than a fair quota of the work to be accomplished? Must they edit as well as print? Is there any vestige of fairness in shifting the responsibility entirely from your shoulders and demanding what you do not pay for; what was never contracted to be performed—demanding next to impossibilities?

Every one who has worked at the case, especially in offices mainly or entirely devoted to literature, have proven to their sorrow how much time is used up in trying to read bad manuscript and correcting proofs beyond mortal power to make clean for want of plain copy.

A case or two in illustration of this will point the moral and adorn the tale of all. It was the misfortune of the writer to once have manuscripts of the late Captain Mayne Reid placed in his hands for elucidation. Foreman, compositors, pressmen and devil had cudgeled their brains and invention in vain. It was written (?) in most diabolical, running, irregular, half back-hand, without the slightest regard to lines, and filled with interlineations and corrections. Chinese characters drunk with opium would have been equally lucid. The writer of this article incontinently gave it up, as others had done, and made a visit to the illustrious author. With a smile that was excessively bland he declared it was easy for him to read, and in his goodness of heart made a copy of the especially objectionable pages. But the last was worse than the first, and the writer hereof had to lay aside his coat and re-write from dictation to save the unoffending knights of the stick and rule from a lunatic asylum.

This, an isolated instance, is a fair sample of the many, and the loss to the office met with no recompense, while the author demanded his full pound of flesh just as much as if the copy had been reprint and double-leaded, wide-margined English!

Other cases, almost if not quite as bad might be quoted *ad libitum*. For the craft this is not necessary. Its members have learned by long and patient suffering of how much they have been and are being robbed, and that in the most open manner. At best, under the fierce competition of the age, prices are low beyond just remuneration, and bad copy, added to them, becomes a just cause of complaint.

Would it be tolerated in any other business? Does not the mechanic of every branch add to his estimate all additions as extras, and is it not proper the printer should do so? The contract between patron and printer rests upon the same basis. He agrees to do a job of a certain kind, in a certain manner, for a certain price. His figures are based upon specifications as absolutely as those of an architect, and it does not enter into the calculation of the one that wings, towers and windows are to be added according to fancy until the proposed cottage becomes a palace. Neither has the other estimated that he is to be delayed for hours or even days by copy when otherwise the work could easily have been completed within the time calculated upon.

In every well-regulated office, time is one of the most important factors to success. The pledged word that work shall be finished in a given day is held to be sacred. The

various demands upon the hours are dovetailed (so to speak) one with the other that the delay of one causes the delay of all. This, in itself, is bad enough, but it has beyond its financial aspect one that every true and honest printer will hold paramount to all others. It is the breaking of his promises until he gains the terrible reputation of being a liar. The coarseness of the expression must be pardoned on account of the necessity of plainly and strongly illustrating the case.

And who is to be held responsible for this? The world has but one opinion upon the subject, and as a labor of Hercules would it be to convince the people thereof to the contrary. For the faults of another, then, the innocent and much abused printer has to suffer both in pocket and character. Heaven knows he has a sufficiency of his own sins to answer for without being sunk deeper into the mire by bearing the burden of others. Yet, as a rule, he can stand erect in his manhood and integrity as any other class or profession and speak from as white and pure a heart.

Who is to combat the evil of bad copy and inaugurate measures against the loss incurred by it? The guild of authors certainly will not; it is not their interest to do so. The writers of short fiction or dime novels will not, as all they care for is to get manuscript off their hands and receive their remuneration. Publishers, whose work is done mostly by contract, have no pecuniary sensitiveness about it. Thus it clearly rests with the printer.

Singly the craft could not carry on a successful warfare, even with right, in its broadest meaning, upon their side. Backed by the proprietors of offices there would be no question as to the result. Working together (as they always should) they could easily conquer, and together and at once they should begin the contest. It has already been delayed too long. Every day entails still more of loss of eye-sight and loss of money. Every principle of equity and justice is upon the side of the ancient and honorable manipulators of type. By every impulse of humanity they should demand that plain, easily-to-be-read copy should be furnished in every instance, or the party failing to do so required to pay for all time uselessly absorbed — wasted would be a more proper and fitting term — in abortive attempts to read, and in correction of proofs where the fault was plainly to be charged against the manuscript.

There is a written law to this effect in the printing-office of the government and should be in every private one. And the time has come when its stringent enforcement should be insisted upon. Patrons have no more right to rob the printer by filching away his time than his purse, and the one is so closely allied with the other that their divorce is impossible. Anything that retards doing a fair day's work and earning full wages, smacks strongly of intolerance and is akin to robbery. To compel the printer to fritter away valuable time in trying to ferret out the hidden meaning of the author is destructive to his ambition, and foils his endeavors to gain bread for his wife and little ones. True, it has been sanctioned by long usage, but, though the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, it is one of the cases where it does not make law, at least a just one. As "books must follow sciences and sciences books," even so must authors follow printers, and not printers authors.

The remedy for the evil rests in printing-offices. The loss is theirs alone. The evils arising under the old *régime* are too numerous and onerous not to cry out for relief. In many an establishment the fiat has gone forth — good copy or none. There should be no variation to the rule. Once generally insisted upon, its workings will be easy and beneficial to all concerned; will be a saving of unnecessary expense, and a rare blessing to eyes and temper. The better understanding between capital and labor makes the time peculiarly fitting. The justice of the claim no one will have the hardihood to deny, and the good results that will follow will be speedily appreciated and welcomed.

From this time, then, let every office and printer insist upon their rights in the matter, and henceforward nothing accepted that cannot fairly be called "good copy."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ENCOURAGE THE BOYS.

BY ALFRED PYE.

"WHY, what is the need? Do they not get all the encouragement they deserve? Besides, they seldom do more than they are obliged to, and often do that little unwillingly." This is the kind of argument those people use who look upon boys as an unmitigated nuisance, forgetting that in the years gone by they were themselves boys. Do they not remember the times when a little encouragement from their parents, their school teachers, or their employers would have filled their young hearts with gladness and made life seem a joyous thing to them instead of the weary waste it appeared to be? There is too little thought given to the nature and composition of the young by those who have a large share in the shaping of their destiny, and too much carelessness as to the results that may follow from a harsh word spoken, a black look given, or the indifference with which they pass by the efforts of a boy to do a little more than is actually expected of him.

Many of the nonentities who call themselves "printers" and who crowd the ranks of the profession at the present day, might have been shining lights of the "Art Preservative" if their efforts at the outset had been stimulated with a modicum of encouragement.

So far as the writer's experience has gone, there is a general desire among boys to become printers. There appears to be a fascination about the business which attracts the lad who has gone through his term of schooling, whether that be complete or incomplete, and, whether he is qualified or not, he wishes to be a printer. There are always more applicants for vacancies in a printing-office than there are vacancies for the applicants to fill. When one gets inside the circle he thinks he has accomplished a great deal. But his troubles have only begun — are not ended. Many things he has to do are distasteful to him, and before he has been a month inside a printing-office he discovers that his path is not strewn with roses. Sorting leads and slugs and distributing "pi" is not

calculated to give the boy a very exalted opinion of the profession he has elected to follow, yet a little judicious encouragement in even these supposed unimportant matters will go a long way toward helping the boy to be satisfied with his lot. Though he may not see the utility of doing much the same thing day after day with no apparent result to him, if it is pointed out that it is necessary he should learn the names of the material he handles and the sizes and faces of the type he distributes he will begin to realize that his labor is not lost.

When he is put to the case and has learned the position of the different boxes, either the foreman or some one delegated by him should teach the *embryo* the importance of even spacing, proper punctuation, and discreet capitalization. Too frequently the boy is supposed to know all about these matters, and when he makes errors is laughed at and jeered for not knowing better. Boys are usually very sensitive, and when treated in this manner feel more keenly than those who inflict them, the unjust criticisms passed upon their work. If the boy is sensible and brave, he will overcome the resentment he is disposed to give way to, and determine to find a better way, and if possible, do better at his next attempt.

So, when he is far enough advanced to do small jobs, the best method of display and the proper justification of different sizes of type, leads and rules, should be explained to him. If he has artistic tastes, and tries to imitate the work of experienced and able printers, let him go ahead and do the best he can; provided his endeavors are directed into the right channel, and he is shown what kind of jobs admit of ornamental display and what should be of a plain character. A little judicious advice and explanation on these points will go a great deal further toward making a good printer of the boy than a large amount of "knocking into" or bulldozing will ever accomplish.

When a boy completes a job requiring the exercise of a little common sense and ingenuity, a few words of praise will please him almost as much as if a dollar a week was added to his wages. The writer well remembers how, after he had been at the case for a few months, a table requiring some care and nicety in its execution was given him to set. He did the best he could with it, and the foreman was so satisfied that he praised it as a piece of good work, and showed it to some of the journeymen as a sample of what "his boy" could do. "His boy" felt very proud of what he considered a great honor, and this little incident had considerable influence in making him the fair workman he now is. Do not crush out the laudable ambition of a young life by a gruff "well, that is what you ought to do;" but stimulate the ambition a little, remembering that "the boy is father to the man," and that he will have to take the place in the future of the men of the present. The boy will not forget the kindness shown him, and when the opportunity presents itself will repay the same with interest.

Whatever may be the cause, there sometimes appears to be a great lack of the "milk of human kindness" in a printing-office. Whether it is jealousy of the achievements of those younger than themselves, or moroseness and "general cussedness," so to speak, some otherwise excellent workmen and companions appear to try and make things exceedingly unpleasant for those around them. This is not as it should be, and is a poor return for the interest shown by others in training them in their younger days. Some may think they owe nothing to anybody, that if they had not "hustled" for themselves they would not be where they now are; but if they were to sit down and calmly consider the hard facts of the case, they will clearly see that what they know did not come altogether by intuition, but that someone was responsible for the knowledge they have acquired. They should, therefore, not be backward in communicating a little of their knowledge to others who may be in need thereof.

Not only is this lamented condition of things confined to the "composing" department of the printing-office. The pressroom has its failings as well. Many a lad who has been a "feeder" for three or four years, may be, thinks the time has come for him to know a little more than he does, if he is going to make any kind of a living; and when he sees the opportunity, begins to "mark out" and "patch up" a sheet or two, if he has not been instructed by the pressman to do so. If the pressman is a sensible fellow, as many of them undoubtedly are, he will be glad to find that he has a willing boy around, and will encourage him, and show him how to set about bringing up a form so that the impression shall be even over the entire sheet. In doing so, the pressman is, to a certain extent, lightening his own labor; for if the boy properly does that which is assigned to him in this direction, he is assisting his superior by the amount of labor he performs. Not alone in this particular direction does the boy need instruction, but in the other important matters necessary to produce good presswork — such as regulating the impression, the flow of ink, the rate of speed for particular descriptions of work, and other points too numerous to mention—such instruction may be imparted as will make a valuable assistant of one who, without this technical education, is of no more use than an automaton, which can do one thing well, but is of no earthly use for any other purpose. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the fault does not so much lie with the boy as with those to whose care he is confided.

Without doubt, many readers of this article will consider these strictures undeserved; but the fact remains, while so many failures are daily obtruding themselves upon our notice, there is something radically wrong in the system by which the young of the present day are trained, or *allowed to grow up*, whichever it may be; and "facts are stubborn things." Some will, by virtue of indomitable energy and determination, overcome all obstacles, and carve out for themselves a niche in the temple of fame; but if our fellow-workers of the present day have any desire to hand down to future generations the excellent features of the art preservative of the present, it behooves them to disseminate their knowledge as far as possible in a practical direction, bearing in mind the old saying that "there is that scattereth, yet increaseth," and that while they are sowing and others reaping, some (and they are a great number) will get the benefit of their labor. Though it may often go against the grain to do so, fellow-workers, do not neglect to ENCOURAGE THE BOYS.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXIII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

DURING the residence of Stabius in Nuremberg, the intercourse between him and Durer was to both pleasant and profitable, Stabius securing the assistance of Durer in the preparation of his charts and maps (the blocks for some of which are in the cabinet of engravings in Berlin); in return, Durer, through the intercession of Stabius, obtained from the emperor an annuity of one hundred gulden, which was chargeable on the city taxes due his majesty.

In 1515, Durer published a drawing, which is now in the great treasury of the British Museum; it is a likeness of a rhinoceros, which was brought from India to his majesty the king of Portugal. This animal was the first of its race that had ever appeared in modern Europe, and it created such a great sensation that the drawing of it was sent to Durer, who at once made it public in a wood cut, which for years was the accepted representation of the strange and wonderful creature.

The celebrated prayer-book of Maximilian next claims our attention. In its illustration, Durer's fancy and ability were unrestrained. There are only three copies of this quaint book known to be in existence. One is in the library at Munich; a second, in a state of excellent preservation and a marvel of typographic art, is in the Vienna library, while the British Museum possesses the third.

The Munich copy is very imperfect, but is nevertheless a relic of past centuries. This copy is the one intended for the emperor. The text was composed for his especial use, and given to Durer to illustrate, who filled the parchment margins with pen drawings in different colored inks. These varied and expressively unique designs have been severely criticised and censured, though they are only an evidence which the sense of the ridiculous sometimes takes with the most solemn language and gravest thoughts. Branches and leaves are entwining, birds singing, apes climbing, snakes creeping, and gnats are busy; in fact almost every living thing seems to be employing its own particular gift and individuality, while the words of prayer follow in succession. The royal psalmist is charming a stork with a harp; the battle prayer is embellished with scenes of comfort; a fox is playing a flute to fluttering poultry, illustrating the wiles of the tempter, and a group of village musicians are playing the "centieum novum" with all their powers, while St. Anthony is exposed to the lures of an old woman with a high cap, and a wretched little devil in the picture of the Annunciation tears his hair and screams from the effect of the heavenly rays which pour upon him. So closely does the profane approach the dignity of the sacred; so readily does the ridiculous intermingle with the sublime.

The delicate composition of "Christ on the Cross," with John and Mary and the four angels, which adorned the "Eichstadt Missal," and afterward Luther's old testament, was designed at the same time as these marginal drawings.

The more the emperor employed Durer in wood cutting the more the artist neglected his painting, so it is not surprising to find that the feeblest of his works date between 1513 and 1520, and even those which do or are supposed to exist have little authenticity attached to them. The best among them are the Lucretia, of 1518, and the portrait of Wolgemuth, of 1516, both of which owe their merit to the fact that they were sketched years before.

Durer was as anxious as the emperor himself to make a grand success of the "Triumph," of which the arch is but one-half, the other half being entitled the "Triumphal Procession," or, from the central object in the series, "The Emperor's Triumphal Car."

The designing of this was not alone the work of Durer, but employed the ability of many of the old masters, and especial note is due to Hans Burgmair, who is responsible for sixty of the wood cuts of this series.

Perkheimer drew the plan of the car; it is now in the Frankfort Museum. He tells the emperor it is adorned with the virtues which only the noble possess, and not gold and precious stones, which are the property of good and bad alike.

The emperor is seated in the car accompanied by "Truth," "Clemency" and other virtues. The drivers, horses, reins and wheels are also represented by virtues.

This drawing, which was made in Durer's workshop, is now in the Albertina collection. Perkheimer sent it to the emperor, commending the industry and ability of Durer, and explained the causes of the delay in its execution.

Among Durer's special wood cuts in the series are the "Spanish Marriage," the "Burgundy Marriage," and the small "Triumphal Car." Altogether there are twenty-four of Durer's cuts in the triumphal procession. The engraving was not completed during the life of the emperor.

In 1518, Durer was permitted to make a portrait of Maximilian in charcoal. The original drawing is full life-size, and bears the marks of hasty execution, but is a faithful likeness. The original is in the Albertina collection. The following, Fig. 36, is a reduced copy taken from this drawing:



PORTRAIT OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.
From a Drawing by Dürer in the Albertina Gallery in Vienna.

FIG. 36.

The two wood cuts made from this sketch are the same size. The one which Durer published after the death of the emperor as a memorial is set in a handsome frame with ornamental columns, on the top of which are griffins

holding the imperial arms, and the order of the "Golden Fleece"; beneath is the inscription:

The dear prince the emperor departed this life happily on the twelfth day of January, A.D. 1519, in the 59th year of his age.

Durer became acquainted in Augsburg with Cardinal Mathäus Lang, afterward Archbishop of Salzburg, who was a patron of art, and knew of Durer from his relations with Stabius.

The beautiful "Christ Bearing the Cross" in the British Museum, with other drawings that bear the cardinal's arms, are proof of the commission which he gave to Durer.

His short residence in Augsburg must have been a pleasant one, and it was no wish of the emperor that he should go away empty-handed; but, alas! gold was scarce at all times with the emperor. There was a prospect, however, of Durer getting a sum of money the following year from the Nuremberg taxes, aside from his usual prospective income. Maximilian wrote on the subject from Augsburg in September, 1518, to the Rath, and begged him to pay to our nation's dear and loyal Albrecht Durer, our painter, those two hundred gulden in return for his faithful and willing services given at our command for the execution of the "Triumphal Car," and many other ways. Durer bore the order home with him, but the emperor's sudden death made him suspicious about the money, as there was a probability that the new emperor would not acquiesce in his claim.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FIRST POWER PRESS IN THE WEST.

In the year 1846, when Messrs. Bagg & Harmon were proprietors of the *Free Press*, they secured the work of printing the statutes of Michigan. In those days not one publisher in twenty had ever seen a power press, and many had no idea of what the machine looked like. To print the statutes on time, the contractors had either to purchase and put six super-royal hand-presses at work, or secure something better. They had heard of Hoe's power presses, but had never seen one, there being only one west of the lakes, and that in Columbus. Mr. Harmon went to New York, looked over the press, but had little faith and hardly knew what to do. Mr. Bagg followed him, and they finally concluded to purchase the press, which is of medium size. Hoe sent a man to set it up, and as an order for a steam engine could not then be filled in Detroit inside of four or five months, a crank was attached so that the press could be run by man-power. The office was then located on the corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street, and it was fairly besieged by the crowds who came to get a sight of the first power press. Its owners were anxious concerning their purchase, almost fearing that it would shake itself to pieces when started; but one day the press was got in running order, and away she went, two men turning, another one feeding, and the office full of spectators. Everybody was delighted and astonished, and it was weeks and weeks before the sight-seers ceased to climb the stairs. Publishers came here from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and other western cities to see the press work and find out about it, and within a year Hoe had more western orders than he could fill.

The press stands on the first floor of the *Free Press* today, in the job pressroom, although nearly thirty years have rolled away since she came to Detroit, during which time numerous finer presses have been added to the establishment. Many years ago the boys nicknamed the press "Old Peggy," and since then she has always worn the name. She has been moved twice, had several narrow escapes from fire, and over and over again the careless feed boys have come near destroying her usefulness by feeding hammers and shooting-sticks under the cylinder. Mr. Harmon called in the other day to take a farewell look at "Old Peggy." She is going away. In a day or two she will be boxed up and sent on a long journey east, to take a place in a country newspaper office. From time to time she has been moved further and further away from the high post of honor which she once held, and finally she is to be crowded out entirely. Her place has been filled by a new Hoe of larger size, having more improvements, and being capable of doing faster work. "Old Peggy" has been as faithful as iron and steel and brass can be, and there comes a shade of sadness over the pressmen's faces when they speak of her going. Thirty years is a long time for a press to run, and still remain sound and willing. How many fed her! The first boy feeders are middle-aged men now, or are sleeping their last sleep. The Johns and Toms and Joes who have pushed forms under the cylinders are scattered or dead, except a little few who are to act as mourners when the heavy boxes are carted away. Think of the millions and millions of impressions which "Old Peggy" has made in this long time. Think of what she has sent forth to the world. Her fly has laid down sermons, poetry, law reports, addresses, newspapers, handbills, cards, and what not! She pauses a few weeks now to take a little rest, when her cheerful racket will be heard again, and she will continue her good work for years and years more. No wonder that the boys downstairs feel sad to see her go, and that they cherish a liking for every spring and piece about her.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ENGRAVING AND TRANSFER WITH SALTS OF MERCURY.

Mercury, in amalgam with another metal, refuses fatty ink when a roller is passed over it covered with such ink, which only adheres to the parts where there is no amalgam. Thus, in making, by any known method, a design in mercury upon a well-polished zinc plate, the drawing will appear in a clear white upon the gray-white ground of the zinc. If such a drawing be once finished, an engraving in the copperplate style can be obtained by plunging the zinc plate, without applying either varnish or reserve, into an acid bath composed of one hundred parts of water and two of nitric acid. The biting-in goes on rapidly, attacking only the mercury tracing, and leaving untouched the remainder of the surface of the plate. It is only when the biting-in has reached a visible depth that the unmercurialized surface of the plate is likely to be effected by the acidulated water. Such an engraving can be printed as if it had been produced upon a lithostone.

If, instead of dipping a similar zinc plate into a bath acidulated with nitric acid, it be plunged into diluted hydrochloric acid, the contrary will happen, and it is very interesting to see the unamalgamated zinc attacked while the mercury tracings remain untouched so much so that an engraving is obtained which can, if suitably prepared, be printed typographically; while, by the first method, an engraving is obtained which may be acted on sufficiently deep to be printed upon a copperplate press.

As yet we have only spoken of line-drawings; but the production of granulated or half-tint engravings, either *en creux* or in relief, is carried out in the same manner. If it is undesirable to draw directly upon zinc, somewhat similar engravings can be obtained by drawing directly upon a thick sheet of paper with a salt of mercury, and by keeping it in close contact with a zinc plate for about two hours. We shall then see the drawing sharply reproduced in white lines of amalgam upon the gray surface of the zinc, as if they had been directly drawn.

The same phenomenon is produced in making a drawing upon paper with a sticky matter; for example, with an ink containing sugar and dissolved gum, and then dusting immediately with a finely-ground salt of mercury. The salt is only held by the adhesive parts; the whites will be simply the parts unpowdered. If this drawing be put in perfect contact with the zinc plate, as before mentioned, it will similarly produce the same lines of amalgam. It is the same with a printed proof powdered while the ink is still wet. All the lines thus reproduced can be engraved, as already mentioned.

In this manner, by dusting with mercurial powder upon a carbon photograph, holding a sticky matter, one can easily produce engravings in half-tints upon zinc, thus proving that there are many different directions for employing and applying mercurial salts to photogravure. The salt in question is the biniodide of mercury.—*Moniteur de la Photographie.*

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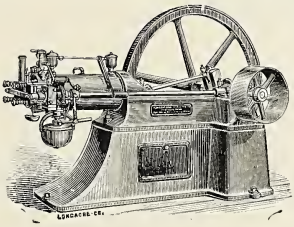
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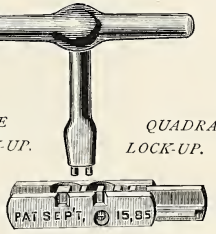
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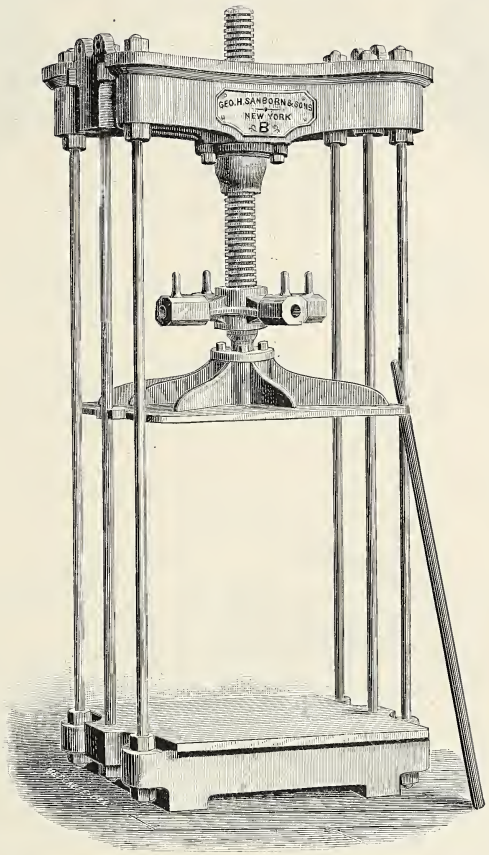
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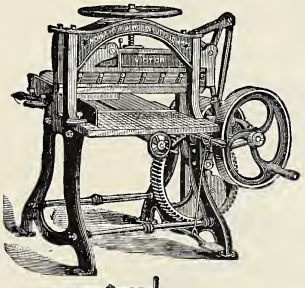
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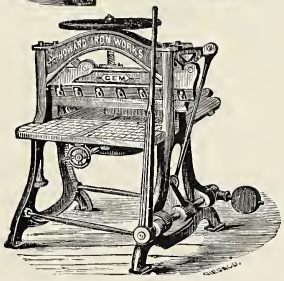
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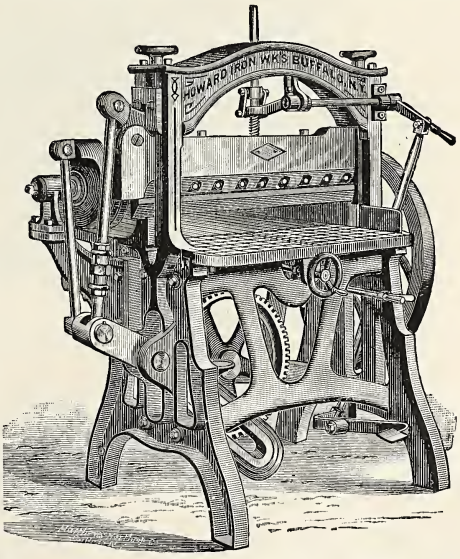
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For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

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In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

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The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, - - $2.50.
Price, for light work, 2½ inches square, 1.50

"THEY ARE APPROVED OF."—I have had repeated orders for the Elm City Bronzers, so take it for granted they are approved of. Send me forty more.—*Thomas Harding, Oxford Printing Works, Cheltenham, England, April 11, 1885.*

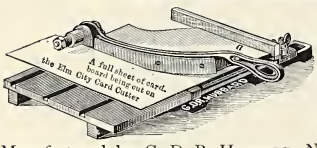
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Saves both stock and time. Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Counting 100,000, $10.00
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It is so made that a *full sheet* of cardboard may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

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IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING-PRESSES AND HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTING AND BOOKBINDING MACHINERY.

DECEPTION WILL NOT WIN.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

GENTS—The present dress of the *Mail* costs us $2,904.14, of which the proportion furnished by you cost $2,818.43, and the remainder from all other foundries $85.71.

Very truly yours,
THE HATTON-SNOWDEN COMPANY (per C. A. Snowden).

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

DEAR SIRS—Answering your inquiry of this date, we are using at this time about eight thousand pounds of type on the *Daily News*, all of which is your manufacture, excepting about three hundred pounds.

Very truly yours,
VICTOR F. LAWSON, PUBLISHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

☞ In view of the evidence contained in above letters we leave the printing fraternity to judge respecting the honesty of purpose of the Illinois Typefounding Company in including the Chicago *Daily News* and Chicago *Mail* in a list of papers that it pretends to furnish—presumably large buyers of its product.

Old Style Gordon

—MANUFACTURED BY—

Shniedewend & Lee Co.

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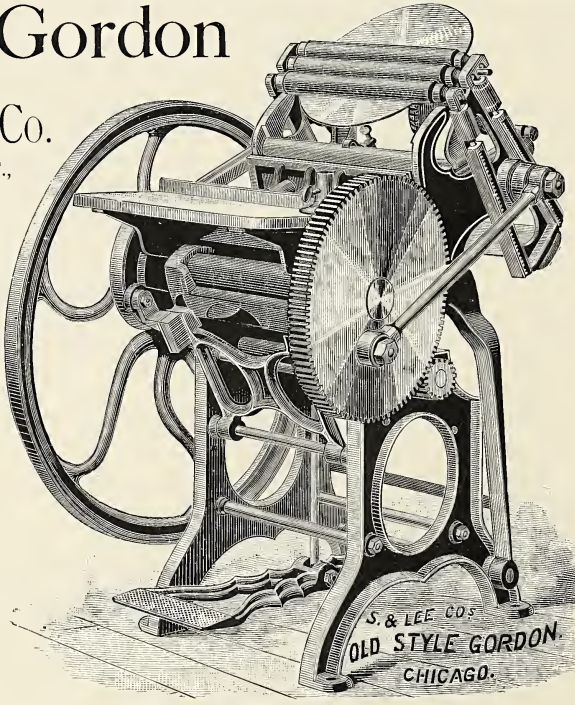
	Size Inside Chase.	Without Throw off	With Throw off	Boxing
Eighth Medium,	7 x 11	$150	$175	$5
Quarter Medium,	10 x 15	250	275	6
Half Medium, -	13 x 19	360	385	8

Steam Fixtures, $15. Fountain, Eighth Medium, $25; Quarter Medium, $27.50; Half Medium, $30. Overhead Steam Fixtures, $16 to $30. Three Chases, Wrenches, Roller Mold, Brayer and two sets of Roller Stocks, will be furnished with each press.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the "S. & Lee Co's Old Style Gordon," and take no other.

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QUARTER MEDIUM OLD STYLE GORDON.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

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H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.
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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.
J. B. HULING, - - BUSINESS MANAGER.

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One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, seventy-five cents; single copies, fifteen cents.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1886.

PLAIN COPY.

THE article in the present issue on the duty of correspondents and customers furnishing plain copy, is timely and to the point. It is a somewhat singular fact that the most unintelligible chirography is too frequently that intended to convey names, dates and locations, the legibility of which should be beyond cavil. A signature, especially in its initials and characters, should be so plain that he who runs may read. The habit of half-writing a word and leaving the compositor to imagine or decipher the balance, is also an abominable practice, and cannot be too severely condemned. Carelessness, as a rule, is responsible, and we feel satisfied if correspondents would give the subject a moment's consideration, they would cheerfully remove all cause for complaint.

STANDARD MEASUREMENT IN ENGLAND.

MESSRS. CASLON, of London, England, the well-known typefounders, have raised a hornets' nest, because in the last issue of their circular they declared their intention to adopt what is known as the Interchangeable system of type bodies. In making the announcement they say:

> We agree with the American founders, the most important of whom have adopted the new system, that pica and nonpareil, being the standard bodies by which all rules, leads, furniture, etc., are measured and named, shall be the basis upon which the new series of bodies shall be graduated and arranged; the pica to be exactly one-sixth of an inch—seventy-two to the foot—and the unit of measurement to be one-twelfth of a pica, called a point. All bodies shall measure so many exact points, or a half-point where necessary, in accordance with the scale hereafter shown. It will be manifest to every one that, with such a system established, the justification of types will be immensely facilitated, all bodies being interchangeable and justifiable with one another.

As a matter of course, most of the old fogy typefounders are up in arms, though the arguments used against its adoption are simply a rehash of the stereotyped objections used in the United States until the popular demand compelled even the most conservative (!) establishments to wheel into line, and we are perfectly satisfied that systematic agitation will accomplish the same results in the United Kingdom.

While all agree that "from a printer's standpoint there can be no doubt of the advantages to be derived from a uniform standard among typefounders," and that "uniformity in the bodies of types supplied by the various foundries is a *desideratum*," we are gravely informed that printers would cease to suggest the change if they thought out the subject *thoroughly*, because it would involve such sacrifices on their part that the remedy would be worse than the disease.

Among those who have entered their protest against the presumption of the Caslon Foundry in attempting to establish an arbitrary standard, is Mr. J. Blair, of the Marr Foundry, Edinburgh. In referring to the subject he says:

> With reference to uniformity of bodies, look for a moment at the great newspaper firms that do nothing but newspaper work. What does it matter to the *Journal* whether the *Gazette* is printed from type of the same bodies or not? There is not a particle of necessity for "interchangeability" in the matter.
>
> Again, look at the great firms which make a specialty of railway and shipping work, and which have thousands of forms constantly standing with the liability of monthly or more frequent alterations. Is it likely they will ever "shunt" their whole plant for a "fad?"
>
> It is beyond my recollection when the Scotch and English height to paper were made uniform by the general adoption of the English height. This certainly was a change of a kind which far overtopped such an one as the uniformity of bodies now talked about, yet some of the discoverers of the present "mare's nest" may be surprised to know that we have at least one valuable customer who even yet, for a standing job, has both the Scotch and English heights in use. Doubtless this may be an exceptional case, but it serves to show that printing plants in this country cannot be *leveled* by imperial decrees, and that even more than in America, are our printing plants stereotyped or crystallized by a very substantial "use and wont."

This is begging the question. Will Mr. Blair please furnish a valid objection *against* a newspaper using a series

of fonts cast on the proposed improved system when its old dress has been discarded, or tell what would be the advantage to the proprietor or proprietors by an adhesion to the present system, provided a uniform standard has been recognized, without additional cost, especially if its adoption conferred a long-desired boon on another branch of the business? In the next place, unless the "great firms" referred to are an exception to the rule — for we presume we have their counterparts in the United States — the certainty is the material used in their "thousands of forms" has been furnished by more than one typefoundry; and as a consequence certain forms must be corrected by type furnished by a certain establishment, or a mess of "pi" is the result. The fact that an antediluvian insists on having *one* job printed on a discarded height of type, carries as much force in favor of his action, as would the "*use* and *wont*" of a non-progressive crank who preferred the stage coach to the express train.

But if we are not mistaken we have listened to this and similar talk before. This *wont* business which, literally translated means opposition to all improvements or innovation, a desire to jog along with old humdrum style, is an expensive luxury which is fast driving British manufactures out of the Australian markets and supplanting them with American productions made by men who produce them with a special view to their adaptability, and is also enabling Germans to get a foothold in markets from which proper foresight would have excluded them. British prejudice may be a little more mulish or headstrong than American prejudice, yet it is none the less susceptible to the influence of *self-interest* and popular demand, and continued pressure in the right direction will soon remove or modify the insurmountable difficulties referred to, or transfer the bulk of trade to those firms who are willing to comply with the requirements of a progressive age.

"Of what importance," asks another objector in referring to the proposed Caslon scale, "is it to a printer that a brevier should be precisely fifteen twenty-fourths of a pica?" Well, *precision* and *uniformity* are what are wanted, and if investigation demonstrates that this ratio comes nearest the arbitrary and unsystematic existing bodies, made by a majority of English typefounders, and would consequently necessitate less change, we think the proposition a very rational one. As matters stand at present, let us, for the sake of illustration, suppose that an order for two pages of a rate-sheet is given to two different offices—one using material from the Figgins foundry, the other from that of Sir Charles Reed & Sons, the type in both instances being labeled *brevier*—what would be the result? In twelve inches there would be a variation of *four lines*, the one containing one hundred and twelve, the other one hundred and eight lines to the foot; whereas the Caslon brevier contains one hundred and eleven, and the Stephenson & Blake one hundred and ten—thus virtually rendering the use of the type from these several foundries an impossibility, in the same job at least, and, even if used in the office on a different class of work, there still remains the constant danger of mixing spaces, quads, etc. The truth is, the existing system which permits each typefoundry to be a law to itself in utter disregard of the convenience or needs of their customers, is a nuisance which no pettifogging can successfully defend.

We sincerely congratulate Messrs. Caslon on the step they have taken, and while they frankly state it is not claimed that their proposed system admits of no further improvement, it is certainly a grand step in the right direction, the benefits conferred by which we believe will be duly appreciated by the craft. Expense and inconvenience will, doubtless, for the time being, be incurred and experienced, but American typefounders have practically demonstrated that the bugbear of "impracticability" and "insurmountable obstacles," of which we hear so much, exists only in imagination, or rather that the wish is father to the thought.

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

NOW that a business boom, after a long business depression, seems to have reached the country newspapers—at least we should so infer from the number of orders recently received for new outfits—we believe a few words of practical, kindly advice will not be out of place. The old saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," possesses a peculiar significance to a country newspaper publisher, because his facilities for collection, when necessity demands, are much less favorable than those of the city publisher. Promises to pay, potatoes, wood, pumpkins or cabbages are well enough in their place, but a crisp dollar bill, or a "dollar of the daddies," paid in advance is much more apt to have an inspiriting effect on the recipient. A "dead beat" will invariably discount a "prize beet." Hell is said to be paved with good intentions, and while we have no doubt that the unpaid subscriptions on the books of thousands of country publishers were entered with *faith* on the one part and *good intentions* on the other, it must be remembered that hope deferred makes the heart sick, and the probability remains that their subsequent collections on the same will not aggregate ten cents on the dollar. The truth is, the publication of a newspaper requires more outlay for the amount invested than any other business to which we can refer. Wages, rent, paper, wear and tear of material, independent of individual expenses and remuneration cannot be supplied by the presentation of a choice squash or a dahlia bouquet. The employés expect their wages, the landlord his rent, the typefounders, ink and paper manufacturers their remittances, while the pocketbook of poor Pilgarlic, the editor and proprietor, too often looks as though a Jumbo had trodden on it for a fortnight. Of course all men engaged in business must assume certain business risks, but we claim it is better for the country printer, with his subscribers scattered from Dan to Beersheba to accept $1.00 in advance than lumber his books with a supposed indebtedness of $1.50. In our cities, the collector in an emergency can reach a good many delinquents in twenty-four hours. The case is altogether different in the country, where, even if successful in the endeavor, the average cost of collection would add fifty per cent to the amount of the original bill.

Friends, try our advice for a season at least. Remember short credits make long friends. Commence your next

volume with the announcement: "Terms, $1.00 per year —invariably in advance," *and stick to it.* Don't carry a dollar of subscription credit on your books. Let the farmer or village croak who is too independent or indifferent to take your paper on your own terms severely alone, and it will not be long before you will find him crawling upstairs to plank down his dollar. Try it.

A WORD WITH THE PRESSMEN.

BY announcement published in another column it will be noticed that THE INLAND PRINTER has been selected as the official organ of the pressmen represented in the International Typographical Union of North America. While thoroughly appreciating the honor conferred, and pledging our utmost endeavors to merit the continued patronage and confidence of the craft, we trust you will prove by your individual and collective efforts and contributions that the honor is not an empty one. We do not desire your subscriptions alone. We want your experience and advice in helping to make your representative mouthpiece what it should and can be — and what you should like to see it — a journal of recognized authority; and in no manner can this be more effectually secured, than by your kind assistance and coöperation. Many hands make light work. We know the excuse of a large number of those who wish it well is — "we are no hands at the pen." Well, friends, don't let this bugbear trouble you. Never mind, if your orthography is not what you would like to see it; if you don't dot your *i's* or cross your *t's*, send your communications along all the same, and a willing hand will assist you. Exchange ideas; spread the light; live and learn; don't hide your light under a bushel. He is a wise man who cannot learn something, and he is a selfish man who does not take pleasure in imparting knowledge to others.

Again, friends, we invite you to ventilate your ideas and differences of opinion through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO ESTIMATE.

IT is claimed in some quarters, and we must admit with a good deal of force, that there is not in the whole range of productive industries a branch of trade requiring the money and brains to carry it on that the printing business requires that yields such poor returns. And it can be claimed with equal truth that for this state of affairs employing printers have themselves in a great measure to blame. The reckless, cutthroat system of competition regardless of consequences, the slipshod method of estimating (?), the determination to secure work no matter at what sacrifice, the positive inability of contestants to draw an intelligible line between *cost* and *profit* from a business standpoint, are all more or less responsible for the demoralization which prevails. What is true of the printing trade is equally applicable to its coördinate branches. It may sound like exaggeration, but it is none the less a fact, that out of a membership of thirty-three composing a binders' and stationers' association organized in this city a few years ago, but *three* proved themselves qualified, when put to the test, to draft a systematic, business estimate, and we seriously question, if a similar test was applied today, that the ratio would be materially changed. That there is little if any uniformity in the method of estimating would be verified by tenders for a job of any magnitude received from half a dozen different establishments, no two of which would tally, while the probabilities are that the variations would amount from ten to twenty-five per cent, and arrived at by entirely different processes.

Too large a number of employers do not seem to realize that a profitless contract is worse than none at all, because it cuts the price of labor and stimulates a demand for cheap material and poor mechanics, vitiates public taste, and ultimately directly affects the workman, the employer and the customer. The wear and tear of material, wear and tear of mind and body, rent, insurance, interest, taxes, light, and a score of incidental expenses which enter into the production of every job, never enter their minds; it matters not to them that they are running at a loss, which they or somebody else must meet. The hour of reckoning has no terrors for them—sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

At a recent meeting of the employing printers of St. Louis, called for the purpose of considering the practicability of securing a uniform scale, and whether a remedy could not be applied "to modify the sharp competition which has for years past cut down prices," Mr. Samuel Slawson, a gentleman well and favorably known in this city, among other pertinent remarks presented the following:

Now as to cost of composition: straight matter—bookwork: We will suppose 10 men will set in a day 70,000 ems, or 7,000 ems each—in 300 days you have 21,000,000—what is the cost to the office—*piecework?*

You put in, say 1,000 pounds long primer type	$420 00
Ten pairs cases	16 00
Five book stands	30 00
Forty double brass galleys	90 00
Three hundred pounds leads and slugs	54 00
Ten composing sticks	9 00
And you have in the plant (not mentioning stones, chases, furniture, etc.)	$619 00
Interest on cost at 6 per cent	37 14
Insurance on half value at 2½ per cent	7 75
In three years—or less steadily used, but we will say three—your type will be worn out, and worth 8 cents per pound, or about one-fifth the original cost—so 10⅔ cents per pound per year will be the yearly depreciation	106 66
The depreciation on the $199 worth of other material we will say is only 5 per cent a year	9 95
Proportionate rent, tax, etc	125 00
Gas (allowing an average of one and a half hours a day for 150 days)—22,500 hours, six feet of gas per hour, 135,000 feet, at $1.50	67 50
21,000,000 ems composition at 40 cents	8,400 00
Proofreading and copy-holder....7½ cents per thousand.	
Revises and second reading.....3¼ " "	
Make-up and imposition, ready for the press .....4¼ " "	
15	
At 15 cents per thousand for proofreading, etc., for 10 compositors 300 days the cost is	3,500 00
Total cost of 21,000,000 ems	$12,873 00

So that on this estimate, and it is a low one, it has cost to put your 21,000,000 ems on the press a little over 61¼ cents per thousand. If

you employ by the week at $18, you will be no better off, and the probabilities are your cost will be 3 to 5 cents per thousand more. And yet some of us have supposed there was fair remuneration to the proprietor in taking work at 60 cents per thousand.

As was intimated before, our calamity is the prevalent practice we have all of us resorted to, more or less, of *cutting prices* to secure business. What is the remedy? Plainly enough, *to establish such prices for work as experienced men, after careful calculation, shall say are equitable*, and then stick to them.

Mr. Polhemus, of New York, one of the most experienced and best-known employing printers in that city, estimates that in order to secure a fair profit the employer should charge to the customer twice the amount paid for composition. In justification of his position he says:

If we take a composing-room which averages 100,000 ems a day, it will take sixteen to twenty compositors to do the work in that time. The account of cost for each 1,000 ems of solid matter, at regular union rates, would then stand thus:

Composition.....cents	40
One foreman at $25 per week, say	4
One boy to take proofs and keep matter in order at $6 per week	1
Two proofreaders at $20 per week each (this is allowing for two readings and revising).....	7
Two copy-holders at $6 per week each.....	2
One errand boy, to sweep, tend fires, deliver proof, etc	1
I find when proofs are returned that there are always corrections which the author claims are not alterations and the compositor is not expected to make. These cost the office not less than 1½ cents per 1,000 ems.....	1½
Wear on type and loss of type will average 1 cent per 1,000 ems..	1
Rent from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum.....	2
Interest on investment of $15,000 or more.....	1½
Proof paper, benzine, light, heating, stationery and many small expenses.....	2
Insurance, bookkeeping, collecting, deductions and losses.....	2
Total.....	65

This, at 70 cents per 1,000 ems, would give the employer a profit of $5 on 100,000 ems if the work was continuous; but there are times when work fails and expenses all go on, except the 40 cents per 1,000 ems to the compositor.

While we admit it is well nigh impossible to make an exact estimate of what typesetting costs in different offices and localities because of the "different styles of composition and the different conditions of various establishments," we commend the foregoing estimates to the careful attention of employers, believing they will find in them food for reflection. We shall again return to the subject, and in the meantime will be pleased to obtain the views of our readers thereon.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

IT has long been the boast of English bookbinders that while the embellishments of the present day might make books more attractive, that in substantial thoroughness, permanency and freedom from decay, the old timers had nothing to learn from the so-called modern improvements. In support of this statement, ancient volumes have been produced, with little if any evidences of decay, and presented in contrast with modern bindings, more pretentious in character, to the material advantage of the former. A recent change, however, is puzzling the Solons. It has been demonstrated that this boast can no longer be maintained, and that the phenomenon can neither be attributed to depreciation in material nor workmanship, but to a sudden growth and peculiarity in the English climate. During the past ten years it is claimed by those who have a right to know, bookbindings, *old and new alike*, have shown evidences of quick decay, thus proving that neither inefficient workmanship, inferiority of texture, nor lack of preparation can account for the almost inexplicable change.

EXPLANATION.

THE publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER deem it a duty they owe to themselves and their patrons to state that the series of articles on the history of the printing-press, which have appeared in its columns for the past two years, from the pen of Mr. S. McNamara, of this city, have been discontinued. The delay in their resumption, however, will be but temporary, as they expect to shortly perfect arrangements with a gentleman eminently qualified for the completion of the task.

THE editor of the *Stars and Stripes*, an amateur journal published in Milwaukee, referring to the strictures of THE INLAND PRINTER on the injury such publications inflict on the trade, gravely informs his readers that "a love for literature is frequently created (often *unconsiously* and without effort) merely by acquiring a *practicle* knowledge of the *mechanicle* art." That will do, sonny. *Next!*

AN action was recently brought against the well-known firm of Waterlow Brothers & Layton, London, England, by the parents of three apprentices named Davley, Clark and Church to recover damages for the failure of the firm or their representatives to teach the boys the printing business in a proper manner. The first named youth was awarded damages to the extent of $100, and the other two $80 each.

STERLING P. ROUNDS, public printer, has tendered his resignation to the president, the same to take effect September 15. We understand he is about to embark in the newspaper business in Omaha, Nebraska, having purchased a controlling interest in the *Republican* of that city. He has proven himself a faithful, efficient, public officer, and THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him abundant success in his new field of labor. Gen. Rogers, of Buffalo, a personal friend of the president, and a thorough, practical printer, is said to have been selected as his successor.

THE employing printers of St. Louis, representing fifty-four firms, have organized an association similar in character to that of the Typothetæ of New York. Its objects, as stated by the by-laws adopted, are "A desire to foster cordial business relations between its members, promote concert of action touching the general interests of the trade, correct abuses, reconcile differences, adjust grievances, maintain uniform prices for work, and prevent losses by irresponsible parties." We hope other cities will speedily follow the example of New York and St. Louis.

THE PRESSMEN AT PITTSBURGH.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of the pressmen's delegation to the thirty-fourth session of the International Typographical Union, held at Pittsburgh, June, 1886, prior to the meeting of that body, which are alike encouraging and entertaining. From a perusal thereof we learn that there are twenty-seven unions in the organization, containing a list of fifteen hundred and eighty-three on the active roll of membership, which extends from Boston to New Orleans, and from New York to San Francisco. One of the especial questions of interest discussed was that of organizing the feeders and granting them separate charters from pressmen's unions, under discretionary authority vested in the officers of the International Typographical Union.

The too often improper interference of manufacturers of machinery and printers' supply agents in recommending for positions persons of outside localities whose general qualifications as to competency means that they must cater for the purchase and use of special goods, was also discussed, and the passage of the following resolutions in relation thereto recommended:

Resolved, That the practice of recommending men for important positions in the printing trade (chiefly pressmen) by printers' supply agents, is injurious to the interests of those equally deserving of advancement, and is hereby condemned; and, further,

Resolved, That all infractions of this rule, and the facts connected therewith, be reported to the second vice-president of this body, who shall notify every pressmen's union throughout the jurisdiction of this International Typographical Union.

The following additional laws, recommended by the delegates, were unanimously adopted by the International Typographical Union, and have, therefore, become valid from the date of passage:

Resolved, That all standing committees shall contain the name of a pressman delegate.

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when all branches of the allied skilled industries should be represented in this body, therefore,

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the proper officers of the International Typographical Union to grant charters to legitimate bodies of steel and copperplate printers, engravers, typefounders, paper makers, bookbinders, stereotypers, electrotypers and finishers, feeders, mailers, counters and stampers of newspapers, periodicals, etc.

Resolved, That in localities where it is impossible to organize typographical unions or pressmen's unions, because of the smallness of number of either branch, it shall be proper for the largest representative body to unite with any or all allied branches covered by the International Typographical Union, for the purpose of securing the necessary number of persons to obtain a charter for their general government; and, further,

Resolved, That each represented trade shall have power to make its own scale of prices, and formulate rules to govern the same where found necessary.

WHEREAS, Considerable difference of opinion prevails as to what constitutes a union office, and in order that a proper definition of the term may be arrived at, therefore be it

Resolved, That where various branches of our trade are employed, holding charters from this body, and having adopted scales of prices governing their departments, such establishments shall not be considered as union offices, until all the branches are recognized and paid their respective scales of prices.

Resolved, That the practice of recommending men for important positions in the printing trade (chiefly pressmen) by printers' supply agents, is injurious to the interests of those equally deserving of advancement, and is hereby condemned; and, further,

Resolved, That all infractions of this rule, and the facts connected therewith, be reported to the second vice-president of this body, who shall notify every pressmen's union throughout the jurisdiction of this International Typographical Union.

ORGANIZATION—FEEDERS' UNIONS.

WHEREAS, It is a fact that large numbers of experienced feeders wish to be organized into unions, as such, under the fostering care of the International Typographical Union, and in order that they may know what qualifications are necessary to become eligible applicants for charters, the following qualifications and laws are submitted:

1. That any feeder who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and served four years on the floor of a pressroom, may become a member of a subordinate union of feeders by making application the same as prescribed by their constitution.

2. That traveling cards be issued to members of feeders' unions in the same manner as to typographical and pressmen's unions; but they shall be valid only in feeders' unions.

3. Applications from feeders who have attained to proficiency as pressmen, and who desire to become members of pressmen's unions, will be received the same as other applications for membership in pressmen's unions on the recommendation of the feeders' union to which they may belong.

4. Feeders shall not take the places of pressmen when on strike, or when ordered to stop work by their unions, from whatever cause, under no less penalty than expulsion. Feeders' unions not enforcing the same to be fined not less than $100 for the first offense, and the annulment of their charter for next violation.

Resolved, That we recommend that feeders' unions consult with pressmen's unions in making or changing scales of prices, and in all other matters likely to affect the interests of both branches.

Resolved, That all pressmen's unions, in which feeders are now members, be requested to take the necessary steps to have their feeder members organized and enrolled under a feeders' charter as soon as practicable, and to aid them in such manner as will most conduce to their general welfare.

The following resolution was also adopted:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the pressmen should have some means available by which they can reach each other as well as the public in general, and

WHEREAS, THE INLAND PRINTER is the only publication which devotes any place in its columns to pressmen and presswork,

Resolved, That the said INLAND PRINTER be and is hereby recommended as being worthy of and entitled to the hearty support and coöperation of every pressman in our ranks, and further,

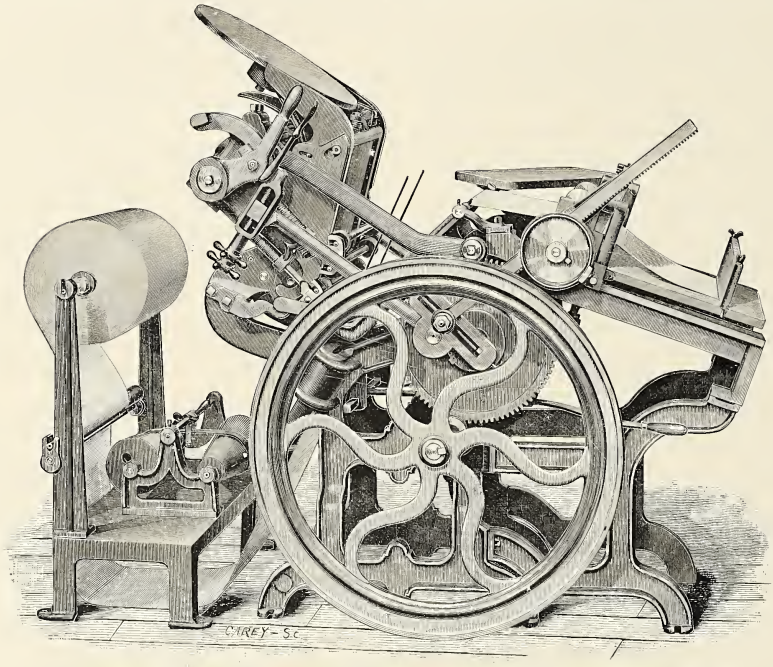
Resolved, That we request that every pressman will encourage and support said INLAND PRINTER, both by subscription and correspondence.

Mr. Chas. Gamewell, of Philadelphia, to whose efficient and indefatigable efforts the prosperity of the pressmen's organization is in a large measure indebted, was unanimously reëlected organizer, a tribute well deserved and worthily bestowed.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES' recent marriage to Miss Meigs is not without its air of romance. He first met the lady when he was on a visit to Washington, made some two or three years ago, and became engaged to her. He then pursued his fortunes round the world, lecturing in America, Australia and New Zealand, making a fortune. This he invested with a light heart and lost every penny. Miss Meigs is an heiress, and Mr. Forbes, being reduced to the position of a poor man, withdrew from the projected alliance. The engagement was broken off, though, as was said at the time, and as now appears certain, not with the approval of the lady. Mr. Forbes has been lecturing throughout England for the last year or two, and has returned in some measure to his old journalistic work.—*The Printing Times and Lithographer.*

THE KIDDER SELF-FEEDING PRESS.

ENTERPRISING and thoughtful printers everywhere have doubtless wondered time and again, since the success of newspaper perfecting-presses has been so marked, whether and when the principle of printing from a continuous roll of paper could or would be applied to job presses, thus extending to the craft in general benefits enjoyed by a small minority through the inventions of Bullock and Hoe. In the minds of most, however, there has always come up the idea of an insuperable obstacle to this achievement, which appeared to lie in the seeming necessity of having a steadily rotary motion of the forms, that calling for the great expense in every office of turtles, or something similar, and their special appliances, or machine. It need not be rehearsed here the innumerable and various obstacles encountered, but suffice it to say that he early drew around him a set of co-laborers, not the least those with means in a pecuniary sense, and their united efforts have succeeded, and have since been widely appreciated by a number of leading printing-houses. Without the facilities to manufacture in quantity, the Kidder Press Company heretofore has felt restricted rather to the local field, and seldom solicited consideration elsewhere; but the merits of their inventions could not be so obscured, and here and there outside they have been patronized with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. This year they have advanced the construction of their machines where they require less attention than heretofore,



KIDDER COMBINED SELF AND HAND FEEDING QUARTO JOB PRESS. SPEED, 2,800 IMPRESSIONS PER HOUR.

a stereotyping outfit and skilled workers for it. Applying web printing to bed and platen presses as they had existed seemed hardly more feasible, and some of the many inventive individuals who had pondered over the subject, turned their ingenuities to devising automatic sheet-feeding attachments, that are still without development.

Ten years or more ago, in Boston, a young mechanic of the name of Kidder felt impressed with the idea of experimenting in the field of printing jobs from paper in roll; but, without that practical knowledge of job presses till then in use which was the main dependence of others, he set himself to the construction of an entirely new and opportunity is afforded to prosecute sales generally through the trade.

The difficulties of building a bed and platen web printing-press once overcome, it was comparatively easy to add other features to enlarge its scope of usefulness, and hence sundry attachments have been made to Kidder presses that enable them to accomplish what is done usually by several additional machines. Ordinarily, upon a web of paper, cardboard, tinfoil, cloth, or other material, the form is printed, when the stock passes on under an adjustable blade, or blades, which automatically cuts to regular size, and the sheet falls in a pile to gauges in accurate shape; or, if the work requires it, the knife is disconnected,

and the stock is rewound for printing on the other side. With one of the mentioned attachments any two colors may be printed at one impression, and putting one color over the other practically adds a third, and there is no mixing the inks, nor is there any lessening in the quality or quantity of work done. Another attachment enables printing and ruling of bill-heads, note-heads, or other work to be executed at one time. Still another bronzes the printed work. Slitters working lengthwise, in combination with the knife crosswise, perfect labels or any jobs of the same size one way at almost a fabulous rate. A perforator may be substituted for any slitter, or may be actuated in conjunction with the knife in the same direction. Work has been printed, perforated, slit, cut, numbered consecutively, and folded once, simultaneously, and jogged out by the hundred sheets, at a sustained speed of three thousand impressions an hour.

Kidder presses are made in half, quarto and eighth medium. The illustration is of the quarto size, which seems to have been found the most generally useful, and therefore has had the most attention from the company in the application of special devices. It can be used for either self or hand feeding. The bed oscillates on a rock-shaft by use of side connections and cranks. The platen remains stationary at an angle of forty degrees. There is great convenience, therefore, in feeding, and long time for laying on a sheet. Also, long sheets extending over the platen in any direction are worked in perfect register, as there is no movement about the press to swerve them from the gauges. There are no cams except for moving the grippers. In the action there are no sudden or jerking movements. All of the main bearings are simply oscillating and revolving centers, which are, of course, the easiest and simplest possible. All parts are very compact, and possess great strength. The whole strain of the impression is direct between the face of the form and the main shaft. There are no intermediate arms, pivots, toggle-joints, slides or other movable bearings. Thus there is no possibility of slurring work. Absolute firmness of bed and platen on impression is characteristic. The press noticeably contains very few parts, runs very easily, and is almost noiseless in operation.

The impression is quickly adjusted, with perfect accuracy, from the lightest to the heaviest form, or vice versa, without changing corner screws; or with the same ease it may be increased or diminished at either the upper or the lower side of the form separately at will; or, similarly, almost any possible lateral variation of impression may be readily made, and no resort be had to over or underlaying. There is an impression throw-off, independent of one for the rollers, but both may be used either together or separately. They work at any point and at any time.

The grippers work especially well on narrow margins.

The ink table is nineteen inches in diameter, thus affording large distributing surface. This measurement is four inches greater than the length of a full form, and the extreme ends of the rollers, therefore, have a long travel across the table.

The ink fountain is placed between the form and the table, at one side. The rollers pass entirely over it twice, and receive ink six times, when three rollers are in use. The color is carried to the table in small quantities, and very thoroughly and evenly broken up. No ink from the fountain can reach the form until after repeated distribution. In itself the fountain is very simple and will not leak or waste. It is easily adjusted to supply any desired depth of color throughout the longest run, gives out enough for the heaviest forms, and is quickly taken apart for cleansing. There are only three pieces to it, and it is entirely different in operation from small fountains in other presses.

Chases are clamped automatically and may rest horizontally between the bed and platen for examination of the under side of a form.

The dimensions of the bed of this size Kidder are twelve by seventeen inches, and inside of chase they are eleven by fifteen inches. It prints any size of form in one color up to eleven by fifteen inches, and with a special forged chase will carry a form eleven by sixteen inches. Any size of sheet under twenty-two by thirty inches may be worked. A sustained speed of twenty-eight hundred impressions an hour is guaranteed. The weight is twenty-one hundred pounds, and floor space occupied is about five feet square. The price is $600, including fountain, extra rollers, steam fixtures, counting machine, and feeding apparatus for hand or web.

The half medium works a sheet up to thirty by forty inches, at two thousand impressions an hour. Its price is $1,200.

The eighth medium takes any size of sheet up to twelve by thirteen and a half inches, and makes five thousand impressions an hour. The price of this style is $650.

Attachments for bronzing, slitting, ruling, etc., are extra charges.

The Kidder company argue that it is as unnecessary that the pressman should stand from eight to ten hours a day, to execute the monotonous and purely mechanical movement of putting in and taking out the sheet, as that cotton should be spun by hand, or woven by foot power. They believe it is only a question of time for hand feeding, for most job-work, to be regarded by the craft as they now look upon type-casting in the old-fashioned way. Competition is steadily reducing profits on job printing with presses fed by hand. The vital necessity of some labor-saving improvement, in the matter of feeding and speed, is everywhere seen. The specific requisites seem to be (1) that the self-operating machine shall do as good work or better than the hand-feeder; (2) that any job, whether of five hundred, a thousand or fifty thousand impressions, shall be as quickly and easily made ready and started up; (3) that the new machine shall do as much or more work with less attendant labor; (4) that it shall be very simple, not likely to get out of order, and be at once thoroughly understood by any intelligent pressman.

The Kidder presses are felt not only to fulfill all of the above requirements, but even to afford other great advantages. They work at from two to five times the speed possible on machines fed by hand. One person can care for several presses at once. They are adapted to nearly all kinds of work ordinarily fed by hand, as well as to some new and useful varieties of printing. They are as exact in

register on one kind of work as another, and hand feeding nowise compares with their service in turning out jobs on tissue paper, tinfoil or cloth. The setting of the self-feeding parts for different sizes of jobs requires an average of less than four minutes, and this is more than offset by the gain in time spent in cutting to desired size from the usual flat stock.

Kidder presses show conscience in all the details of their workmanship. Their strength is extraordinary, adapting them to uses in addition to mercantile jobwork, such as printing on wood, embossing book covers, etc. Each one is put to long and severe tests in the factory before shipment, and all are guaranteed of high standard in every respect.

Among the various customers of the company may be mentioned the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Boston; New England Paper Box Company, Lynn, Mass.; Grip Publishing Company, Toronto, Ontario, who have five machines; Carter & Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., who have twenty-one; Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia, two; E. J. Decker, Chicago, two; W. F. Black, Minneapolis; David Heston, Frankford, Pennsylvania; Boston Tag and Printing Company, four; James Vick, Rochester, New York; Hamilton Bank Note Company, New York, and others.

Naturally enough, the inquiry may arise with some who have immediate use for a machine like the Kidder whether a variety of stock may be obtained in the roll from dealers. With the extending sale of these presses, this has become comparatively of no difficulty. In fact, at one time or another printers have successfully drawn on paper dealers for every kind of paper and card stock in the roll up to two-ply thicknesses, except loft-dried goods. As all sheets are cut from the web in the first place, to use the stock without the cutting is an economy that will ultimately accrue to the profit of the printer. Nothing but a demand really is needed to secure roll stock readily in any market in any quantity.

WHILE anxious to afford every opportunity to the craft to express their views on subjects of interest or ventilate their grievances through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, we consider the letter of our Philadelphia correspondent, "Wm. P. L.," a reckless and senseless production. The statement that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the compositor receives no compensation for distribution is unworthy of an intelligent workman, and altogether unwarranted by facts. We do not question but that some such injustice as he refers to may have happened during his experience, but the claim that it is a very common occurrence, and that the compositor who has distributed a case is "*generally* told there is no copy" or that his full case is "generally" given by the foreman to a chum, is a gross misstatement. No such state of affairs would be tolerated in any well-regulated establishment either by employer or employés, much less by the regulations of the typographical union. We request our friend to read the editorial in the June issue entitled "Pay for Distribution," in reply to our Lexington correspondent, to whom he refers, and if he can refute the statements made therein, we shall afford him every opportunity to do so.

PRACTICAL COÖPERATION.

WE are indebted to the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, Orange county, New York, for the following interesting account of the workings of the system of coöperation recently put into practical effect in their factory:

* * * We tried to get our men recognize and accept the principle a year ago, when we were compelled to reduce wages, but they would have nothing to do with it.

Last fall we renewed our offer, with a partial restoration of wages, and it was accepted, with some misgivings on their part, but now we think they are satisfied. We are.

To make a long story short, we pay old wages, draw salaries, take six per cent on money invested, and give our workmen, in addition to wages, forty per cent of our net profits, which are divided among them on a wage basis. We guaranteed them (such was our faith in the system) a dividend of five per cent on wages earned in the first eight months, paid on January 1 (two-and-a-half months) and July 1 (six months); this latter to be deducted from the final dividend on the end of this year, 1886, but not to come out of wages.

The men, or a number of them, did not realize what it meant till they saw the "dividend" in their hands in the July 1st pay. Through the half-year we have seen, we think, good results. We get better work and more of it, and have material used to better advantage. We consult weekly, in the office, with a committee from our foremen as to work in the factory, receiving, giving, and considering suggestions for the general benefit.

We have had no strike, and no trouble. The men work with better courage, and certainly a better feeling prevails. We look for good results all round.

Our business is increasing, and our goods give satisfaction. Being interested in profits, our men give us *good* work, as well as lots of it (which latter they would do on piecework), which we have never had.

MAKING WOOD TYPE.

George C. Litchell, president of the William H. Page Wood Type Company, of Norwich, Connecticut, makes the following interesting statements: "We manufacture wood type, borders, quoins, printer's furniture, engraver's woods, job sticks and wood rules, using rock maple for wood type and borders, boxwood and hickory for quoins, cherry and pine for furniture, boxwood, mahogany, pine and rock maple for engraver's woods, mahogany for job sticks, rock maple for wood rules. Rock maple and hickory are received from Connecticut, the boxwood from Turkey, and the cherry from Pennsylvania; our pine comes from Michigan, and mahogany from Cuba.

"The rock maple and white pine for general uses are first growth, and the best wood that can be obtained. It may be explained that wood type, borders, and wood rules are used for "show-bill" printing; boxwood, mahogany, pine and rock maple for engraving purposes; quoins for locking up forms on printing-presses; furniture for spacing between lines of forms; job sticks for setting up lines of type.

"The hardest second-growth rock maple is used exclusively for wood type, and is all used alike without regard to sap as there appears in maple no sap or part different from main body of the wood. The heart or center of log is not used. We prepare the wood by cutting it up across the grain in 1⅛ inch thickness. The best maple is native of eastern Connecticut. We have tried maple from other parts of the country, but none so good as our pasture-grown maple, the logs being split through in the middle at a sawmill and delivered in half logs. Waste in manufacture, 25 per cent.

"Wood for type is sawed up in the green state and first boiled in water, then dried about two years; then subjected to fire heat for six weeks or so; then dressed out type high and finished on the one side for face, and sawed into strips of lines pica to suit the size of type to be made, and then letters are cut by machinery, and the last process is to look them over and hand-finish what the machine does not do; then they are oiled with linseed oil and packed and shipped. Labor represents 80 per cent of cost."



Price, $7.00. PICA CIRCULAR SCRIPT.

Hardscrabble, Oct. 3, 1886.

Messrs. Rubbard & Co

I am troubled with a feeling of Drowsiness, Weakness of the Back, with general Indisposition to Labour. The symptoms commence on Monday morning and last till Saturday evening. If you can help me you will greatly oblige your most miserable friend,

Gregory Lackthrift.

THREE-LINE NONP. CIRCULAR SCRIPT. Price, $12.20.

Bustleton, Nov. 2, '86.

Mr. Lackthrift:

Have carefully studied your symptoms, and would recommend Elbow Grease, to be diligently applied.

Rubbard & Co

TWO-LINE PICA CIRCULAR SCRIPT. Price, $18.65.

Notice is hereby given that an Election for Five Hundred Directors of the Soap-bubble Packing Company will take place on Wednesday Evening next, April 1, 2886.



Price, $4.70. PICA CHAUCER.

Impressions and Cogitations

10th month, 25, 1682. On land at last, though in a New World. Carried on shore my kit, and under a Chestnut Tree mended shoes for fellow-passengers. Leather, waxends and Reel-ball are getting scarce. The natives cover their feet with unfanned skins.

Obadiah Inkwell.

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL CHAUCER. Price, $5.55.

Notice to our Patrons

Monday, June 6, 1893, opening of a complete Stock of Antique Furniture and rare Bric-a-Brac collected from remote Europe.

Castleman & Co.

TWO-LINE PICA CHAUCER. Price, $6.10.

Twelfth Annual Exhibition
Importation of Japanese Crochet Embroideries
Silk Handkerchiefs
Feathery Plumes from Australia

THE MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO. SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Send us Your Address that we may place "you on the list" for Specimens of New Designs as fast as they appear.

ARS LONGA,

VITA BREVIS.

It is hereby decreed that we should present something new to the Art Preservative. That you will give it due consideration is our earnest desire.

Said new series is manufactured only by The H. H. Thorp Mfg. Co. proprietors of the Cleveland Type Foundry.



Given under our hand and Official Monogram this the 25th day of September A. D. 1886, and of our Dictatorship 21st

H. H. Thorp Mfg. Co.

Signature.

Primum Mobile.

Mikado Series.

6A, 6A, 12a. TWO-LINE PICA MIKADO. $8.85

We take Pleasure in Presenting this unique Series
To your Notice, believing you will agree with us
In saying it is one of the Most Serviceable
Letters yet Produced for Commercial and Ornamental
Printing. 15 Ornamental Characters

4A, 4A, 8a. THREE-LINE PICA MIKADO. $10.65

Old Time is a droll wag
Who puzzles the World with Rules,
He can give to-day to the wise
But the Morrow is Promised.
$234.58 of Legal Money

3A, 3A, 6a. FOUR-LINE PICA MIKADO. $12.50

Our Greeting to Everyone
Something New Each Day
18 Commercial Job Printers

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PARTHENIAN.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

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12A, 24a, Pica. (12 Points Standard Measure.) $3.40

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Quaint Sounds of Revelry by Night!
Chasing Coins up a Tree
247 Brindled Heifers 358

8A, 16a, Great Primer. (18 Points Standard Measure.) $5.10

ANCIENT BIPED
Cholera-Stricken Peasants
34 March Hares 86

6A, 12a, Double Pica. (24 Points Standard Measure.) $6.25

WALTZING TAILORS
24 Make Hay While the Sun Shines 79

4A, 8a, Double Great Primer. (36 Points Standard Measure.) $8.00

WAKE ME EARLY
3 Sweetly Chime those Bells 4

3A, 6a, Four-Line Pica. (48 Points Standard Measure.) $10.60

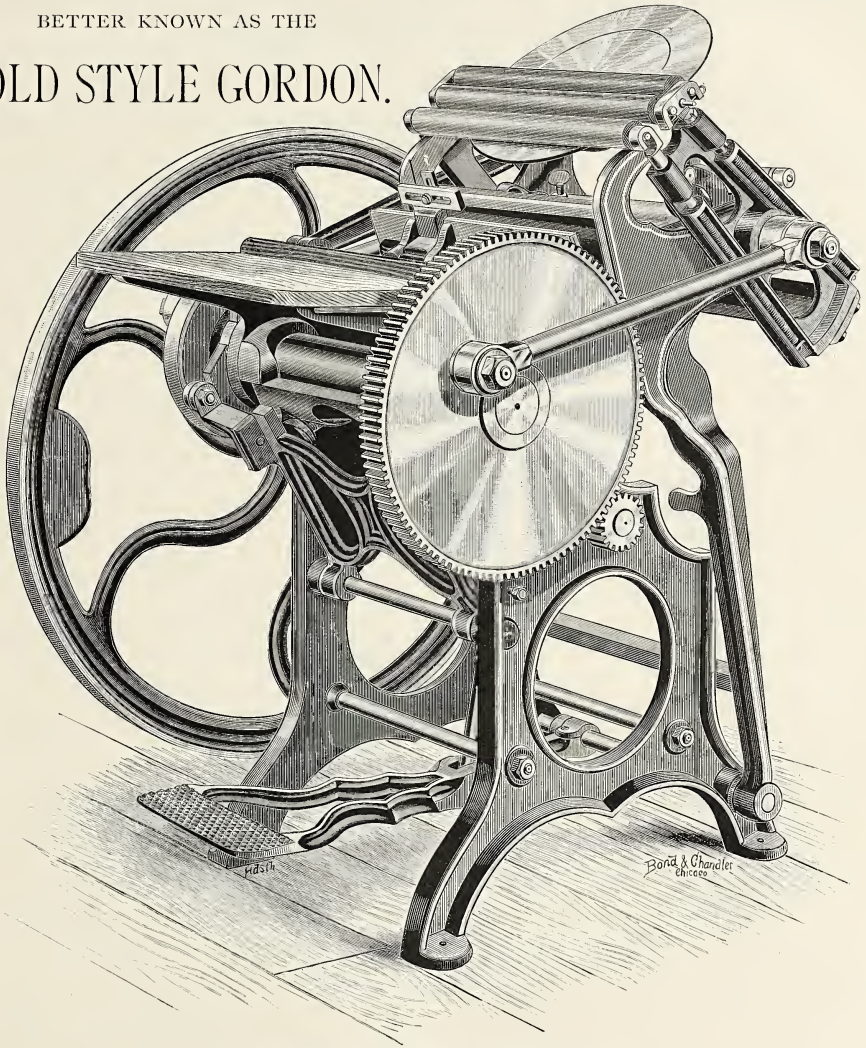
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OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 10x15 inside of Chase, - - - 250.00
OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 13x19 inside of Chase, - - - 350.00

BOXING EXTRA—8x12, $6.00; 10x15, $7.00; 13x19, $10.00.

FOUNTAIN EXTRA—8x12, $20.00; 10x15, $22.50; 13x19, $25.00. STEAM FIXTURES for either size, $15.00.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139-141 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

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The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Erie, Pa. Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

Buffalo Printing-Ink Works, 42 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 east Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

The Queen City Printing-Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York.

C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703–709 Locust street, St. Louis.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing-Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing-machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition adapted to all kinds of work.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, New York.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Typefoundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Typefoundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Cincinnati Typefoundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Typefoundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

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BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

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Estimates cheerfully furnished. Our printers' publication, *The Press and Type*, mailed free to any address.





A PAIR OF MARINES.

Specimen of "Ives" process engraving, by the GROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING CO., 907 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

From sketches in oil by E. T. Snow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM ALABAMA.

To the Editor: SELMA, July 18, 1886.

Selma Typographical Union No. 69 was organized June 26, by the election of the following named officers: Chas. W. Buhler, president; J. W. McNeil, vice-president; J. H. Nolen, treasurer; A. J. Brazelton, recording and financial secretary; R. R. Rasendoll, sergeant-at-arms.

There is one morning paper in the city, one afternoon paper and three job offices. The *Morning Times* and the Selma Printing Company job offices are union, and the *Evening Mail* job office non-union. Business is good and we have no idle printers. *

MATTERS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, July 19, 1886.

Matters are quiet here at present, the only thing new in trade items being an unsuccessful attempt of the compositors to secure fifty-seven hours as a week's work, instead of fifty-nine, as heretofore, that is, quitting at three o'clock on Saturdays instead of five o'clock. But meeting with such strong opposition from the proprietors, one firm, Hasselman & Co., refusing to pay for the two hours lost, after trying it four weeks they concluded to go back to the old fifty-nine-hour system. For some reason the pressmen and bookbinders were not asked to coöperate with them until after it had been decided to make the demand; then they very properly refused to take any part in the matter. If the movement had been properly managed, I have no doubt the men could have secured one hour less work, if not two.

Business is only fair here at present. But few men out of work, with no demand for extra help. Wm. B. Burford is putting in a new pony Campbell job press and a Campbell lithograph press to his already very complete establishment. The *Daily Sentinel* has changed hands, Mr. Shoemaker retiring, it thus passing into the control of Mr. W. J. Craig, a newspaper man of acknowledged ability. It is to be hoped that under the new management the paper will emerge from the rut it has been running in for "lo, these many years," with scarcely enough life to keep its head above water. Indiana has been sadly in need of a better democratic organ for a long time.

Pressmen's Union No. 17 is progressing nicely, having secured nearly every pressman in the city. Mr. John Bodenmiller, its delegate to Pittsburgh, reports a splendid time and that there was more work done in the interests of pressmen than at any former meetings of the typographical union. J. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, July 29, 1886.

Fully sixty-three per cent of the membership of No. 101 and Pressmen's No. 1, are employed at the nation's printing-house, and hence you will not be surprised to learn that the reported resignation of Public Printer Rounds is the one theme of conversation in the trade just now. It has all along been believed that the gentleman referred to would close his official career about the time that congress should adjourn, and speculation is now rife as to the new man. It is idle to indulge in surmise on that point, for President Cleveland, like Providence, moves in a most mysterious way when making appointments. Of course we all hope that the appointee may be a man identified with organized labor, but I have not yet found anyone who thinks this is at all likely. I am not a prophet, and, so far as I have knowledge, am not even distantly related to one of that ilk, but if our good Brother Oberly should be once more translated and, instead of reforming the public service, be intrusted with the charge of the great printing-house "in the swamp," it would not very greatly surprise me. Mr. Oberly told me that he did not like his new position, and if he should really desire to change base a second time, I have no doubt the president would be glad to give the public printing into his competent hands. Regarding Mr. Rounds, I think it is only fair to say that he has been a faithful officer. He has worked hard and intelligently, and his successor will find matters in good shape. Personally, I am not indebted to Mr. Rounds for even the slightest favor, and I can, therefore, speak all the more freely in summing up his official career. When he came into office, he was received with good-will by the employés, who had been made acquainted with his career in your city, and I am quite sure that the feelings which will now follow him into retirement are no less kindly.

There is some discussion going on in labor circles anent a daily paper which shall espouse our interests, but that which talks more eloquently than Demosthenes—money—has not so far shown up in the matter. I take but little stock in the discussion, and yet it would be a comparatively easy matter to call into being, and mature into vigorous life, a daily journal, if only the parties most interested would put their means together and, after the paper was under way, support it with a fraction of the vigor with which, more likely than not, they will criticize it and pull it to pieces. Believing the weather too warm, though, to talk daily paper, the federation of labor adopted my suggestion to postpone further consideration until October.

Second Vice-President Gamewell has accepted a position in the pressroom at the government printing-office. I suppose it would be historically correct if I said "he has secured a job," etc., but the first sounds better. I am glad that he will be one of us, for he is an intelligent, earnest man, and hard worker in the labor cause, and a decided acquisition to our community. He is a kindly gentleman, too, and one whom it is pleasant to meet, socially.

The latest addition to what may be termed "labor literature," is Foran's book, "The Other Side." The author is Thomas Martin A. Foran, the member of congress from Ohio, and while written in the guise of a novel, it is a most vigorous presentment of the true inwardness of the infamous "blacklisting" which has preceded the "boycott" by scores and scores of years. It truly shows that there is to the labor cause another side than that which the biased Associated Press permits the people to see. The book is written in a vein which is sure to interest the lover of fiction, and thus it will secure an audience but seldom accessible to the workers in the labor cause. That stanch union firm, Messrs. Gray & Clarkson, of this city, are the publishers, and hence, it is needless to state that the mechanical execution is first-class.

Permit me, in conclusion, to remind your trans-Mississippi readers that the 13th of September, Mr. Drexel's birthday, is approaching, and to them is coming the honor to lay the first layer of bricks on the $10,000 foundation. AUGUST DONATH.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1886.

For the season of the year, which has intervened since last I wrote, two months ago, business has been very good, in fact there has been a great improvement over previous years. Grant & Faires, of whom I spoke in my last letter as being on the "ragged edge," have not been able to recover themselves, and have gone under. Speaking with one of the employés recently, he said he could not understand it, as they always seemed to have plenty of work. The cause of failure, I think, was in the fact that neither Messrs. Grant nor Faires are practical printers and started out on too large a scale, and in order to keep things moving, took work at too low a figure to make it profitable. In starting a printing-office, my observation convinces me that it is always best to begin modestly and feel your way along. It is the old maxim over again, "begin at the bottom round of the ladder."

I understand that when Mr. Dornan, now located on Filbert street, moves into his commodious quarters, at Seventh and Arch streets, he will put in thirteen additional Adams' presses, being convinced that that style of press is best suited to miscellaneous bookwork. Mr. Dornan has a monopoly of the works of Henry C. Lea, the great medical book publisher.

In my last letter I took occasion to refer to the then forthcoming session of the International Typographical Union and spoke of its social features as being a powerful lever in welding the members of

the craft together. This, I believe, no one will dispute; at the same time we look to this body for positive and progressive action on matters intimately connected with the craft and the labor world at large. Printers are generally given credit for a larger intelligence than members of other crafts, and ought to be foremost in molding and elevating labor. Instead of this, we see stonemasons, bricklayers, hodcarriers and such like thrown into the van and made to stand the brunt of the battle. It may be a good stroke of craftiness for us to evade positive action, but it is not right.

At the different sessions of the International Typographical Union many funny things are done; for instance, at the New Orleans session, the question of the eligibility of ex-delegates to hold office received some attention, and, I believe, Mr. Crawford, the president, decided they could not, but I think the convention decided otherwise, for Messrs. Hammond and Donath were elected delegates to the Congress of Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, at a compensation of $150 each; and Mr. Crawford, who, if my memory serves me rightly, was not a delegate, was elected chief organizer. At the session just held, the question came up again, and I hear that Mr. Witter decided that ex-delegates could hold office, but the convention decided otherwise. This led to the barring out of Mr. MacIntosh, the secretary-treasurer, who was, I understand, the choice of two-thirds of the delegates. Now I ask, what in the name of common sense is there to prevent present or permanent members of the convention holding office? Does not the principle of competency favor the reëlection of a faithful officer, whether he be a delegate or not? Certainly it does, for just about the time that he begins to thoroughly understand the ramifications of his office, he finds that the time of delegate election is at hand, and he must stir his stumps to secure election in his local union, which has rather lost sight of him while he has been engaged in the larger field of international work, before he can hope to be reëlected under the International Typographical Union. Even in this matter we see nothing positive in the work of the convention from year to year.

I have received a copy of the proceedings of the pressmen delegates to the late convention. The pressmen seem first to have had an international convention of their own, where they discussed their needs, and what was desirable should be enacted into laws and then presented them to the main body. So ably did they do their work, I find that everything asked for was granted. I notice that they gave the festive ink man a severe rub. About this latter matter, employers who depend on ink agents to supply them with workmen are more to blame than any others for evils thereto attached.

As long as we are to have an insurance branch, I am glad it has fallen into such good hands. Brother Thos. Elder, the secretary-treasurer, seems to have taken hold of the matter in a democratic and republican sort of a manner, and if there is success to be achieved, he will no doubt bring it out. C. W. M.

PAY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1886.

Having seen in one of the Philadelphia morning papers a statement made by a printer in a letter written to your journal for publication, "for pay for the time spent in distributing," I desire to add that there is not a printer in or out of the typographical unions but heartily desires to be paid extra for such extra labor. Agitation is an excellent way of getting at it, but brings poor encouragement to the hard-worked printer. But if agitation will bring the desired relief, it is my desire to ask the privilege of using a small space in THE INLAND PRINTER from time to time, that that relief may be obtained. My brother typo in question has started a good work, and for doing so I beg leave to extend him, and all other members of the craft, the right hand of fellowship when they join in and agitate the point under consideration.

It is a very common occurrence for the foreman of an office to put a printer applying for work to the case, for no other than having an evil object in view. The typo expects, after distributing his case, to be rewarded for his labor. Is he rewarded? In ninety-nine cases in a hundred he receives no reward. After spending a half day distributing his case, he expects copy enough to set out the type he put in, but generally he is told: "There is no copy in; call around in half an hour," or drop in "next morning." Of course he is on time at the appointed hour, but sad to say, he becomes weary of waiting, tired of pleasant promises, and after allowing half the week to pass without copy, he is forced, through want, to look elsewhere for a few days' work. What becomes of his full case? The foreman takes time by the forelock, yes, and the whole case belonging to the absent typo, hands it over to a chum printer, a regular, then has the impudence and audacity to inform the absent printer that "copy came in during his absence; it had *to go up in a hurry*, type was scarce, and he was compelled to put someone on his case." Such action is deception and a fraudulent transaction deserving to be exposed, equal to many of the great defalcations so frequently reported in the press, and in every case such acts should be made public. Tell me, brother typos, can any act be a meaner act than that which robs the industrious typo, distributing a full case of type, of both type, time, labor, and worst of all, his pay for his labor? WM. P. L.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor: BUENOS AYRES, June 10, 1886.

There is, unfortunately, no regular mail service between the Plata and the States; so, in order to be in time for each successive issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, your correspondent has to post by the most suitable packet announced. Hence the irregularity with which these communications are likely to reach you.

Every printery is active—running at high pressure.

The Sociedad Tipográfica Bonaerense (Buenos Ayres Typographical Society) held a general meeting on Sunday, May 30, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of electing officers and afterward to discuss the preliminaries toward erecting a *monumento á la imprenta* (monument to printing), about which more anon, in subsequent communications. Out of a membership of over two hundred about forty attended. The gathering lasted for two and a half hours, one speech alone taking up ninety minutes of that time.

The society was founded on May 25 (the Day of Independence, or the July the 4th of Argentine), 1857. It has comfortable, though small, quarters at calle Solis 337. A fine library of more than 2,000 volumes, many in foreign languages, adjoins the assembly room. To belong to the society costs $6.50 entrance fee, and a monthly payment of $1.04. Should you be invalided from work, $1 a day is your allowance, with a doctor to get you well again quickly as possible. The present president is Ginés E. Alvarery, while Edward Viltes is secretary.

The *Provincia* now appears in the place of *Ferro-Carril*, deceased. It is a respectable looking daily, and gives employment to twelve compositors.

Debate Editor Acevedo will be released shortly. He was thrown into prison in direct opposition to the law, for his free manner of writing, on the plea that his error was criminal, though the real intention of his persecutors was merely revenge in the shape of enforced idleness for several weeks. Señor Acevedo will most likely go in for damages for the serious loss he has sustained through the inhibition that his paper underwent during its conductor's incarceration.

The Messrs. Kidd & Co's large establishment is getting busier every day. More machinery is to be introduced, and is to occupy that part of the ground floor where the printers now are, the typographers to be settled down on the broad gallery above.

There is to be another attempt to establish a paper manufactory in this city; two or three others have tried during the last few years, but failed. Messrs. Estrada & Co. will presently offer to the several hundred consumers in Buenos Ayres their products. Considering the enormous duties on foreign paper, and an eternal heavy premium on gold (latest quotation is 151), the new firm ought to be able to successfully compete with outsiders.

Writing the above reminds me of the paper money of Argentine, and the various places at which it has been manufactured: By the American Bank Note Company, New York; Waterlow & Sons, and Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London; and by Lange, of this city. Place these parties' productions together, and there's as vast a difference as 'tween a horse and a sheep, the first-named firm's work being

far the superior of the English houses' articles, while those made here are pronounced by a local paper to be "only fit for blacking wrappers."

But the latest news is that in future all the notes will be made in this country at the national mint, for which purpose skilled engravers and the necessary machinery will be imported. Of this new feature—the manner of working—in our midst, as also of the running of the paper manufactory mentioned above, there'll be something more to say by-and-by.

Señor Hecta Quesada is no longer editor of the *Sud América*. He is a most energetic journalist, albeit versatile genius, (1) auctioneer, (2) finance minister, (3) editor, (4 and always) best post securable.

The manner in which English and American names are misspelled in our papers is oftentimes amusing. "Stonewall" Jackson the *Union* dubs Stonewallisachson. Jay Gould is honored with Flay Goned.

The *Mosquito*—as its name would imply, a satirical issue—is being congratulated on having attained the venerable age of twenty-three, an old stager indeed, in this country, where newspapers are reported started and dead nearly every week. While, however, this troublesome member of the genus culex was being felicitated, there was sorrow several hundred miles away; a yet older paper, the *Eco de Córdoba*, ceased to appear, some say, owing to the illness of proprietor and editor Velez, and others, no subscribers. But it is to be resuscitated at once.

Nacion United States correspondent Marti translated Hugh Conway's famed novel, "Called Back," into Spanish. It is published here under the title of *Misterio*. The number printed is 800,000.

The *Palabra*, of Mendoza, is a daily paper, employing some thirteen or fourteen compositors. Its staff contained seven Chilians, manager included. Last March an editorial was put in denying the claim of Chili to any honor in her struggle with Peru. Now, Argentine and her neighboring republic t'other side of the Andes are not very friendly; so the animosity of this journal's overseer was made more bitter by the leader in question. The next day's issue contained a lengthy communication from the patriotic Chilian vindicating the honor and bravery of his countrypeople, and giving a whole column of instances of heroism and fair dealing. In the evening an editorial on the same subject came from the sanctum, disparaging the foreman's remarks and frothing away into space; the gist of the entire article being that the Chilians were "liars and thieves."

This wounded the feelings of the foreign printers so much that they refused to put it in type, adding that if its insertion was persisted in they would strike. Whereupon they were informed the leader would go in, and that if they left off work without giving the customary notice (a few days, generally), they would be arrested and imprisoned. The threatened were obstinate, which ended in the police being called and the printers' arrested. For one night they had to rough it in the lockup, but were released in the morning, and after getting their wages and doing no small amount of grumbling, they each took their respective way and departed.

Although Chilians are compelled to get a great deal of their printing material from the States, they trade with no good heart with that country. On account of the Garfield sympathy for Peru, "nothing," said an official in North America's service, "would please the Chilians so much as the chance of looting 'Frisco;" remarks well borne out by a perusal of some west-coast organs.

The Mendoza *Palabra* was not far wrong in denouncing Chilians as thieves. Such plunder as that carried on at the sacking of Lima has rarely been known. Besides running off with the public library, the aggressors had a penchant for printing machinery and type. All that could be seized, and two-thirds was private property, was sent to Santiago and Valparaiso.

The Argentine *Times* has succumbed to the inevitable. Many compositors have been "done," through this failure, in amounts from $5 to nearly $100.

A new daily, the *Libertad*, is announced for La Plata, a young and flourishing city some forty miles distant. The *Orden* has passed into the hands of Mr. Oswald, of Bergmann & Co., extensive paper importers. All printers busy during past week. SLUG O.

A FIRM in Vienna has lately introduced badges and sleeve-links bearing the respective coats-of-arms of typographers and lithographers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. H. G., Cincinnati, volume III will contain an index.

W. R., of Salem, asks: Will you please give a recipe for making a transfer varnish?

Answer.—Take equal quantities of fir balsam and spirits of turpentine. Mix, shake well, and set in a warm place till clear.

H. L. L., of Memphis, asks: Will you be kind enough to publish in the next issue instructions how to make a dryer for poster ink?

Answer.—Use spirits of turpentine, 1 quart; balsam copaiba, 6 ounces. Add a sufficient quantity to the ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working.

E. Y. G., of Burlington, Iowa, writes: Referring to the article in THE INLAND PRINTER on bleaching photographic prints on plain paper after tracing with india ink, I wish to know through your valuable journal, at some time in the near future, if there is any better bleaching solution than I am now making use of, which is made of bichloride of mercury and alcohol. In making some experiments I accidentally made this discovery. I have read a number of articles on the above and have one of Leslie's books on photo-engraving, none of which gave the ingredients or formula for a bleaching solution.

Answer.—The above mentioned process is materially correct, and is the one generally adopted. The method is as follows: Use a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury in alcohol, to which should be added *one-third water*.

THE ORIGIN OF BLOTTING PAPER.

When did blotting paper come into general use? Reference was made to it in 1661 by Fuller. He says: "There are almost as many several kinds of paper as conditions of persons betwixt the emperor and beggar. Imperial, royal, cardinal, and so downwards to that coarse paper called *emporetica*, useful only for chapmen to wrap their wares in. Paper participates in some of the characteristics of the countrymen who make it; the Venetian being neat, subtle, and courtlike; the French, light, slight and slender; the Dutch, thick, corpulent, and gross; not only to say sometimes also *charta bibula*, sucking up the sponginess thereof." The use of the substance was known before the year 1600, for the occurrence of the name or its equivalents may be judge from the following books of that period: *Loschpapier*, German; *Cartasugante*, Italian; *Papier-buvard*, French; and *Charta bibula*, Latin, all meaning sucking.—*London Paper and Printing Trades Journal.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF JULY 6, 1886.

345,045.—Inking Roller. M. V. B. Ethridge, Boston, Mass.
344,927.—Printing Press Stands. Attachment for. W. V. Tufford, Clinton, Iowa.
345,097.—Printing Machine. Web Perfecting Cylinder. D. T. Simpson, New York, N. Y.
345,066.—Printing Press Gage-Pin.—E. L. Megill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JULY 13, 1886.

345,623.—Printing and Registering Tickets. Machine for. J. P. Dunn, New York, N. Y.
345,624.—Printing, Dating and Registering Tickets. Machine for. J. P. Dunn, New York, N. Y.
345,654.—Printing Machine Ink-Fountain. H. H. Thorp, Cleveland, Ohio.
345,644.—Printing Machines. Evener or Sheet-Straightener for the Receiving Tables of. W. W. Moseman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
345,527.—Printing Presses. Air Cushion for. R. Miehle, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF JULY 20, 1886.

345,669.—Printing Machine. A. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to J. & E. McLoughlin, New York, N. Y.
345,760.—Printing Machine Ink Device. H. F. Bechman, assignor to Shniedewend & Lee Co., Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF JULY 27, 1886.

346,156.—Quoins. Key for Locking. J. N. O. Hankinson, Harrisburg, Pa.

TO PRINTERS, PRESSMEN AND STEREOTYPERS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE following circular, which explains itself, has recently been issued by the president of the International Typographical Union:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19.

To the Craft West of the Mississippi River:

At the last meeting of the International Typographical Union, held in Pittsburgh, an unconditional donation of ten thousand dollars was made by Messrs. Geo. W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel. This munificent gift, while unexpected, was but an additional evidence of the kindly interest heretofore manifested by these gentlemen in the welfare of the craft. So thoroughly impressed was the body with the importance of this donation, and believing that it was but the germ out of which great results would grow, the union accepted the gift; and to further augment the same, adopted the report of the committee appointed for that purpose, which is as follows:

"That the fund be placed in the hands of three trustees for the period of five years. Also, that on the first coming and four succeeding birthdays of Mr. Childs, each printer east of the Mississippi river, set and donate the price of one thousand ems of matter to the fund, and each pressman and stereotyper one hour's work. That on the first following birthday and four succeeding birthdays of Mr. Drexel, each printer, pressman and stereotyper west of the Mississippi do the same. It is expected that at the end of five years the $10,000 will be increased to a very large sum, and the International Typographical Union is then expected to make some disposition of the same which will be of benefit to the entire craft."

The time is approaching when the first of these anniversaries is to be celebrated—that of Mr. Drexel—which occurs on September 13. I desire to call the particular attention of all unions west of the Mississippi river to the date, so that they can use the proper diligence and carry out more effectively the recommendation of the International Typographical Union.

I appeal to the printers, pressmen, and stereotypers, and confidently, I believe, west of the Mississippi river, individually and collectively, to take an active interest in the carrying out of the plan approved by the International Typographical Union, so that the expectations may be realized, and at the same time show to the donors that we appreciate this unexpected gift. That this fund will be largely increased by the method approved there can be no question. It remains for you, therefore, to see to it that the plan devised shall be carried out to its fullest extent.

Let me suggest to the various unions the mode of collecting the offerings: Let the chairman of each office collect from each person holding a situation in his office, on the first pay day succeeding September 13, the price of 1,000 ems. Let the chairman at once turn over these collections to the local secretary. The secretary shall be required to forward the amounts to the secretary-treasurer not later than October 1, and the secretary-treasurer will then turn over the amount received to the board of trustees.

WM. AIMISON, *President I. T. U.*

THE GUTENBERG CONTROVERSY.

A RECENT issue of the London *Saturday Review* contains a very interesting article under the caption of a "New Light on the Invention of Printing," from which we make the following extracts:

The recent discovery of a document virtually determining the vexed question of the invention of printing in Europe in favor of Gutenberg, has for some time past been known to bibliographers. It was the subject of a paper read at the meeting of the Library Association in 1884, by Mr. Geo. Bullen, keeper of printed books in the British Museum, which would have been printed long ago, if it had been laid before a more energetic and mercurial society. Even then, however, the information would hardly have reached the public; nor are we aware that even Germany, the country most interested, has done anything to make it common property previous to the appearance of an article on the subject by Professor F. X. Kraus in the September number of the leading German magazine, the *Deutsche Rundschau.* The tale is well worth telling again, especially as Professor Kraus' version is not entirely accurate or complete. The progress of knowledge has, indeed, already deprived the controversy on the invention of printing of something of its interest. It has long been known that stereotypic printing was invented by the Chinese long before the fifteenth century, and, as we shall see presently, not even the first employment of movable types can be claimed by Gutenberg or any European. The controversy has also lost much of the international character, which formerly enlivened and envenomed it. Few out of Holland now credit the Coster legend, or doubt that, so far as the western world is concerned, printing was invented in Germany and by a German about 1450. It is still, however, a matter of moment that the glory of the greatest boon conferred on man since Prometheus should be bestowed where it rightfully belongs. If Gutenberg failed to receive honor due to him, the greatest benefactor of mankind would be the most injured of mortals. The spectacle, on the other hand, of humanity honoring a mere journeyman, instead of its real benefactor, must be a sad one for the angels, and only to be paralleled by the veneration paid in some eastern countries to a monkey's tooth, under the impression that it has aided the mastication of Buddha.

The document, which has contributed so much to establish Gutenberg's claim to the invention of printing, is a letter by a contemporary, Guillaume Fichet, to Robert Gaguin, written and printed in 1470, only two years after Gutenberg's death, and found prefixed, so far as hitherto known, to a single copy, not, as Professor Kraus states, several copies, of the *Liber Orthographiae* of Gaspar Barzizius, the second book printed in Paris. This unique copy is preserved in the library at Basel, and the discovery was made by Dr. Siber, the learned and modest librarian of that city. Professor Kraus gives the honor of the find to the well-known French bibliophilist, M. Claudin, who is only entitled to what might have been the credit, but, under the circumstances, must be termed the discredit, of having been the first to publish it. M. Claudin, it appears, happening to be at the Basel Library, was shown the letter, by Dr. Siber, whose modesty had kept him back from making it public, took an inaccurate copy, and on his return published this in *Le Livre*, not only without any acknowledgment of his indebtedness to Dr. Siber, but without so much as stating that the original was at Basel. The nemesis, which attends upon unhandsome proceedings, caused him to commit some absurd mistakes, which need not be dwelt on here, as correct transcripts of the document have since been made by two English scholars, Mr. Karl Pearson and Mr. H. Jenner, and used in Mr. Bullen's paper.

After speaking of Fichet's own testimony in the matter, the writer of this valuable contribution to the history of early printing goes on to say that "Professor Kraus notices the propriety of the Chinese invention of block printing to anything of the kind in Europe, and mentions the conjecture that it may have been introduced into the West by means of travelers or missionaries in Tartary. The questionable honor of the organization of this theory may belong to the Italian Carlo Passi, whom we do not remember to have seen quoted in this connection. Passi, an Italian polygraphic writer of considerable miscellaneous information, was the author, among other performances, of a desultory anonymous commentary upon the history of Paolo Giovio, eventually published under the writer's name, and with the title "La Selva di varia Istoria," in 1564. Giovio having mentioned the Chinese books presented as curiosities by the Portuguese to Pope Leo X, Passi ("Selva," lib. i, ch. 39) proceeds to describe their peculiarities, which he does very accurately, and adds that missionaries and travelers 'must have brought books printed in China into Muscovy, and taught the Muscovites the method of printing, and the Germans passing into Muscovy, being industrious persons, must themselves have found it out.' A delightful argument to prove that the Russians imparted an art to the Germans, without a particle of proof that they possessed it themselves! It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the admirable precept that it is the historian's business to tell us not what *must* have happened, but what *did* happen. Passi adds that printers' types were originally cast in lead, which was given up as too heavy and expensive; of its softness

he says nothing. He mentions Gutenberg as the first German printer, and Aldus as the most celebrated printer since his time, and adds that in his own day the Roman press under Paolo Manuzio had no equal in Italy. Paris, he says, is at the head of all centers of printing, and after it Lyons, Basel, Antwerp and Venice. Italian typography has in general decayed through the avarice of the printers. It does not occur to him that the reaction against free learning affords a much better reason; indeed, he concludes his observations with a proposal for a more stringent censorship, and a tax upon such bad books as, having been once printed, have acquired a sort of title to existence; the bad new books, it is supposed, will never pass the censor. To judge by his concluding remarks, Professor Kraus is not wholly out of sympathy with these ideas; and though he would scout the notion of Gutenberg having been taught his art by the Chinese through a Russian medium, he seems to think that block-printing may have been derived from China. The admission is a dangerous one for an advocate of Gutenberg; for, although Professor Kraus appears not to be aware of the fact, the art of printing with movable types was known to the Coreans before it was practiced in Europe. The British Museum possesses several Corean books so printed, and, in the opinion of the experts, earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century. That the invention should have made no way, that the Coreans should have relapsed into block-printing, is a signal instance of the *vis inertiæ* of the human mind when it has one especial motive to exert itself.

Notwithstanding the painstaking efforts of Professor Kraus to get at the truth of the affair, the *Saturday Review* is "sorry to observe in that gentleman's essay a remark capable of being employed to stimulate national ill-will, though we are sure that such cannot have been his intention. Speaking of Dr. Hessels' change of view on the subject, and attempted refutation of the claims of Gutenberg which he had formerly advocated, Professor Kraus says: 'The University of Cambridge rewarded this development of his perceptions, *directed against Germany*, with the degree of Dr.' In the present irritable condition of national susceptibility all over Europe many German readers will be ready to interpret this unlucky phrase into an assertion that the university bestowed a degree upon Dr. Hessels in order to spite Prince Bismarck. Professor Kraus, we trust, does not mean to imply that no one is fit to receive a degree unless he believes in Gutenberg. We can assure him that the very last thing the University of Cambridge is likely to consider in the distribution of its honors is whether the recipient holds printing to have been invented by a German or a Dutchman. If Dr. Hessels could have proved that it had been invented by William Caxton, that would indeed have been something."

BOOKLESS HOMES.

We form judgments of men from little things about their houses, of which the owner, perhaps, never thinks. Flowers about a rich man's house may signify only that he has a good gardener, or that he has refined neighbors, and does what he sees them do. But men are not accustomed to buy books unless they want them. If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, we find that he contents himself with cheap carpets and very plain furniture, in order that he may buy books, he rises at once in our esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ever covered is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately-carved *étagère* or side board.

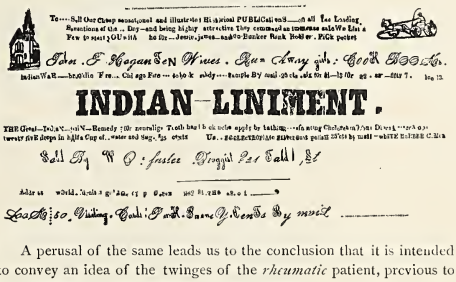
Give us a house furnished with books rather than costly furniture; both, if you can, but books at any rate. To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting on luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind.

Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge, in a young mind, is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passion and vices.

Let us pity those poor rich men who live barrenly in great bookless houses. Let us congratulate the poor, that in our day books are so cheap that a man may every year add a hundred volumes to his library for the low price of what his tobacco and his beer would cost him. Among the earliest ambition to be excited in clerks, workmen, journeymen, and, indeed, among all that are struggling up in life from nothing to something, is that of owning, and constantly adding to, a library of good books. A little library, growing larger every year, is an honorable part of a young man's history. It is a man's duty to buy books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life.—*United States Paper-Maker.*

A CURIOSITY.

THE following reduced fac simile of a typographic gem, the production of a St. Catherine, Ont., amateur genius, is worthy of careful examination.



A perusal of the same leads us to the conclusion that it is intended to convey an idea of the twinges of the *rheumatic* patient, previous to the application of the all-healing Indian liniment.

THE NIGHT-WORKER'S DIET.

The poor health and short life of night-workers are proverbial. In order to bear the severe strain upon the system of turning night into day, it is necessary to pay careful attention to dietetic and other habits. That sufficient consideration is not given to these matters is evident, and this will probably go a long way toward explaining the broken-down condition of the night-workers before they reach the age when a man should be in his prime. In this behalf Miss Julia Corsen offers some excellent suggestions that smack of common sense and are worth thinking of. She says:

"For night-workers the best plan includes a hearty breakfast when they arise in the morning, which is generally from twelve to three o'clock; some outdoor exercise and relaxation should precede a good dinner, partaken of between six and nine o'clock at night, before beginning to work. If the work is to continue until four or five o'clock in the morning, a light but nutritious repast should be eaten shortly after midnight in order to fortify the system for labor during the hours immediately following, when the vital powers are most enfeebled. When the work is done, and before retiring, a very simple lunch should be taken in the form of a good hot broth, or beef tea, or a glass of wine and a couple of crackers. This will generally insure sleep by withdrawing the blood from the brain, where it has been concentrated by mental effort. In ordinary cases of sleeplessness, not confirmed by long-continued habit, a light meal of this kind will generally prove a remedy. The substitution of phosphatic or so-called brain and nerve food for a well-chosen regular diet is much to be reprobated; however excellent these preparations may be as adjuncts, a man might as well expect to work indefinitely upon the stimulation of alcohol as to live upon them without the necessary supplement of ordinary nutritious diet. By attending to these details, and by securing sufficient sleep, night-workers can preserve their health under ordinary circumstances."—*Exchange.*



THE WAITING BRIDE.

Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl Street, New York.

IN A PRESSROOM.

Down the long basement, ranged a row,
All day the swift-wheeled presses go;
Tireless in purpose, future-fraught,
Heavy artillery of thought;
And instinct with a loyal sense
That waits upon intelligence.
All day outrings their iron clang
And clatter of steel and rhythmic bang.

Yes, mere machines for type and ink—
And yet I fancy that they think,
And that some forceful spirit stirs
Within their ponderous cylinders;
For words of wisdom oft are told
By the white paper onward rolled,
And deep prophetic lore let fall
By the grim type that knows it all.

These paper missiles, random sent,
Shall shake the vaulted continent;
Or flash a simultaneous gain
To many a quick, receptive brain;
Or battle down some mighty wrong,
Or ancient idol, cherished long.
Oh! what can measure, who can guess,
The giant potence of the press.

O enginery of boon or blight!
Who dares to wield should wield aright;
Who dares to wield of this is sure—
So long as earth and days endure,
The printed sentence forward speeds
To farthest bound of human needs.
And thus I muse amid the clang
And clatter of steel and rhythmic bang.

—*Boston Transcript.*

PLAYING THE FIDDLE.

The yarns that newspaper men never talk about except sub rosa illustrate the strange vicissitudes to which the man who embarks on the great sea of journalism is subjected. I know, not long since, that there were several of us congregated together in a favorite haunt, and we naturally began to spin out weird legends connected with the profession which lay nearest our hearts. Said a veteran editor: "Some years ago I was editor, proprietor, typo, mailing clerk, bookkeeper, pressman and devil and Tom Walker of a country weekly. Perhaps weakly would be the proper way to spell it.

"Well, subscriptions were coming in at the rate of two every three weeks, and I was waiting for the forlorn hope of a three-line ad. to assist me in whistling to keep the ghosts off, when a lawyer, *the* lawyer, of the village in which the *Antagonistic Agitator* was published, proposed that we go over to Ragged Edge and attend court. I agreed if he would go halves in the team, so we bulldozed the owner of the only buggy and set out on our journey.

"Ragged Edge was a city set upon a hill. The court-house square was a ten-acre lot, and the jail was built far enough away that the citizens were not disturbed by some fractious criminal engaged in the illegal occupation of jail-breaking. Around the square were several dwellings, two or three general stores and a grocery.

"I put up at the only hotel in the place, which was a cross between an inn and a farm-house, and when I ate supper I did so with a timid feeling, for I still had a conscience then, knowing that unless Providence interposed I would leave the town indebted to the landlord the amount of my bill, minus one year's subscription to the *Agitator* and a half-column puff.

"After supper I strolled down to the grocery. In and around it were assembled ten or fifteen jurors, litigants and court bummers. On a barrel in one corner sat a fiddler, sawing away for dear life, while the audience chatted in low tones so as not to embarrass the musician. I introduced myself as editor of the *Agitator*, and all looked at me in a suspicious way, as if they were uncertain of my calling. Two or three outsiders came in to get a good look at me. Having learned to play the fiddle in my youth, the thought struck me to try it on that audience, and when the fiddle stopped for a rest I took up the instrument and began to rasp out a few notes.

"'Do you play the fiddle, mister?' asked the grocery-keeper.

"'A little,' I replied.

"'Play the dickens!' muttered a fellow, as he took a fresh chew of tobacco.

"That remark got my blood up, and taning the rickety instrument I began to give them 'Old Rosin the Bow.' By the time I got through the boys were all silent, and the crowd had increased until there was no longer standing-room in the building.

"'Give us another,' 'That's bully,' 'My treat,' 'Come on and have somethin',' were the remarks heard on every side.

"After the drinks, I began again, and it was late before they let me off.

"'Boys, that feller deserves something,' said the man of groceries; 'chip in, now, and take his paper.'

"And I'll be blest if I didn't get twenty new subscribers before I left the house."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

QUICK DRYING OF PRINTING.

Often it is necessary to dry the printings quickly so as to be able to deliver to customers with as little delay as possible. This is especially the case when orders are received for prices current, circulars, etc., on strong printed paper or ordinary writing paper which takes considerable time to dry by the ordinary process, and which should not be sent out before they are completely dry, as they are likely to be soiled or blotted.

Of all means proposed hitherto for speedy drying, the best is undoubtedly the use of calcined magnesia, which is dusted lightly on. Calcined magnesia is a little higher priced than other powders used today; but this is of no consequence when we consider that the magnesia is far lighter than any of the others.

Thus we have in the same weight a far greater quantity. There is also another occasion where we would do well to use magnesia. This is when a bronze imprint is taken, before a copy is taken with different colors of ink. If we do not take care not to commence with the bronze, before all the other colors are dry, particles of bronze become attached to these colors and cannot be completely taken away.

In thus drying the leaves before applying the bronze, this inconvenience is avoided.—*Exchange.*

THE INCREASE OF TRADE JOURNALS.

Of the 722 newspapers and periodicals published in New York City, a little over one-sixth, or 122, strictly come under the head of news and general information. The journals of a special character, but also furnishing general news, and the papers and periodicals dealing with special matters of universal interest, augment the 122 newspapers mentioned to 413. The remaining 309 are purely class papers and trade journals.

In 1860, as regards to number, the five leading classes of newspapers and periodicals in New York, and the five minor classes, were as follows:

General News	81	Science	7
Religious	57	Trade	5
Literary	25	Railroads	3
Commercial	11	Education	2
Medical	8	Mechanics	1

The classification at the present time is as under:

Trade	127	Commercial	27
General News	122	Science	25
Religious	89	Mechanics	20
Literary	56	Education	15
Medical	37	Railroads	14

The above comparison is particularly valuable as showing the enormous increase of trade journals in the quarter of a century. They now outnumber all others.—*Printers' Register.*

NEW ELECTROTYPING SOLUTION.

Dr. Gore, F. R. S., the well-known authority on electro-deposition has discovered that an aqueous solution of asparagine is a good medium for electrolytic baths. The solution he used was not quite saturated, and consisted of about 0.88 gram of crystals of asparagine dissolved in 18 c. cm. of distilled water. It was feebly acid to the test paper, and was employed at a temperature of about 70° C. Some of the liquid was more or less saturated with different metallic oxides, and the resulting baths electrolyzed by currents from one to six cells of zinc and platinum in dilute sulphuric acid. Good deposits of cadmium were thus obtained, 0.23 gram of hydrate of cadmium dissolved in 20 c. cm. of the solution, using an anode of cadmium and a cathode of copper. Zinc was deposited from 28 grams of zinc oxide in 23 c. cm. of solution. Magnesium in film was also deposited from calcined magnesia with magnesium and copper electrodes; copper was obtained from cupic oxide with copper and platinum electrodes; mercury from red mercurous oxide with platinum electrodes, and silver from oxide of silver with a silver anode and platinum cathode. In the latter case the deposit was good, the bath consisting of 0.32 gram of silver oxide in 20 c. cm. of asparagine solution.—*Industrial World.*

AMERICA'S FIRST PRINTING-PRESS.

Among the unconsidered rubbish in the dome of the capitol at Montpelier, Vermont, says the Boston *Herald*, lie the dismembered parts of one of the most historically interesting of all machines in existence. It is the first printing-press brought to British North America, and for years the only one in use here. On it was printed the first American books, the earlier editions of state laws, colonial currency, early newspapers, and other like things in great number. It was originally nearly all of wood, with oak for the upright frame and mahogany for the platen, and is said to have been highly polished. In appearance, it is somewhat more clumsy than the Franklin press, preserved at Philadelphia. It worked with a heavy iron screw, which still exists, but in some of the repairing this was replaced by a more modern "toggle joint" arrangement in a somewhat clumsy fashion, and, in fact, there is little doubt that the repairing has replaced some of the smaller parts many times.

The early history of the Daye press is well established. It was sent here from London in 1638 by Rev. Jesse Glover, an English Puritan, who took great interest in the colonies and planned to come here and live. Major Johnson, of Woburn, author of a book called "Wonder Working Providences," wrote of him not long after that "for further compleating the colonies in church and commonwealth work he provided a printer which hath been very useful in many respects." Mr. Glover acted in consultation with the authorities here, but the press was his personal property, and it seems that he intended to start a small store, such as the earlier printing-offices were usually connected with, for he bought and shipped with the press a small stock of books and some paper. The type which came with the press was given to Harvard College, then in its infancy. The old college record notes that "Mr. Joss Glover gave to the college a font of printing letters, and some gentleman of Amsterdam gave, toward furnishing of a printing-press with letters, £49 and something more." Very likely, Mr. Glover solicited the subscriptions for the purpose, and made up the deficiency from his own pocket.

Mr. Glover, with his wife, a London printer named Stephen Daye, whom he had engaged to manage the press, and the printing machinery and material, sailed for the new country in the fall of 1638. When near his journey's end, Mr. Glover died, but his widow and Daye landed and went to our Cambridge, and there, in January, 1639, this old press was set up by direction of the magistrates and elders. It was set up in the house of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College. Mr. Dunster did not come from England until 1640, and he, not long after, married Mrs. Glover. The press was considered, it should be remarked, not as a machine for doing commercial work, but solely as an instrument in the hands of church and state for promoting learning and godliness, and the paternal General Court kept a close hand upon it for many years, lest heresy and impiety might be given the aid of print. This control was informal at first, but the publishing of some religious tracts which the clergy considered too liberal, occasioned the appointing of regular licensers of the press in 1662.

They appear to have done but little, however, and in 1664 it was enacted that no printing should be done outside Cambridge, and then only by the allowance of three censors. Daye was a sad bungler at his work, and the list of things printed by him is a small one, but of course everything from his hand is now highly prized. Dr. Howe, who owns the property, has recently put up a tablet to mark the spot where he lived in Cambridge, and where he died in 1668. He was succeeded in the Cambridge printing-office in 1649 by Samuel Green, founder of the family of Greens, which seemed to supply all New England with printers for several generations.

PRICES OF JOB FONTS.

The first casting of a job letter is weighed, and the price per font fixed according to the weight. The price so fixed governs in putting up all future fonts, and for the same class of letter is the same throughout the United States. The following list will give the best possible idea of the grades and rates:

Size of Type.	Roman, Italic and German.	Antique, Gothic, Condensed, etc.	Ornamented, Script, etc.
Diamond.....per lb.	$1.50	$2.50	$3.20
Pearl	1.08	1.80	2.80
Agate	.68	1.44	2.40
Nonpareil	.58	1.16	2.00
Minion	.52	1.00	1.80
Brevier	.48	.90	1.60
Bourgeois, or two-line diamond	.44	.80	1.44
Long Primer, or two-line pearl	.42	.74	1.30
Small Pica, or two-line agate	.40	.70	1.20
Pica, or two-line nonpareil	.38	.66	1.16
English, or two-line minion	.38	.62	1.12
Columbian, or two-line brevier	.38	.60	1.06
Great Primer, or two-line bourgeois	.38	.60	1.00
Paragon, or two-line long primer	.38	.60	.94
Double Small Pica, or two-line small pica	.38	.56	.90
Double Pica, or two-line pica	.38	.56	.90

THE SAME OLD NAMES.

"Journalism must be a healthy profession," said old Mrs. Squaggs, as she laid the paper on her knee, and rubbed her eyeglasses with her apron.

"What makes you think so?" said old Mr. Squaggs.

"Because I see that the writers who used to have pieces in the papers when I was a girl are still living and writing away the same as ever; they must be very old."

"Who are they?" asked old Mr. Squaggs.

"Well, there is 'Veritas' for one, and 'Anon,' and 'One Who Knows,' and 'Vox Populi,' and 'Justice,' and 'Pro Bono Publico,' and 'X Y Z,' and 'Taxpayer,' and many others. I see some of their names every day, and I declare if the sight of 'em don't bring back the old school days."

Then the old lady gazed meditatively into the fire, and old Mr. Squaggs went out onto the back stoop to indulge in a quiet laugh by himself.

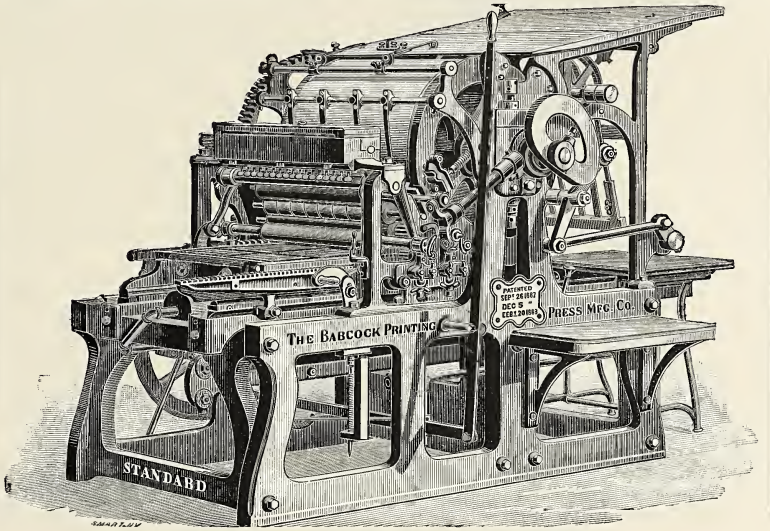
TO THE BOYS.

For the purpose of encouraging our young friends, the printers' apprentices of the United States and Canada, in their laudable efforts to produce meritorious specimens of typography, we hereby offer a standard nickle-plated job composing-stick, manufactured by Golding & Co., Boston, to the apprentice to whom shall be awarded the first prize, and a patent screw news composing-stick to the apprentice awarded the second prize; the awards to be made every *second* month. Now, boys, do the best you can, and that is all we ask you to do. Do not hesitate to send your specimen because it is not as perfect as you would like to have it. Remember, practice brings perfection, and all must commence at the first round of the ladder. Send all specimens to the editor of The Inland Printer, Room 26, 159 to 161 La Salle street.

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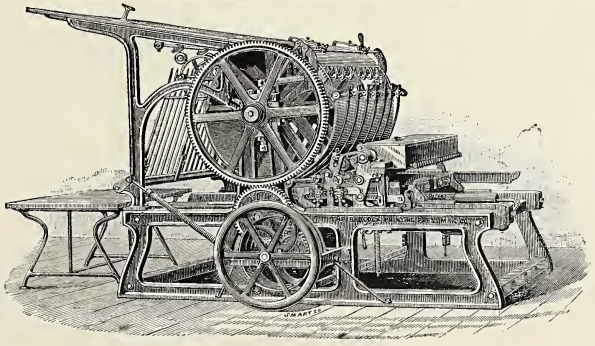
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3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	35 x 51	2,350.00
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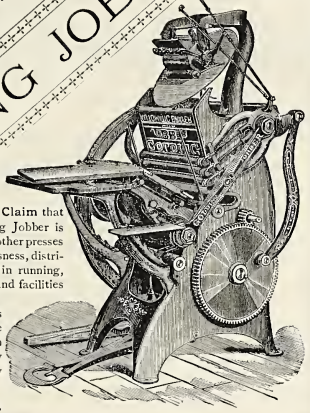
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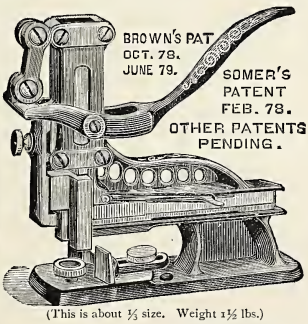
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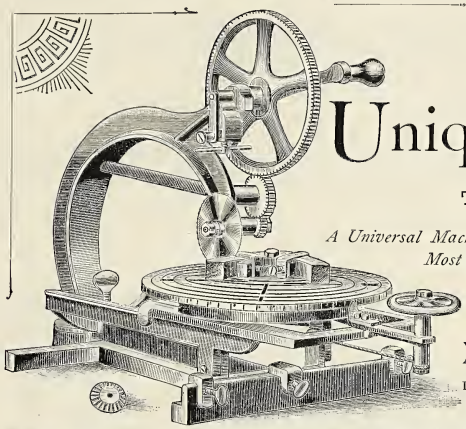
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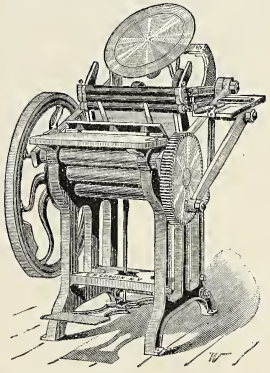
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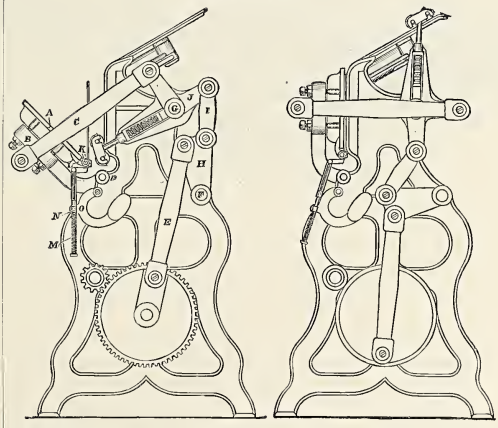
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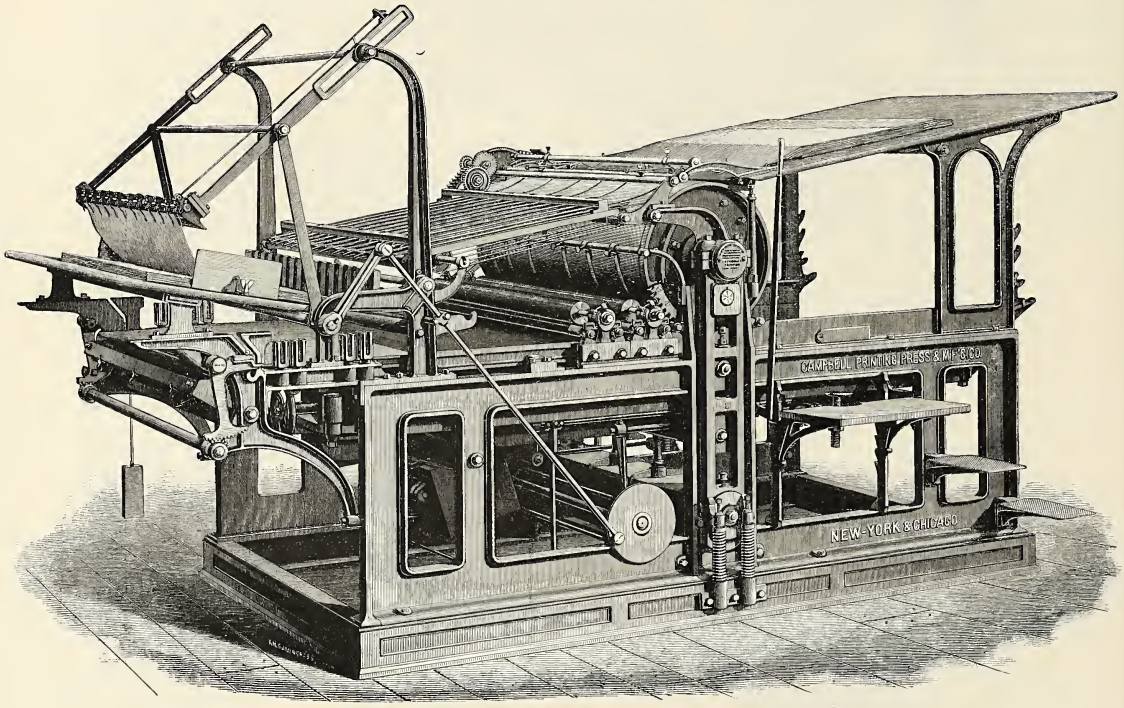
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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

XI.—AFTER THE WAR.

OWING principally to the introduction of fresh capital and the improved condition of all classes of business, many changes took place in the printing business of this city in the period embraced between the close of the war in 1865 and the great fire in 1871. Shortly after the close of the war two new daily papers were established, the Chicago *Post* and the Chicago *Mail*. These papers were not very successful in winning their way into popular favor, and after a time were consolidated under the title of the Chicago *Post and Mail*. After an interval of a couple of years, the title of this paper underwent another change, it then becoming known as the *Evening Post*, under which name it was continued for some years later. While under the management of David Blakely, this paper evinced the possession of a commendable amount of enterprise and ability, qualities that should have been rewarded in a substantial manner, though it is doubtful if the paper ever became financially self-supporting. Blakely eventually disposed of his interest to the McMullen Brothers, who, I believe, continued in control of the paper until the close of its career, which event occurred along about the year 1878. The jobroom of this concern passed under the control of Mr. C. H. Blakely (a brother of David Blakely) who has made the business a very successful one. The *Post* ultimately became involved in a difficulty with the typographical union, and, like its namesake of some years previously, never recovered the ground it lost in the strike that followed.

During this period the job-printing business, as has already been noted, took great strides forward, a decided enlargement and general improvement of the various establishments being noticeable. It was at this time that the firm of J. M. W. Jones & Company began to branch out into something like the vast proportions that they have since assumed. Miller & Decker, Church, Goodman & Donnelly, Dunlap, Sewell & Spalding, Horton & Leonard, J. S. Thompson & Co., and the jobrooms of the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Journal*, were the most conspicuous houses engaged in the book and job-printing trade at this time. It was at the office of Miller & Decker where Dave Clark, Joseph Edwards and John B. Jeffery were employed. The two first named gentlemen left that house a few years later, and embarked in the job-printing business, under the firm-name of Clark & Edwards, and occupied a conspicuous place among the employers of the city for some years. Some six or eight years ago, Clark was elected a county commissioner, a circumstance ascribed by many as the cause of the failure of his firm, which occurred some four years since. John B. Jeffery left this house (Miller & Decker's) in 1869, to assume the superintendency of the *Journal* jobrooms, a position that he filled with a success that must have been very gratifying to his hosts of friends, as well as to himself. After the death of Charles L. Wilson, in 1874, the *Journal* jobrooms were purchased by Mr. Jeffery, the business being now known as the John B. Jeffery Printing Company. It is the earnest wish of the printing fraternity of Chicago that Mr. Jeffery may safely and honorably adjust the financial difficulties that have recently overcome his business.

It was in May, 1868, that Wm. H. Rand and Andrew McNally purchased the good-will and material of the job department of the Tribune Company, and assumed control of that enterprise. Mr. Rand, who in the early years of my connection with the printing business, was running a job office at 148 Lake street, accepted the position of superintendent of this office upon the consolidation of the *Press* and *Tribune* in 1858. Mr. McNally succeeded Mr. Medairy in the foremanship of this place, when that gentleman departed from the city. The steadily increasing business of the *Tribune*, with its consequent requirements on the attention and powers of its managers, decided the publishers of that paper in their determination to dispose of the job business, which was accordingly consummated on the date named, and the firm of Rand, McNally & Company took its place among the business enterprises of the city. The marvelous growth of the business of this house must be regarded as something wonderful, even in this city of unexampled progression. The successful career of Mr. McNally is one of which any man might well feel proud, a career that gives as much satisfaction to the union printers of this city as it can possibly give to himself. Arriving in this city an unknown compositor, he has, by his energy, perservance, and business tact, built up a fortune that must be far beyond his needs, and one that places him among the solid men of the city. He has now the gratifying satisfaction of directing the destinies of one of the largest printing establishments in America, and it is no disparagement to the ability of the many excellent gentlemen who are associated with him, when it is said that his withdrawal from the supervision of the affairs of that company would leave a hiatus that it would be difficult to fill. It is a pleasure to be able to say that the success of this gentleman has in no way rendered him insensible of the fact that he was once a journeyman printer himself, and no employer of this city has given more satisfactory proofs of his endurable friendship for his former associates than has Andrew McNally. Among the many gentlemen connected with this house, who have, by their fidelity and thorough mastery of the details of the departments over which they have presided for so many years, I may, without the risk of making an invidious distinction, mention the names of T. C. Haynes, Garrett Burns, and W. F. Kerrott. The two last mentioned gentlemen have lately severed their connection with this house, and it is not too much to expect that if they show a tithe of the ability and perseverance that they have displayed with the firm of Rand, McNally & Company, they cannot fail to succeed in any enterprise in which they may embark.

The typographical union shared in the general prosperity of this period, in common with most other institutions and enterprises. It was during this time that the real importance of this movement first began to be apparent, as it was also the time when the annual elections for officers were first attended with a degree of general interest bordering on excitement. The memorable contests in which Hazlitt, Walt McDonald, Woodlock, Brown, Shea, Van Duzer, Blake, Graves, Hudson and others equally well known, participated, occurred during this period, and the fierce debates indulged in at the old Bryant & Stratton college will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to have heard them. The membership of the union increased rapidly at this time, its numbers more than doubling during the five years following the close of the war.

As an evidence of the general desire existing among the working people at this time to become organized, and as a reminder to some of our younger agitators, who erroneously believe that about everything in this line that has ever been done has been accomplished in the last ten or twelve years, I will say that I have now before me as I write, a programme of a ball which I had the pleasure of attending at the old North Side Turner Hall, and which bears the following inscription on its title page: "First Annual Ball of the Sewing Women's Protective Union, at Turner Hall, Wednesday Evening December 13, 1865." As I recollect it, the ball was a decided success, and proved a very enjoyable affair. On the fourth page of the programme I see that the name of Mr. A. C. Cameron heads the list of the executive committee. The first name in the list of floor managers has become illegible, but the well-known P. J. J. O'Connor brings up the rear.

In June, 1866, the International Union held its session here for the second time, the event occasioning a great amount of interest on the part of the local typos, who surpassed all efforts that had been made to entertain the international body up to that time. This session was attended by more than ordinary interest, owing to the fact that it was the first meeting attended by the delegates from the Southern States since that held in Nashville in 1860, the War of the Rebellion intervening. The promptness with which the printers of the country came together when the war was ended was in every way complimentary to their intelligence and forbearance, and was in striking contrast to some of the religious denominations who did not effect a reconciliation of their societies for ten or fifteen years subsequently. The Chicago union was represented on that occasion by Messrs. J. S. Thompson,

Judson Graves and E. S. Davis, while that now well-known and astute politician, Mr. John H. Oberly, was the presiding officer of the International Union.

In a former article I had occasion to notice at some length the proneness of the printing fraternity to things theatrical; at that time I indulged in some comments on the evolution that apparently took place in the boys in favor of some prevailing craze that had taken possession of the community. Late in the sixties they became imbued with the base ball furore to such an extent as to warrant the assertion that among all the cranks with which the city was favored in this particular, the printers were entitled to a place in the front rank. After the organization of the first professional club in Chicago, it would not have been an impossible matter to have called a respectable sized meeting of the union at any of the exciting contests that took place at that time. Few of the old-time printers will fail to remember the famous game that was arranged between the prominent reporters and printers of this city in 1868 or 1869, and among the large attendance on that occasion none will forget the bewildering spectacle presented by the veteran, J. S. Thompson, who, while he was frantically pounding first base with the ball, that elongated specimen of a reporter, Flynn, of the *Times*, was scurrying along in the direction of the home plate, while our friend Jerre was becoming more and more confused by the excited yells of hundreds of lusty throats in their fruitless efforts to induce him to "throw the ball."

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONALS.

S. P. Rounds, of Washington, paid Chicago a flying visit a few days ago. We understand he is about to take up his residence in Omaha. His many friends were pleased to take him by the hand.

Mr. Chas. E. Sickels, the well-known designer, for many years identified with the railway department of the American Bank Note Co., New York, has severed his connection with that concern, and is now reveling in high art designing, behind his own shingle, at 66 Astor House, New York. His work is known for its good taste and originality.

Mr. Cephas R. Carver, the well-known manufacturer, of the Brown & Carver Improved Paper Cutting Machines, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, and 33 Beekman street, New York, made The Inland Printer a pleasant call, while passing through Chicago, on his trip to the Pacific coast, with tourists of Post 2, G. A. R., department of Pennsylvania. He was looking well, and expected to return with several scalps on his belt.

Mr. John Arkins, of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, recently spent several days in our midst. He is looking well and feeling well, in fact his corporosity has almost assumed aldermanic proportions. His special mission east was to secure new material and presses for his establishment which was unfortunately burned out a few weeks ago. He is a typical representative of progressive western manhood, and his many old-time Chicago friends are pleased to hear of his continued prosperity.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Chicago Paper Company reports trade moving on evenly, with encouraging outlook.

Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler have just furnished a new dress for the *Daily News*, of Denver, which was recently destroyed by fire.

A good trade in machines has been enjoyed lately by the Garden City Typefoundry, but type moves slowly. Prospects, however, are good for the coming months.

The firm of Clark & Longley, printers of this city, has been dissolved by mutual consent, the former having assumed control of the business by the purchase of Mr. Longley's interest.

Mr. Chas. W. Cox, well and favorably known in this city and elsewhere, has become the Chicago representative of Hastings & Todd, 35 and 37 Beekman street, New York, the extensive manufacturers of cardboard, and has taken an office at 316 Dearborn street, where he will be pleased to welcome both old and new friends. Printers especially are requested to give him a call.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., of this city, are about adding a lithographic department to their already extensive establishment Well, they generally succeed in what they undertake.

The Howe Wax Paper Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, has been incorporated in this city, by Warren R. Howe, Mark D. Knowlton and Rufus P. Pattison, for the purpose of making wax paper.

J. K. Wright & Co., of the Fairmount Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, have experienced a good demand recently at their Chicago office for novelties in colored job inks, and besides have disposed of a fair quantity of poster colors.

Parties desirous of securing the services of a thoroughly qualified and responsible printer to assume the entire business management of a printing establishment, in all its branches, can do so by addressing "Editor," Inland Printer, Chicago.

Jere S. Thompson, one of the oldest and best-known printers of Chicago, and for several years past associated with the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, has again gone into business for himself at 198 South Clark street. The best wishes for his success is extended by The Inland Printer.

The alphabetical standard was amended at the last meeting of the International Typographical Union by the addition of one em to each type body. The standard now is: Pica to bourgeois, inclusive, thirteen ems; brevier and primer, fourteen; nonpareil, fifteen; agate, sixteen; pearl, seventeen; diamond, eighteen.

Mr. A. S. Diamond, a printer formerly of Chicago with Jameson & Morse, now of Minneapolis, having been referred to by Mr. M. Carroll as one who had "passed over the river," indignantly asserts that he has not yet been laid aside for "re-casting," but is still vigorous and doing his share to enlighten the world. His old-time friends will be glad to know that such is the case.

We think it is high time the employing printers of Chicago followed the example of their brethren in New York, St. Louis and Louisville. Where there's a will, there's a way. Continued croaking will do no good. United effort is required. Actions speak louder than words. Several have expressed a desire to organize a society similar in scope and character to that of the Typothetæ of New York, but somebody must take the initiative in the movement. Who shall it be?

Chicago Typographical Union will take a prominent part in the coming trades demonstration on Labor's National Holiday, which will occur September 6. An elegant silk banner is now being constructed for the organization, and it is more than likely some uniform apparel will be worn by the members during the parade. We shall be disappointed, if on this occasion, the typographical union does not secure the prize offered by the Trades Assembly for the best appearing organization in the parade.

The London *Printer and Stationer*, in a late issue, says: "We have some excellent specimens of Western printing. One of them is a litho show-card for the Chicago *Morning News*, printed by Messrs. Poole Bros. The feature is that the letters of the word *News* are represented in perspective as cut out of timber, but hugely exaggerated, so that on the upper surface are seen all sorts of street spectacles. This is a capital design and an original one too." The job was printed from relief plates and not from stone.

One of those pleasing episodes in the daily routine life of employés (and one, by the way, that ought to be followed more generally) occurred Saturday, July 31, it being George E. Marshall & Co's second annual picnic to their employés. A special train left the Chicago & Northwestern Railway depot for Glencoe, nineteen miles from Chicago, early in the forenoon, with as happy a party as was ever gathered together. The usual games and pastimes were indulged in by young and old; and all returned to the city, feeling thankful, happy and contented after their day's sojourn in the cool and shady groves. One of

the most enjoyable incidents connected with these picnics is the fact that all connected with the establishment received their full wages for the day, the firm also furnishing transportation and refreshments.

A. K. CUTTING, the fellow who has been cutting up "monkey shines" in Mexico, trying to carry water on both shoulders, is well and unfavorably remembered by his fellow-craftsmen in this city. While we believe the national flag should protect its citizens, wherever located, it would be but little short of a national calamity if such a disreputable should be the means of embroiling two friendly governments. The Jacksonian motto, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is just as applicable to governments as to individuals.

A BILL has been filed in the Circuit Court by Mr. Charles H. Aldrich, of the law firm of Cratty Bros. & Aldrich, against the Dalziel National Printing Company, of this city, to foreclose a mortgage for $49,339.69, executed July 12, 1886. To secure the indebtedness, the company conveyed to Aldrich the newly erected premises on the northeast corner of Quincy and Dearborn streets, together with all the personal effects, including presses, material, etc. Various parties are suing the company, and, to save himself, Aldrich wants his mortgage foreclosed. By consent, Davison Dalziel was appointed receiver for the establishment by Judge Tuley, in bond of $20,000.

NEW RULES AT THE POSTOFFICE.—Colonel J. H. Rea, auditor of the Chicago postoffice, has issued a circular to all publishers, containing instructions for future payments on all second-class matter, in which he says: "The law regulating the transmission of second-class matter through the mails requires that such matter shall be, when weighed, prepaid before forwarding. That is the law, and it must be followed hereafter without exception. It must be by cash or its equivalent in a certified check, payable to the postmaster. This rule of law must govern all cases. If it is any accommodation, deposits of cash, or certified checks made payable to the postmaster, in amount sufficient to cover at least ten days' postage, will be accepted, but bills for the amount due will be made out weekly, which must be settled promptly or the amount due will be taken from the deposit, in which case no more matter will be forwarded than is covered by the balance of the deposit until the deposit is renewed. All matter offered during business hours (between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.) by parties whose business is concluded during those hours, should be paid for in cash, after weighing at the cashier's or superintendent's window."

THE regular quarterly meeting of the "Old-Time Printers' Association" was held at the Sherman House, on Saturday evening, July 31, Mr. J. S. Thompson in the chair. Fifteen new members were added to the roll. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the character and time for holding the proposed banquet elicited an interesting and prolonged discussion. It was finally determined to hold it on January 17, 1887, and to leave the necessary arrangements for the same in the hands of the Board of Directors. Messrs. Carroll, Rastall and McCutcheon appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions on the death of Mr. John Collins, a recently deceased member, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the inevitable course of events, death has removed from our organization, our esteemed member, and one of Chicago's best-known old-time printers, John R. C. Collins; and,

WHEREAS, In the death of Mr. Collins, the Old-Time Printers' Association has lost one of its most genial and esteemed members; Chicago one of its oldest and most respected citizens, and the craft in general, a capable workman and worthy exponent of the "art preservative;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the decease of John Collins our membership has met with an irreparable loss, and the typographical fraternity will mourn one of its best-known and best-liked associates.

Resolved, That the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago hereby extends to the bereaved family of the deceased its sincere sympathy and condolence in their deep affliction, and assures them that so long as this association exists, his name will be cherished and his memory honored for his honest and manly qualities of heart and mind.

As a number of those present expressed the opinion that Saturday evening was a somewhat inconvenient time for a majority of the members to attend, it was determined to change it to the third Wednesdays of July, October, January and April, at 8 o'clock P.M. From present indications the society is destined to be a truly representative one, and will eventually embrace all the printers and editors who have resided in Chicago for the past twenty-five years.

THE SNIDER & HOOLE FAILURE.—On the 22d of July Mr. Edwin Hoole, surviving partner of the well-known firm of Snider & Hoole, of this city, dealers in bookbinders' supplies, made a voluntary assignment in the County Court to Warren O. Tyler, of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, for the benefit of the creditors. The primary cause of the failure is said to have been a lack of capital. The firm did a very extensive business, amounting to from $400,000 to $500,000 a year, and was recognized as the most extensive establishment of the kind in the country. It had a branch in Cincinnati which also did a large business, and which will go with the firm in this city. The creditors are mainly in the East and in New York. The following statement explanatory of the situation has been issued by the assignee:

As assignee of Snider & Hoole, Edwin Hoole surviving partner, I have the honor to state for the information of creditors, that upon a careful inspection of the books and classification of the assets, the estate stands about as follows:

ASSETS.

Accounts receivable, estimated good				$ 54,251 18
"	"	"	doubtful	15,521 31
"	"	"	worthless	77,889 67
Bills receivable,		"	doubtful	6,243 83
				$153,906 00

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$59,953 38
Bills payable	93,701 76
	$153,655 14

In addition to the assets stated, it is claimed by some creditors that the estate of Louis Snider, a former partner, who died eleven years ago, still remains liable for the debts of Snider & Hoole, by reason of the fact that the widow and heirs consented that the business be continued by Mr. Hoole under the old firm name. I am advised by counsel that it is doubtful whether such a claim can be maintained so long after the debt of the partner, but it may prove otherwise.

My impression is that the assets in my hands should net about $50,000 in the course of a year.

OBITUARY.—John R. C. Collins, one of the oldest resident printers of Chicago, died July 20, of an affection of the throat. Mr. Collins was born in Plymouth, England, September 12, 1826, and arrived in Chicago in 1854. He at once associated himself with the typographical union, and was first employed on the *Democrat*, and afterward upon the *Times*, leaving his situation upon the latter paper at the call of the union in the difficulty with Mr. Storey. He then took charge of H. A. Newcomb's job office on Dearborn street, and later accepted the superintendency of the *Journal* job office, which position he held with credit until 1870, when he entered into partnership with Burroughs, Mears & Hoffman, and soon after the great fire, started the Wabash Printing Company, located on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street. This enterprise was succeeded in 1877 by the firm of John Collins & Son, at 196 South Clark street. The last work performed by Mr. Collins was upon the *Sun*, on which paper he was employed as proof-reader. The ailment which proved fatal, though of but a few weeks' duration, was of the most painful character, yet, in spite of his sufferings, Mr. Collins bore the affliction most heroically. Though confident he had no chance for recovery, he remained cheerful to the end, and evinced satisfaction in place of fear at the prospect of death. Mr. Collins was a whole-souled, sociable and genial gentleman, and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances in this city. The funeral ceremonies took place at his late residence, 94 Dearborn street, July 22, Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., officiating. Many elegant floral offerings surrounded the life-like and remarkably peacefully-appearing remains of the deceased, prominent among which was a beautiful pillow with the inscription in flowers, "Old-Time Printers' Association," of which organization Mr. Collins was a worthy and respected member. Resolutions of respect and condolence from this association are published elsewhere in this issue. He was buried in the family lot at Graceland Cemetery, the ceremonies being concluded with a feeling address by Albert H. Brown, his old-time associate and fellow-craftsman. Mr. Collins leaves a widow and two grown up sons to mourn his loss. His estimable widow and sorrowing family have the hearty sympathy of THE INLAND PRINTER in their great bereavement.



FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Made direct from nature, without drawing, by the new "half-tone" process of the Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE *Virginian* job printing-office, Lynchburg, Virginia, sends two business cards, one in purple, lake, black and gold; the other in black. Both are attractive, well-balanced and well-executed jobs.

BROWN & OSBORN, Oxford, Ohio, send a four-page business card, in three colors, designed with taste, and calculated to attract attention. There is no overdoing. It is well proportioned, and the material is used to the best advantage.

MESSRS. WELLS, RAFTER & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, furnish some specimens of the neatest work we have seen for some time. The harmony of colors, uniqueness of design, composition and presswork are as near perfection as a critic can desire.

THE Blakely Printing Company, 184-186 Monroe street, Chicago, has sent us an engraved circular proclamation in several colors, after the style of "ye olden time" edicts, which is a credit to designer, engraver and pressman. For originality of design, etc., it is an excellent piece of work.

W. F. LEONARD, of Kamas, Utah, a gentleman to whose handiwork we have heretofore referred, sends specimens of commercial printing which are a vast improvement on any heretofore received. They are set up with judgment and good taste, and prove that our former strictures have not been thrown away.

PURCELL BROTHERS, job printers, Broken Bow, Nebraska, have surprised us with an assortment of work "picked from their sample drawer." We had to look at the letterhead and postmark two or three times before we satisfied ourselves that such specimens of printing had been turned out in a prairie village.

THAD. B. MEAD, 96 Duane street, New York, fully warrants the kind words in which THE INLAND PRINTER has heretofore referred to the average work turned out in his establishment. In the finer class of commercial printing we are free to confess we do not know an office in the United States whose work excels his own.

CHARLES E. MARBLE, the well-known Chicago printer, has issued a very neat circular, announcing the fact that he is once more "at home," at 170 Madison street. If the artist had used less and shorter rules in display lines he would, we believe, have materially improved the appearance of the job; as it is, it looks a little too crowded.

C. H. HYATT, of Leominster, Massachusetts, sends a business card in black, red and gold. The border is attractive, but out of proportion to the size of the card and matter on it. It reminds us of some of the hotels which have too many plates and too little food. A prominent line would relieve it materially from the sameness which now characterizes it.

THE certificate produced by J. McG., Charlestown, Massachusetts, warrants us in saying in reply to his query that we do not think he has mistaken his calling; in fact, that with the material at his command he has turned out a very creditable job, more creditable, in fact, than many more pretentious printers would have done—provided the sample sent was original in its design.

GEO. W. BAKER, Tilton, New Hampshire, is represented by a large number of samples of pamphlets and general commercial work, which, without exception, are attractive, well printed and more than creditable jobs, the presswork being especially commendable. Among the specimens is a letterhead in four colors, worked from one of Zeese & Company's metal-backed electrotypes, the register of which is true to a hair.

THE *Middlesex County Record* office, Portland, Connecticut, forwards a large display of ordinary, everyday work, consisting of business and address cards, circulars, letter and billheads, receipts, etc., every one of which is a clean, creditable job. The presswork is especially worthy of commendation, a fact which customers are very apt to appreciate. A plain, neat, well-worked job is certainly more attractive and more satisfactory than a pretentious failure. The illustrated catalogue, worked, we are informed, on a No. 8 Golding Jobber, should prove a good advertisement for that machine.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, Chicago, are well represented by two illustrated catalogues, both of which are models of typography. The largest, containing eighty pages, the issue of the Troy Stove Works, has each page surrounded by a deep, engraved, antiquated floral border, worked in light brown, the effect of which is both pleasing and attractive. The second, a trade catalogue of S. G. Wilkins & Co., manufacturers of parlor furniture, printed in blue-black, presents a more than ordinarily effective title page. In composition and presswork these specimens are simply perfection, and it does a printer's heart good to scan their pages.

FROM Haight & Dudley, the artistic printers of Poughkeepsie, New York, we have received some very tasty specimens of programmes, circulars, etc. One that deserves especial mention is a catalogue of blank and memorandum books, which, for correct imitations of originals, cannot be surpassed. The engraver and pressman deserve high praise for their part of the work. The only objection to the display in this catalogue is that the compositor has evidently endeavored to get as many different styles and kinds of type for the heads and sub-heads as possible, and he has succeeded to a dot. To our eyes, *uniformity* of head lines is much preferable, and an addition to this class of work.

THE menu card for the banquet given by Typographical Union No. 7 and Pressmen's Union No. 13, to the delegates to the International Typographical Union at the recent session held in that city, is worthy of especial praise. It it from the well-known establishment of Joseph Eichbaum & Company, Pittsburgh, and is one of the most sumptuous specimens of typography it has been our privilege to see for many a day. We understand it is the work of Mr. S. Reed Johnston, a member of the firm, and we are fully justified in stating that it does honor alike to his ingenuity, fertility of resource and mechanical ability. As a matter of course, the owl is on duty, and on the last page the "tyful" with his horns, is also on hand, evidently to bid the guests "good night" or rather "good morning."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE capital stock of the Quincy Paper Company, of Quincy, Illinois, has been increased to $200,000.

THE *Paper Record* says: American crated paper is about to be made at a large paper mill not far from London.

THE Marietta Paper Manufacturing company, of Marietta, Georgia, is about to enlarge and arrange for making wood-pulp paper.

SURVEYS have been made for a new pulp mill at Turner's Falls, Massachusetts. It will be built especially for making chemical pulp.

A NEW dam is to be built this season across the Housatonic river at the Western Paper Mills in Dalton, to take the place of the present dam.

A MUTUAL insurance company is about to be organized by the papermakers of western Massachusetts, with Edward Atkinson, of Boston, as president.

THE Amoskeag Indurated Fiber Company has been incorporated at Manchester, with a capital of $50,000, for the manufacturing of pails and other ware from pulp.

A PETITION has been presented by employés in paper mills at Holyoke, Massachusetts, asking that the mills be shut down from 6 P.M. Saturday to 6 A.M. Monday.

THE Holyoke Envelope Company intend to place ten new envelope machines in the shops, which will increase their daily output of envelopes from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

MOST of the mills at Holyoke are very busy, especially those making fine papers. Prices, however, continue low, and dealers have little hopes that higher prices will be maintained.

ACID pulp for paper making is produced in Sweden at a cost of one cent per pound. The labor is mostly performed by women, whose wages range from twelve to twenty cents a day.

A FRENCH inventor proposes to use a lye consisting of milk of lime with an addition of sea salt in the manufacture of paper. His allegation is that this lye contributes to the bleaching of the fiber.

CRANE BROS. have bought of the Pultz & Walkley Co., at Westfield, the Glen Paper Mill property, located about one mile up stream from the Cranes' Japanese Mills. The mill will have five 500-pound rag

engines, and, in addition to an excellent water privilege, a large Harris-Corliss engine. The new proprietors will make it an annex to their present mill in the manufacture of all linen and ledger record papers.

THE paper trade of Great Britain gives employment to upward of thirty thousand persons, and causes an annual expenditure of £1,250,000 for rags, esparto and other fibers. The exports exceed the imports by one-third.

THE Executive Board of the Union Strawboard Association, of the United States, at a meeting held in Chicago, July 13, decided to reduce the production by eighty tons a day for the current year. This will necessitate the closing down of twelve mills, which will be reimbursed to the value of their running capacity. Data has been secured enabling the association to arrange the output so as to equalize supply and demand.

A MACHINE for waxing paper has been patented by Mr. Edward G. Sparks, of Brooklyn, N. Y. This invention consists in the novel use of one or two heated blankets charged with wax or paraffine, and so arranged that the web of the paper to be waxed may be drawn beneath or between these blankets, and so waxing the paper that it will not need any subsequent treatment, such as reheating, polishing, or scraping, to remove surplus wax.

THE Delaware Water Gap Pulp and Paper Company property has been purchased by Messrs. Roberts & Cohn, of Camden, New Jersey, and has undergone extensive alterations. New machinery has been put in and all the most modern improvements have been made. The mill and adjoining property was purchased at a cost of $108,000. $63,000 have been expended thus far in the present improvements. The capacity as increased, is ten tons in manila, writing, wrapping and white book paper.

THE Connecticut river and the streams that make it, furnish power to 2,298 mills. These take 118,026 horsepower. The greatest number on any one stream, are on Miller's river and its tributaries, 188, with 7,572 horsepower; the second is Chicopee river and its tributaries, 182 mills, with 14,904 horsepower; and the Farmington is third, with 178 mills, and 8,852 horsepower. The greatest power, however, is taken from the Connecticut itself, whose main stream supplies 98 mills with 23,366 horsepower.—*Manufacturers' Gazette.*

THE exports of home-made writing paper and envelopes during the ten months ending April 30, were valued at $114,839; during the corresponding period in 1884-1885 they were only $67,998. The exports of all kinds of paper were valued at $764,300, to April 30, 1886, and $669,918, to April 30, 1885, making an increase between the two years of $94,382. If, however, the quantity exported be taken into account, the difference would be much greater, as prices were considerably lower during the later period, and would consequently show a much larger increase.

LUMINOUS paper is unquestionably one of the most striking inventions of the age. There is no particular novelty in its manufacture; it is made in the usual manner, and no mystery whatever exists in the after process. It is composed of water, 10 parts; pulp, 40; phosphorescent powder, 10; gelatine, 1; bichromate of potash, 1. Thanks to this bichromate of potash, it becomes waterproof; the phosphorescent powder, consisting of sulphates of lime, barium and strontium, furnishes luminous properties, lasting for months in succession.—*Paper Makers' Circular.*

MR. DREXEL TO THE PRESSMEN.

The following letter, addressed to Philadelphia Pressmen's Union No. 4, by Mr. Drexel, is an acknowledgment of the certificate of honorary membership recently presented to him by that body:

CHESTNUT AND FIFTH STREETS, July 29.

Gentlemen,—I have received your valued letter of the 23d, and the certificate of honorary membership in the Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4, which accompanied it. I esteem it a high honor to have any effort of mine to benefit the condition and aid the progress of any class of my countrymen thus appreciated. The working classes are the foundation of the stability of this great republic, and to none does this community owe more or look for better results than to the printers.

I am, with great respect, faithfully yours, A. J. DREXEL.

To Messrs. C. Gatewell, Dennis F. Sheehan, W. J. Adams, Committee.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

BUSINESS is brisker in Pittsburgh than it has been for some time. All printers who desire work can obtain it.

THE recent fire at Vancouver, British Columbia, totally destroyed three newspaper plants, all of which, it is reported, will resume.

THE *Bookmaker*, of New York, has entered upon its second year. THE INLAND PRINTER is glad to hear of its continued prosperity.

THE pressmen of Louisville, Kentucky, have effected a temporary organization. Chas. Taylor was elected president, and Fred. Leffler, secretary.

LEIGHTON & HAHN, both experienced and skilled printers, have joined fortunes, and opened a number one, first-class job office in Minneapolis.

OMAHA has a new paper, the *Colored Advocate*, published weekly, and edited by J. C. Hubbard. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the colored race.

THE first comic paper in America was published about 1846 by Foster, of the New York *Tribune*. It was called *Yankee Doodle*, and was constructed on the pattern of *Punch*.

THE proprietor of the Victoria, British Columbia, *Evening Post* has purchased a new Air Spring Cottrell press, having found the old press unable to cope with the fast-increasing circulation of the paper.

THE Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has ordered three of R. Hoe & Co's latest newspaper perfecting presses, at a cost of $120,000. At least six months' time will be required to build the new machines.

THE portrait of the delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention of the International Typographical Union can be obtained by sending $3 to the photographer, Trapp, corner Fifth avenue and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

PRINTERS were nearly as plentiful as Grand Army men in town yesterday. Over forty of them arrived in bunches from the east, west and south. Many of them left town last night.—*Cheyenne (Wyoming) Sun, July 27.*

MR. WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER, the secretary of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, and a well-known printer, died in the city of Philadelphia, July 28, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

IT is a somewhat singular coincidence that George Arensberg and Wm. Henry Foster both died on the same day within a few hours of each other. Few printers were better known or more respected by their fellow craftsmen.

RUMOR has it that negotiations are now pending for the sale of McLean's paper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Rumor has it, and has had it for some time, that its proprietor is desirous of transferring his journalistic abilities to New York.

THE Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *Commercial Gazette* celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary on July 29, the first number of the *Gazette* having appeared July 29. 1786. It was the first newspaper established west of the Allegheny mountains.

IT is claimed that the Boston *Sunday Globe* has the largest circulation of any paper in New England, while the daily *Globe* can boast of nearly 100,000 copies per day. In 1877 its daily circulation amounted to 8,000. This is what we call progress.

THE Boston *Globe*, a short time since, celebrated its attainment of a daily circulation of 100,000 copies by presenting every licensed newsboy of the city with a pair of canvas summer boots. More than five hundred of the little fellows were thus made happy.

TYPOGRAPHICAL tourists, who anticipate paying San Francisco a fraternal visit are requested, during the exceedingly depressed condition of the trade, to bring their blankets. The temperature, even for old coasters, is extremely chilly. So says the *Boycotter*.

THE self-spacing type, manufactured by Benton, Waldo & Co., of Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been, it is claimed, received with general favor. The *Northwestern*, a trade journal issued by the firm, kicks vigorously against the claim of H. Bledsoe, of Fort Worth, Texas, as

the inventor and patentee of the system. It states that letters patent for the discovery and application of self-spacing type were granted to Mr. Benton, December 18, 1883, two years prior to Mr. Bledsoe's claim.

A SARATOGA correspondent says: "This is the first place where I have not readily found THE INLAND PRINTER. We have a union here and business is rushing. The scale is twenty-five cents for day work (composition on evening papers) and thirty cents on the morning papers. Jobwork, per week, $12."

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the labor organizations of Philadelphia and elsewhere to erect a monument to W. H. Foster, secretary of the International Federation of Trades, who died last week in Philadelphia. A number of subscriptions have already been received, and the movement is not confined to the printers, but will be extended among labor organizations generally.—*Craftsman*.

OAKLAND (California) Typographical Union No. 36 was instituted Sunday, July 11, by W. A. Bushnell, Deputy State Organizer of the International Typographical Union. The following officers were elected: C. D. Rodgers, president; E. M. Furguson, vice-president; T. W. Lockwood, recording secretary; H. P. Rennie, financial secretary; E. A. Cook, treasurer; A. E. Clark, sergeant-at-arms. About forty-five printers joined the union. The *Tribune*, *Times* and *Enquirer* are union offices. The price per 1,000 is forty cents for morning and thirty-five cents for evening papers.

STEPS have recently been taken in St. Louis by the employing union printers looking to the formation of an association for protecting legitimate trade against rat and amateur job offices. The leading movers of the project are said to be Mr. Samuel Slawson, of Slawson Brothers, and Mr. Wm. H. Woodward, of Woodward & Tiernan's. After a meeting has been held and the adhesion of employés to the scheme secured, it is designed that a scale of prices shall be adopted, by which its members shall be governed in accepting work. May success crown their efforts is the earnest wish of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. GEORGE ARENSBERG, one of the best-known and popular printers in the United States, died in the city of New York, July 28, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His well-known speed at the case secured for him the title of "The Velocipede," a name by which he was known among his acquaintances. His famous match against time, during which he set 2,064 ems of solid minion in one hour, secured for him a national reputation, which he maintained till the day of his death. He was of a mild and pleasing disposition, and bore his honors with a meekness that won him many friends in all parts of the country, by whom his early death will be much regretted.

AT a special meeting of Denver Typographical Union, held July 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Denver Typographical Union hereby acknowledges the deep interest taken in its welfare by the agent of the Associated Press in this city, as evidenced in his sending broadcast over the land the highly amusing statement that the cause of the late raise of scale in this jurisdiction is a "scarcity of printers in the West."

Resolved, That this Union denounces said statement as an unmitigated and willful falsehood, circulated for the sole purpose of bringing printers to a market already greatly overstocked.

Resolved, That a copy of this denial be forwarded to the *Craftsman*, New York *Boycotter*, and THE INLAND PRINTER of Chicago, for publication, and that sister unions be made acquainted with the true state of affairs; *and further*, that the gentleman who so ingeniously divined the cause of the raise, and wired it as news, be invited to give the same publicity to this denial.

Resolved, That until such time as the aforesaid agent shall correct his "little mistake" by making known to the world the fact that the "scarcity of printers" dispatch was nothing more or less than a capitalistic chestnut, he stands before this organization as a willful falsifier of facts and worthy the contempt of all wage workers.

FOREIGN.

TRADE in Victoria, B. C., is reported improving.

THE initial number has been issued of the Barberton *Herald*, the first newspaper printed at the De Kapp Gold Fields, South Africa.

THE Italian papers state that the Pope has purchased the Palace Mignanelli for the sum of £60,000, and intends fitting it up as a printing and publishing office, which will probably entail an additional expense of about £20,000. It is said that his holiness has long been engaged in publishing religious works, and that the business has grown to large dimensions.

THE Spanish government printing-office, at Madrid, has been discontinued and the plant sold off. Considerations of economy have induced the government to take this step.

THE Union of Swiss Working Printers, which extends over the whole of German Switzerland, possesses libraries belonging to its different sections; the whole number of volumes in all of them amounting to 6,647 at the close of the preceding year.

THE printing-office of the Spanish Government is announced for sale, and will cease to exist on the 1st of July. The whole plant will be sold privately or by auction, and the printing of the official "Gaceta" is to be done by the printer who sends in the lowest tender.

THE Belgian Typographic Union has made a lucky hit. Part of its funds are sunk in bonds of the Antwerp town loan, which are repaid by annual drawings with large prizes. One of them, one hundred thousand francs, fell a few weeks ago to one of the bonds of the union.

THE man who probably claims the distinction of being the northernmost editor in the world is the printer and Esquimaux poet, L. Moller, who edits the illustrated Esquimaux paper, *Atuagagliutit*, published at Godthaab, a Danish colony on the west coast of Greenland, 64 degrees north latitude.

AT Lucknow, India, there is a native press employing 900 workmen, which issues largely the sacred writings of the Hindoos and Mohammedans. A native publishing firm at Lahore translates European infidel publications as fast as they appear and disseminates them in the various languages of India.

THE newspaper press of Alsace-Lorraine has shown a marked development during recent years. The number of journals, which was thirty in 1870, has since increased to one hundred and seventeen. Sixty-eight of the papers appear in the German language, twenty-four in French, and twenty-five in both languages.

THERE is no improvement to report in the condition of trade at Melbourne, where there is a general slackness in all the offices. At Sydney there are prospects of a moderately busy trade; but at Adelaide business is, generally speaking, very dull. At Brisbane trade has, for the time of year, been good, and few hands are idle.

THE Vienna trade inspector has reduced the period of printers' and typefounders' apprenticeship from four to three years. The employers, however, are dissatisfied with the change, and have memorialized the Minister of Commerce to cancel that rather autocratic measure of the inspector, as prejudicial to masters, boys and the interests of the trade.

THE laying of the foundation stone of the new Booksellers' Exchange at Leipsic was celebrated with great solemnity, June 23. A procession of about 6,000 belonging to the book and printing trades went from the Old Exchange to the place where the new one is to be erected. The building will cost about one million of marks ($250,000).

REPEATED attempts have at different times been made in Switzerland to introduce women compositors into the printing-offices, but without much success, the innovation having been strongly resisted by the journeymen printers. At the present time, women compositors, it is stated, are only employed in one of the leading printing-offices of Lausanne, and in several charitable institutions of Catholic Switzerland.

A REPORT on the newspapers of the world has just been laid before the Imperial German Diet. It appears that there exist in all 34,000 newspapers, the issue of which during a year amount to 592 millions. Nineteen thousand papers appear in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, and 609 in South America; the English language claims 16,500; the German, 7,800; the French, 3,850; and the Spanish 1,000.

THE Leipsic Machine Minders' Union now numbers two hundred and seventeen members. Its principal object is mutual assistance in old age or in case of incapacity. A member having belonged during fifteen years to it will receive seven and a half marks (shillings), and after twenty years' membership nine marks a week as long as he remains incapable of following his occupation. The society has now fourteen invalids to assist. In case of death, a respectable amount is paid to the widow or children, or to the heirs. Lectures on

trade topics, that formed formerly a part of the union programme, but were discontinued, will, according to a resolution passed at the last general meeting, be resumed again.

To FIT up and work a printing-office in Austria, a license is required, and of these different classes exist: there are general licenses for doing all kinds of work, and limited ones granted to anybody, whether a printer or not, for treadle machines only, and restricted to the printing of small commercial jobwork, with the exclusion of bookwork, posters, and the like. The government taxes the printers have to pay are, of course, suited to their sphere of working, those of the treadle men being very low when compared with the taxes of the general printers. It lies, therefore, naturally in the interest of the latter to prevent the former from doing general printers' work, but still it occurs very often poor general printers, lacking connections to get sufficient work by themselves, will do the work for treadle men, which these cannot do on their small machines; and strange to say, complaints raised by general printers against such proceedings are generally disregarded by the authorities. In one case, for instance, a treadle printer having done general work during more than eight years, has, indeed, been fined twice, but the computed fine of twenty-five florins is less than what a small general printer has to pay every year for being permitted to carry on his business. Law seems to possess a curious ductility in Austria, and presents itself under different aspects, according to the place viewed from.—*London Printers' Register.*

MEETING OF TYPEFOUNDERS.

The following circular has been issued:

A meeting of the typefounders of the United States will be convened at the Spencer House, Niagara Falls, on Thursday, September 16, 1886, for a full conference in relation to business matters. Foundries in various sections of the land concur in this invitation.

The gentlemen who represent the foundries will please come prepared to make practical suggestions and to devote sufficient time for thorough investigation.

THOMAS MCKELLAR,
President of the Typographical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1886.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE art of printing music was introduced into England in 1495.

THERE are three hundred and eighty lithographic establishments in the United States.

OFFSETS in printing can be prevented by rubbing a little glycerine over the tympan sheet.

THERE are in all 4,842 letter-carriers employed in the various carrier postoffices in the United States.

AN electro-magnetic type composing machine has been invented by Hon. W. Dreyer, of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

THE Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, of Louisville, has just put in one of C. B. Cottrell & Son's two-revolution, front-delivery, largest size cylinder presses.

WHEN copying-ink becomes hard or thick, as it will do on exposure to the air, it can readily be reduced to proper consistency by the addition of a few drops of glycerine. Add slowly, and test till right.

A COMPREHENSIVE work entitled "Grammar of Colors," by E. Guichard, is about to make its appearance in Paris. It will be of great interest to printers, and will no doubt possess merit of a high order.

To make carbon paper: Take of clear lard, five ounces; beeswax, one ounce; Canada balsam, one tenth ounce; lampblack, q. s. Melt by aid of heat, and mix. Apply with a flannel dauber, removing as much as possible with clean woolen rags.

A COPYING-PRESS, which is operated by the pressure of the foot, has recently been introduced into England. By it several copies can be made at once, and the hands are left free to manipulate the letter and copybook. It is made in the form of an office desk.

THE *Papier Zeitung*, of Berlin, reports a meeting of the female hands employed in the manufacture of all kinds of stationers' fancy goods. At that meeting it was stated publicly and without contradiction, that the wages paid to these poor girls average from 4 to 8 shillings per week. For folding notepapers the wages are 5½ cents per 1,000 sheets, and it takes a girl between two and a half and three hours to earn this money.

A RULING machine has been patented by Thomas W. Wharmby, of Cleveland, Ohio. This patent relates to the laying-off mechanism and drop boxes of paper ruling machines, the ruled sheets passing over concave rollers as they are discharged, to prevent the corners from turning down.

A RUSSIAN mill bleaches wood pulp by burning sulphur with a small quantity of air in a closed stove, the sulphurous fumes being led to a closed chest with a double bottom. The fumes enter under the perforated false bottom, rise through the loosely stacked fiber and pass out through the lid.

A NEW type-case has been invented by M. Leopold Georges, a compositor employed in M. Chaix's printing-office in Paris. He has termed it, "*casse rapide.*" It contains 168 boxes, the extra provision being made for logotypes. A silver medal was awarded for this case at the recent Paris Workmen's Exhibition.

To make a good ground tint, use three pounds of magnesia ground up in half a gallon of plate oil. This forms a transparent mass from which, by the addition of colors, as black, vermilion, lemon-yellow and bronze blue, innumerable tints may be manufactured, such as green, brown, lead, gray, buff, salmon, flesh, pink, purple, etc.

HONORS WORTHILY BESTOWED.—At the last regular meeting of Troy Pressmen's Union No. 22, held July 26, the first honorary memberships ever conferred by that body were bestowed on Messrs. G. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, in acknowledgment of their munificent donation to the International Typographical Union.

THE proprietors of the union printing-offices of Louisville have formed an organization to be known as the Publishers' Association of Louisville. The object of the society is for mutual improvement and protection. Its officers are: Jas. C. Gilbert, president; W. B. Rogers, vice-president; Geo. H. Dietz, treasurer; Jos. Davidson, secretary.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY, of London, announce that they have been permitted to place in the photographic room at the British Museum an apparatus, with all modern improvements, specially arranged for the photographic reproduction of manuscripts, engravings, maps, plans, and other objects, to exact scale and with absolute fidelity.

TO TEST the value of lubricating oil, a very simple process is adopted in some German printing-offices. A piece of thin sheet-iron, provided with narrow channels running in one direction, is brought to a slanting position, and then drops of the different oils to be tested are put in. Good oils will keep running for days, while bad will coagulate in a short space of time.

IN making colors for bronze, manufacturers have heretofore employed a concentrated solution of gum arabic for grinding the bronze, reducing it to a powder by pounding. Dr. Lehner, of Diesen, Bavaria, has found a cheaper and better material by substituting for the gum arabic a liquid solution of five parts of dextrine and one part alum. The bronze is washed and polished as usual.

THE Albo type poster block, or white letter combination type, is attracting some attention. Letters of any size or shape can be produced in it with equal facility. The blocks are at present made in 1-inch, 2-inch, 4-inch and 8-inch squares, one size combining with the other to form any size of letter. A chart of the alphabet and figures accompanies every set of the blocks, rendering the putting of them together easy.

AMONG the improvements which John Polhemus, of this city, has introduced to the trade, is one which is rarely used outside of our limits. It is a chase, with the furniture for a book form, except that required for a lock-up, cast with it, and requiring no wooden or type-metal gutters or head-pieces. It is most prominently used in his place in law cases and in a book which he prints in two colors. This enables him to give a perfect register without loss of time. The chases only cost about as much as wrought-iron ones of the same size, without shifting cross-bars, and are perfectly secure.—*American Bookmaker, New York.*

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



A. R. Allexon, Compositor.

JOSEPH E. SMITH. ESTABLISHED IN 1843. CHARLES N. SMITH.

SMITH BROTHERS & COMPANY,

Importers of and Dealers in

PAINTINGS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS,

PHOTOGRAPHS, ETCHINGS, ETC.

MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN PICTURE FRAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OLD FRAMES RE-GILT AND REPAIRED.

434, 436, 438 WINCHESTER STREET,

GEORGE H. SMITH. PHILADELPHIA, PENN. OLIVER RICHARDS.

J. A. Thayer, Jr, Compositor, with St. Louis Typefoundry.

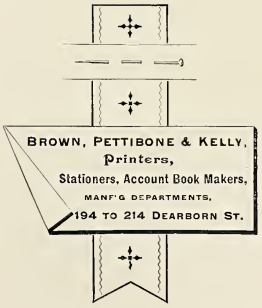
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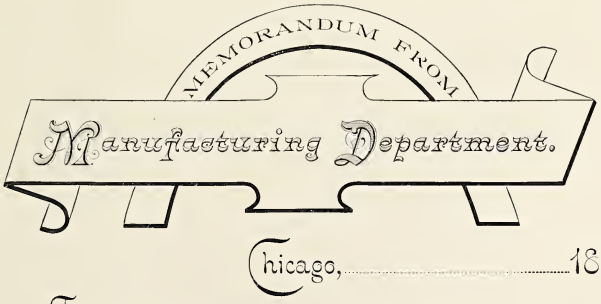
TURCK & BAKER,

F. M. TURCK.
EUGENE BAKER.

ARTISTIC JOB PRINTING,

314 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.





Thos. Billings, Compositor, with Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION AND REMOVAL.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John H. Stonemetz and Wallace McGrath, doing business as the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., at Erie, Pennsylvania, has been dissolved by mutual consent; Wallace McGrath retiring. John H. Stonemetz will collect and settle all accounts of the said firm.

During the month of September, the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company will remove to Millbury, Massachusetts, where new and extensive buildings are being erected especially for their business, and with increased facilities will be better prepared to supply the growing demands for machinery of their manufacture. An office will be opened in New York, which will be under the management of Mr. Walter C. Bennett, who has been connected with the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company since its organization.

THE AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

The American Printers' Specimen Exchange is, as its name implies, intended to furnish the members thereof each year with a limited number of specimens of fine printing from all parts of the United States and Canada. The plan adopted is: Each member to send a specified number of sheets of a neat specimen of work done in the ordinary course of business, or especially for the book, to be governed by the accompanying rules; in return, the sender to receive an equal number of specimens, no two alike, in book form.

The following are the rules to be observed by contributors:

1. The size of the sheet upon which specimen is printed must be demi-quarto 11¼ by 8¾ inches, and 1¼ inch margin all around must be allowed, single sheet, worked on one or both sides, with full imprint of each contributor, sent not later than August 20, 1886, carriage paid, addressed Ed. H. McClure, Buffalo, New York.

2. Allow 25 extra sheets for spoiling, collating, etc., also for few special press copies. Contributions short in number will be rejected unless made up.

3. Not more than two contributions will be allowed from one office, except in cases which we shall deem advisable, and not more than one contribution will be allowed from the same person.

4. Any style or color of paper may be used, also light, flexible cardboard. No heavy cardboard allowed.

The cost of the book will be $2. The time for issuing having been extended to September 20, it is hoped that those who have heretofore neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, will now make up their minds to do so at once.

RENEWING FADED INKS.

A valuable discovery has been made, whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water, and then passing over the lines in writing a brush, which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg, ten years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again, but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.—*Paper World.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron, O.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and upward. There is room for a good reliable sub.

Baltimore.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, seem better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20.

Boston.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 33⅓ to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but we advise printers to stay away from this city for the present.

Chicago.—State of trade, comparatively dull; prospects, not encouraging till fall; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Columbia.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents, or $15 for week of 59 hours.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Resident printers all employed.

Denver.—State of trade, exceedingly dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. There is so far no difficulty, but there exists great dissatisfaction at our recent raise.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week $14. We are still discussing an entirely new scale.

Harrisburg.—State of trade, poor; prospects, very dull; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Hartford.—State of trade, poor; prospects, good for the fall; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Subs are very plenty on the papers, and more arriving every day.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, pretty good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. It will be the 1st or 15th of September before trade in our line will become brisk.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Home subs all occupied.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. A new dress and more frames have been added to the *Journal*. The coming winter will be a good season for work, as this is legislative year.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Will want about four or five subs in three weeks.

New Haven.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good for the spring; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. We are boycotting the *Journal and Courier*, the boss rat sheet of this section.

Norfolk.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12, but some get $15 and some as high as $18. We have difficulty with one paper (afternoon) which was ratted for violating plate matter law, adopted at the April meeting.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The city is already flooded with printers.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, very dull; wages, $10.50 per week for composition; job printers, $12 to $15 per week. No need of subs.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Quebec.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, hard to tell; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $8 and upward.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Selma.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition, 35 cents; day work, $2.50; week work (day) $12.50; week work (night) $18. No idle printers.

South Bend.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, favorable; composition on evening, papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. No. 128 has issued a circular requesting all merchants to withdraw their patronage from H. C. Dunbar, proprietor of a rat job office here.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Subbing is good, and a first-class printer can find work. A difficulty of three years' standing has recently been adjusted.

Toronto.—State of trade, not brisk; prospects, dull for the next two months; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; week work, $11.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. If "card" men, you will be guaranteed two or three days' work every time.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair, especially in jobwork; prospects, not so good for next few months; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. The introduction of plates is materially reducing number of regular frames.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE business of C. C. Child, Boston, lately deceased, will probably be organized into a stock company this fall.

A HANDSOME 180-page illustrated catalogue, containing all that is newest and best in printing-presses and machinery, printers' tools and furniture and type, has been issued by Messrs. Golding & Co., 179 to 199 Fort Hill square, Boston, Massachusetts, well-known manufacturers and dealers in everything required by printers, and a great many specialties for stationers, bookbinders and paper dealers. It is sent on application, if accompanied by six cents in stamps.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The illustration in the present issue of the "Falls of Niagara," is the work of the New York Photo-Engraving Company, and is produced by the "half-tone process," a method for the reproduction of a photograph or wash-drawing in a printing-plate, without the services of a draughtsman or engraver. In tone and finish it is worthy of the house whose name it bears.

A REFORM in printing is being effected in China which is likely to revolutionize the book trade in that country. As is well known, by far the greater number of books which issue annually from the Chinese press are reprints and new editions of old works. These are reproduced by a system of block printing, which may or may not faithfully represent the original texts. To obviate the possibility of error, and to reduce as far as possible the cost of republication, photo lithography has been called into requisition with the most excellent results. Two firms at Shanghai, one English and the other Chinese, have established photo-lithographic presses, from which they issue editions of the classics and other works of value in a style and at a price which make even stolid Chinamen enthusiastic.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER Co.

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NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A Republican newspaper in one of the best counties in Kansas is offered for sale. Is the organ of the party. At the county seat, a town of 2,500 people, with one railroad, and two more coming. Only one other paper in the town (Democratic). Has a circulation of 64 quires, big job trade and advertising patronage. Oceans of material, and is making a net profit of $3,000 per year. Owner has failing health and must quit. Price $5,000, one-half cash, balance in yearly payments of $500 at 10 per cent interest. Only those who have the $2,500 and mean business need write. Address "Z," care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED.—A position as foreman or manager by good job printer, thoroughly acquainted with all departments of the business. First-class references as to ability, etc. Address "PUSH," care of INLAND PRINTER.

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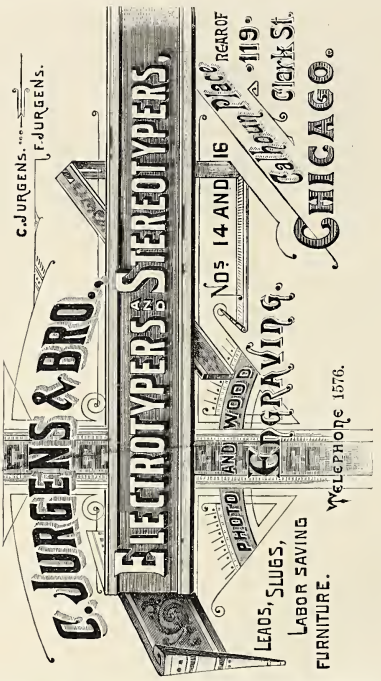
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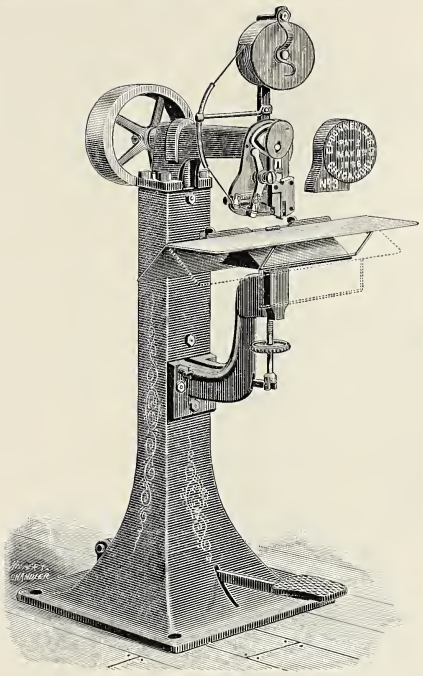
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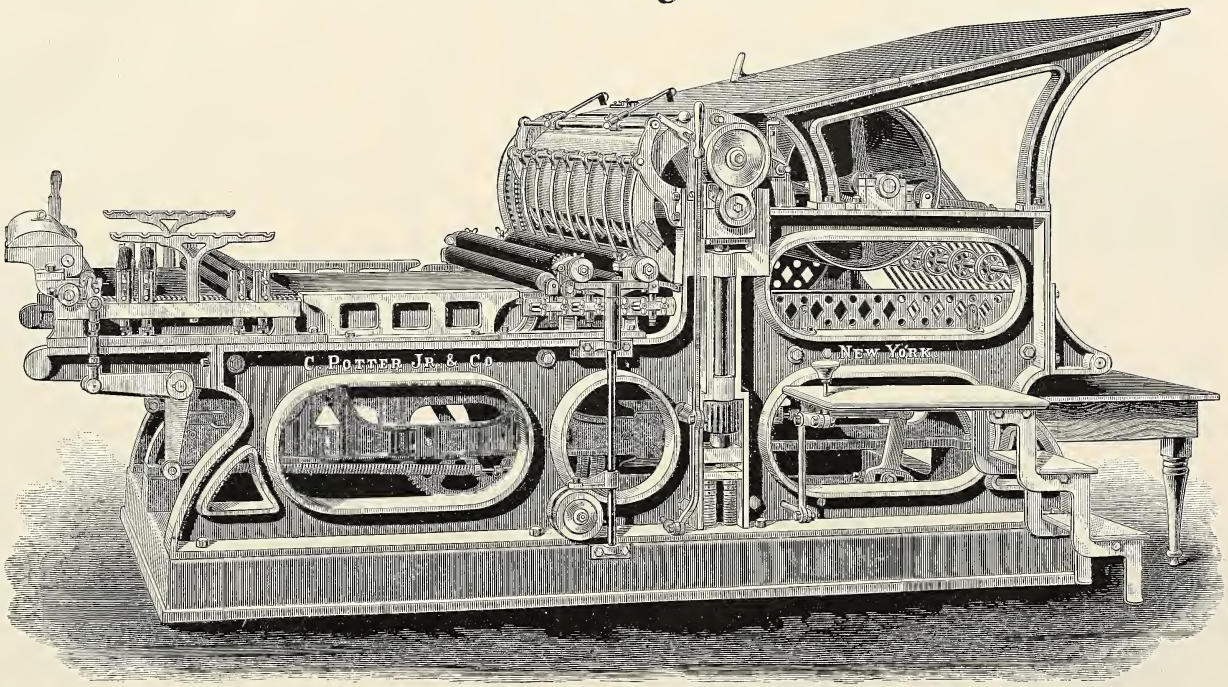
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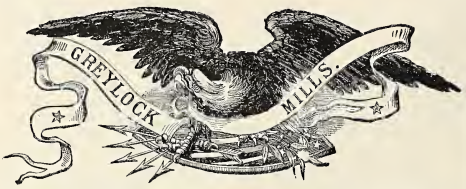
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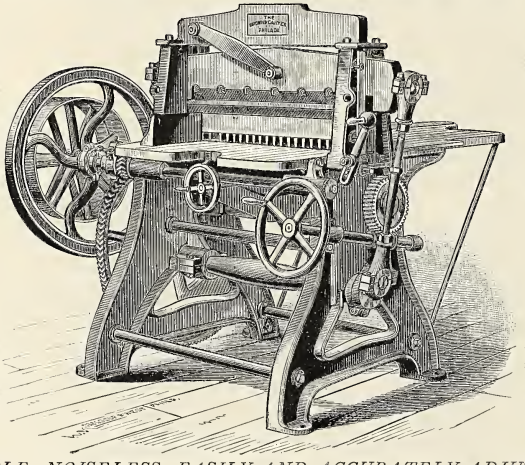
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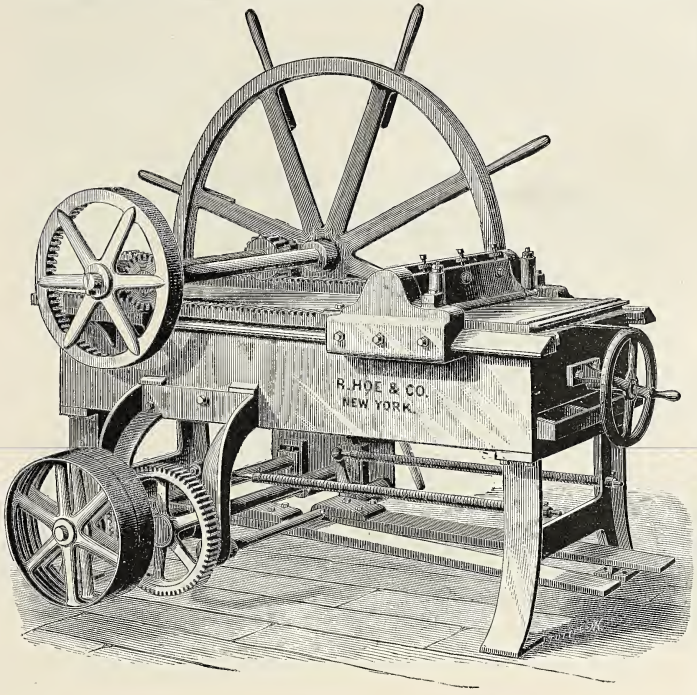
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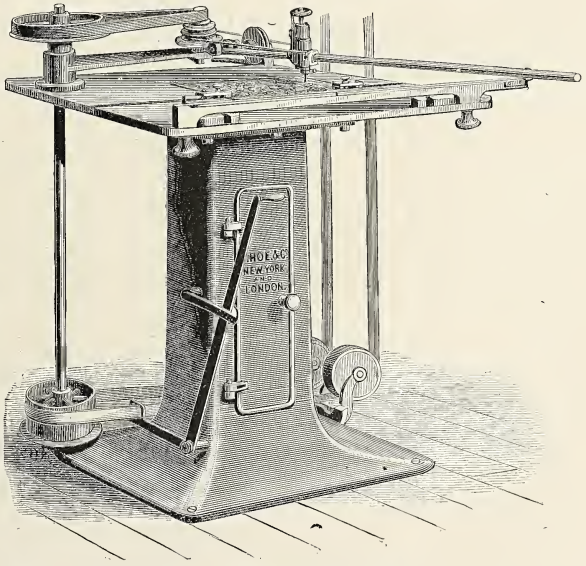
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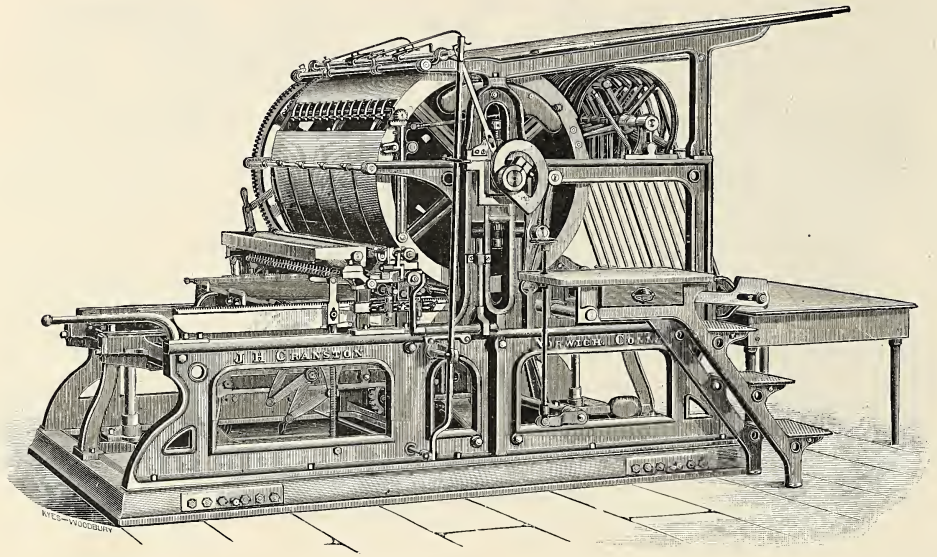
This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



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VOL. III.—No. 12. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1886. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

ENGLAND'S PRESS LAWS—RESTRICTIONS UNDER CHARLES I.—PENALTIES APPLIED TO MISCREANTS IN PRESS MATTERS—LEIGHTON'S TERRIBLE FATE—PRYNNE DEPRIVED OF HIS EARS FOR WRITING AS HE THOUGHT—TWYNN HANGED AND MALTREATED—ONE HUNDRED AND ONE LIBELS IN THIRTEEN YEARS—NINETY-FOUR DEFENDANTS FOUND GUILTY—WILLIAM HONE'S CELEBRATED SELF-DEFENSE—THE JUDGES BEATEN BY A SCHOLARLY PRINTER—GERMANY UNDER FIRE—A. D. 1848, AND THE REACTION—RESPONSIBILITY OF PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS—THE SOUTH OF EUROPE—BELGIUM, NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND POSSESS A CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEED FREE PRESS—OUR GREAT REPUBLIC—PINCKNEY'S EFFORTS—THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE—FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

NO. II.—BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

ENGLAND appears to have been the most severe concerning the press laws of any nation. Charles I prohibited the sale of any Latin books not printed by the university printing-offices of Oxford and Cambridge. No printer was permitted to set up copy for publishing purposes unless he had previously been entered in the printers' register or the stationers' register, respectively. Every printer was obliged to print his imprint on each sheet printed on his presses, besides the name of the author and the publisher. No one had a right to establish an office, to build a press, to cast type or manufacture any material for use in a printing-office unless the Stationers' Company granted a permit. No more than twenty printing-offices besides the royal and the university printing establishments were tolerated. In case a vacancy occurred, it was left to the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London, together with six supreme state officials, to fill such. Every printer had to furnish, within ten days after the granting of the license, a caution sum equal to fifteen hundred American dollars as a guarantee to print nothing which the law prohibited. No printer was allowed to have more than two presses running, except the members of the administration, which were permitted to run three. Any additional press was to be confiscated by the authorities. The republic following the reign of Charles I hardly diminished the severity of the existing press laws. In fact, the government added to the discomfort of printers and publishers by appointing a "Committee of Examination," whose duties consisted in ransacking the printing-offices and book-shops hunting after unlawful publications, destroying them and the material which was used for their production. The judgment of these censors was sufficient authority on which, sometimes, the most innocent publications were confiscated and many a fortune totally ruined. Notwithstanding a number of protests addressed to the government, and enthusiastic agitation and speeches in behalf of the freedom of the letterpress, of which latter the celebrated "Areopagitica" of Milton may be quoted as an example, these laws were not altered to suit the petitioners and enthusiasts, but the near future proved to be darker than ever. Charles II issued new libel laws, adding considerably to the manacling of a free press. But the culmination of discomfort was reached under the reign of James II, William and Mary.

The penalties, even before this period, says Faulmann, sometimes imposed on authors and printers were very cruel. Leighton, a monk, who was accused of extensive libels toward the English church and its priests, was sentenced to degradation and expulsion from the priesthood, to be flagellated, and the initials S. S. (sower of sedition) to be burned upon his cheek; further, to be deprived of one ear, and one of his nostrils to be cut open, the latter penalty to be repeated with the other ear and nostril of the unfortunate after one week's duration since the first execution, and to conclude with a long term in a dungeon, out of which this most unhappy being was only released by order of parliament after a ten years' imprisonment.

The lawyer, Prynne, who wrote against the appearance of female actors on the stage, had to pay for his audacity with both of his ears. He was further condemned to be put in the pillory, to pay a fine of $25,000 and to be held a prisoner.

The printer, John Twynn, who was accused of having printed a pamphlet, a guide *to justly govern a people; for the use of the royal authorities*, etc., during the reign of Charles II, met with the most barbaric execution ever chronicled. He was first hanged; then, still living, cut down, and his tormentors proceeded to sever his extremities from his body, and, while still alive, they cut open his

body, took out his intestines and burned them before the eyes of the dying man, whose head was then cut off, and his body quartered.

At the end of the seventeenth century the press laws were gradually raised to a human basis; at the commencement of the nineteenth century the policy of the government recommended a more severe handling of the same. The consequence of this recommendation was the beginning of one hundred and one libel suits, in which ninety-four defendants were found guilty inside of thirteen years. As a remarkable defense, Faulmann quotes the case of the bookseller, William Hone, who, in 1817, was accused of the publishing and sale of books of a blasphemic character. Three long days this man, whose appearance was rather insignificant, held his own speech of defense. With a number of folios before him, he was ready to prove at every instance of the prosecution that Luther and even other men, very orthodox bishops, had written many more blasphemic pieces than he, and that the jury certainly would not admit that these men ever had an idea of committing the crime of blasphemy in their books; consequently, that "he who had written much less than these men could not be accused of such crime." No matter how often and in what manner this ardent speaker was interrupted, he insisted upon his right to speak and to prove, and was finally acquitted by the jury, after an eloquent defense lasting almost three days. He quietly left the court hall accompanied by the hurrahs of the enthusiastic assembly whose sympathy was fully with the brave and learned little man. It was not before 1869 that the English press laws experienced the influence of modern liberalism, and at the present time they appear as acceptable as those of any other civilized nation.

The pressure of the libel law in Germany was greatly felt equally by the citizens of the small and large states before 1848. As soon as this year brought relief from that plague, a multitude of pamphlets and circulars found their way among the public, the authors of which considered it their duty to attack all gubernative institutions formerly so closely protected by the wings of the press laws. The class represented by these writers was by far not the dominating majority of the people, who enjoyed the liberty of a free print in a quiet and more conservative manner. They did not represent the best element of the population, but the government caught the occasion at the "main point," and reaction again introduced a number of restrictions under new libel laws more severe, perhaps, than the ones in force before the year 1848. Every publication had to bear the name and address of the printer, author, publisher and distributor, which were held responsible for the contents of the publication in question. The meaning of the expression "libel" was so far-reaching under the new law that the pens of authors and publishers were actually checked, almost every expression of opinion being apt to be put under the above heading if convenient to the party concerned.

The present system of libel laws in Germany and Austria is somewhat after the style of the old blue laws of the state of Connecticut. They are actually existing, but not practiced unless in cases where they are recommended by special circumstances. With the exception of the socialistic press, hardly any printer will be found complaining about them.

The South of Europe (Italy, Spain and Portugal), with its eternal changes of government systems, can also boast of as many changes in its press laws, from the severe restrictions dictated by monarchical principles to the boundless loose way of a southern republic.

Before I end this sketch by returning once more to this beloved free country, I feel obliged to mention that Belgium, Norway and Switzerland actually possess the most extensive freedom in press matters a country can possess guaranteed by constitutional paragraphs.

And the United States! What an attraction this country would be if it even would offer nothing else to the foreigner but the benefits of its press laws! The citizens framing our great country's great constitution amply provided for the security of a free press, even if they did not accept the laudable propositions made by Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, on May 29, 1787, recommending:

> The legislature of the United States shall pass no law touching or abridging the liberty of the press; * * * that the liberty of the press shall be inviolably preserved.

We may be well satisfied with the clause of the constitution concerning this matter, which reads:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting a free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances,

and be proud of and live up to the motto of our forefathers, the originators of this great republic: "Free thought! free speech! a free press!"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXIV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

ACCORDINGLY, in 1509, he offered to mortgage his newly acquired house to the council in consideration of their paying the sum in advance, but in this he was not successful, and had to content himself with the continuation of his pension.

The change of government of the old German Empire was a most important one, and everyone was on the alert to secure the favor of the new sovereign, and the privileges they had heretofore enjoyed; and when Durer ascertained that Charles V was to succeed his grandfather and be crowned at Aachen, he determined to go to the Netherlands to meet him and seek for a confirmation of the pension which Maximilian had bestowed upon him. This was his chief mission to the Netherlands in 1520. He set out upon his journey July 12. The plague was raging at Nuremberg at this time, and everybody who could left the city. Durer took with him his wife and maid, Susanna, who was more of a friend and associate than a servant. His journal contains many amusing accounts and anecdotes of his journey, and throws considerable light upon his personal habits, reputation, and the manners and customs of the towns and countries, during his travels. The first

published edition of his journal made its appearance in 1799, followed in 1828 by a more complete one. The original is probably hidden away among family papers at Nuremberg. He was shown very marked attention and granted many favors on his journey, which he notes at length in his journal. He was also banqueted by the painters at Antwerp at their guildhall. The attention shown him by artists, lovers of art, and personages of rank and importance, was very encouraging and satisfactory to him, and the number of presents of his works which Durer made during his tour is astonishing. Every page of his diary contains one or more notes of something which he gave away, and also its value, as well as the presents which he received and their value.

Tommaso, of Bologna, painted Durer's portrait, and an engraving was made of it, in 1629, by Stock.

In order to urge the confirmation of his pension, Durer followed the new emperor on his coronation tour. On October 7, he arrived at Aachen, where he again met the lords of Nuremberg, as he calls them, and drew a portrait of Ebner and Garland's son. On the 23d, the coronation took place, when he saw all kinds of costly splendor, such as no one living in his native country had ever witnessed.

Through the intercession of the lords of Nuremberg he succeeded in obtaining his "Confirmatia" from the emperor, on Monday after Martinmas, in the year 1520.

This document is still preserved among the archives of Nuremberg.

After distributing some parting presents, he then set out for "Coln," and, after an absence of seven weeks, he again returned to Antwerp, and to his old quarters at Plankenfelt's. He had scarcely arrived when the news came that a whale had been cast on shore in Zealand, and he at once hurried off to see it. On his voyage he had a narrow escape from shipwreck, which he describes in interesting detail in his journal.

When he got to his journey's end he was doomed to disappointment, for the whale had been washed away.

He made many small pictures for presents while at Antwerp, and drew many sketches of portraits in his sketch book, and also made many sketches from life.

As spring came, he began to think of home, and procured many and valuable presents for his friends in his native town, and on Wednesday after Corpus Christi, he sent by a wagoner great bales of his goods to Nuremberg, and finally, after visiting several places, and many people, who received him with marked respect and admiration, he set out from Brussels on the 12th of July, 1521, on his homeward journey.

In the Madrid Museum is a portrait by Durer, painted in oil on wood, which is one of his most beautiful and best-known portraits. It is the result of patient study and careful work, and was undoubtedly done after his return home in 1521.

On his return to Nuremberg he seemed to acquire a new art life, and busied himself in painting, drawing, and engraving, which added new luster to his fame, and perpetuated not only his own name, but the memory of many of his most intimate and respected friends as well.

The latter part of Durer's life was full of weariness, which his continued sickness had caused; though never, apparently, a strong man, he did not at any time spare his exertions of either mind or body, and his health was undoubtedly impaired by the continued demands upon his mental and physical powers, but, beyond a doubt, it was the Netherlands journey which planted the seeds of disease which carried him off prematurely.

Durer's illness did not prevent him from work entirely until just before his death, but he was obliged to abstain in part from the excitement of social enjoyments and the influences appertaining to them.

No records of his last moments have been made by any who were present at his death.

He died in Passion week, on the 6th day of April, 1528, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the Frey family vault in the quiet cemetery of St. John, outside the city wall. A simple inscription was placed on his tombstone, by his friend Perkheimer, who, a few years later, was laid to rest in a grave almost beside his friend—"even in death," etc. Fig. 36 is a view of Durer's tomb, copied from Jackson's "History of Wood Engraving."

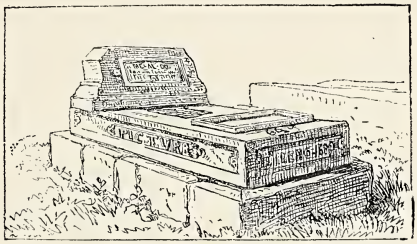


Fig. 36. Durer's Tomb.

He died so suddenly that even his friend Perkheimer had not time to hasten to his bedside before his spirit had taken flight, and he bewailed his fate at not being allowed to be with his most cherished friend at his last moments.

When death found Durer, he was not occupied in the production of art results, but in search for its fundamental principles, by which means he hoped to render his last days serviceable to his country and to posterity. To this end, he devoted himself to collecting and publishing the thoughts which had been his constant companions and which had grown on him from childhood, and the lessons that careful study and long experience had taught him, and he has left abundant evidence that he spared no pains to keep his brightness untarnished. It was not in his latest years that he began his theoretical studies, for he speaks of the information he had obtained from a certain Jacopo as far back as 1500, and also at this time exhibited no little interest in this study. The first book he published was the "Instructions in Mensuration, with compass and rule, in lines, planes and solids, compiled by Albert Durer, and printed with illustrations, for the use of all lovers of art, in the year 1525."

It consists of a course of lectures in geometry, as an appendix to "Euclid's Elements." He explains in the preface that those who understand Euclid had no need of

"the following written things," for they are only written for the young, and those who had no one to instruct them carefully. In his dedication, he remarks that many young painters grow up without a knowledge of the art of mensuration, though it is the foundation of all painting. He illustrates this book profusely with explanatory wood cuts, "for," said he, "anything which you see is more credible than what you hear, but when it is both seen and heard we comprehend it more perfectly, and it remains with us more durably; therefore, I will construct this work so that people may be able to much better keep it in memory."

In it, he describes an instrument which he invented for taking portraits by rule, to assist those who were not sure of the accuracy of their drawings. In 1538, a second edition was printed, with additional wood cuts from Durer's collection, and several editions of the Latin translation have since appeared.

In 1527, Durer made his appearance as a writer on the art of fortification, in a book entitled "Instructions in Fortifying Cities, Castles and Towns." It is dedicated to Ferdinand I, from whose grandfather, Maximilian, he received so many marks of favor.

The work is divided into six parts. The first three contain plans for building bastions; the fourth treats on castles; the fifth, of forts to command a pass; the sixth exhibits the method of rendering open towns secure. The work is illustrated with excellent wood cuts, among which, on the title page, appears the arms of King Ferdinand.

Durer's theories, while not universally accepted, found many firm supporters. Some of the fortifications of Strasburg were built according to his instructions. The celebrated architect, Daniel Spechlen, adopted his ideas, and made them the basis of his system of fortifications, which has been generally recognized by all German engineers. A Latin translation of his book, by Camerarius, appeared in Paris, in 1535, and a copy of the original, at Arnheim, in 1603.

In 1823, an edition with valuable commentary was published at Berlin, and a translation into French appeared in Paris in 1870.

At the same time Durer published his book on fortifications, he executed the wonderful wood cut which is sometimes called "Durer's Vienna." It represents a fortified town being besieged, and is not only illustrative of his theory, but of great value as a work of art as well.

The above are the only two out of one hundred and fifty books and pamphlets which, Camerarius assures us, Durer wrote, and which were fully prepared during his life.

Many other of Durer's works have been published since his death.

The work of the greatest importance, however, is one that evidently occupied his mind for many years, and seems to have been inspired by Perkheimer, to whom it was dedicated. The title runs thus:

Herein are contained four books of human proportion invented and described by Albrecht Durer of Nuremberg, for the use of all who love the art. MDXXVIII.

The author lived only to see the first book in press. The inscription on the manuscript in the Dresden Library, 1523, at Nuremberg, "This is Albert Durer's first book which he himself has made," is a proof that it was written earlier than the other books, and some of the sketches date back to 1500. The entire work was published after his death, under the editorship of Perkheimer.

This was an entirely original treatise by Durer, and that it was appreciated in its day is manifest by the numerous editions and translations which appeared. The Latin one by Camerarius, 1532–34, is most interesting, from the biographical sketch in the preface, which was also translated into Italian and Spanish.

A French translation appeared in Paris in 1557, and a Dutch translation in 1662, and a curious English version appeared in London in 1666, called "A Durer Revived, or a Book of Drawing, Washing, or Coloring of Maps and Prints."

Durer's energy and fertility of imagination seems inexhaustive, as material, memorandums, manuscripts and sketches for many other important works were found among his effects. His sudden death deprived the world of many books of valuable information and instruction. His life and energy was devoted to giving the world the knowledge of long experience and deep study.

It is chiefly in Durer's engravings that we get an insight into the depths of his character and conceptive powers. Perfect in detail, and marvelous in execution, each one conveys a lesson often too deep for the ordinary comprehension.

Humble and faithful in his search after good, he was rewarded by revelations which he strove to communicate to the world through his artistic powers; and thus the intuitive powers of the greatest artist of his day were employed for the elevation and enlightenment of the world even in his last moments.

With the death of Durer ended the earthly career of the greatest benefactor of art of his day, but his memory is indelibly engraved on the hearts of his friends, the lovers of art, and the world in general, and his works remain as a living monument of his fame. Among the works tending to perpetuate his memory is Fig. 37, reduced from the vignette on the title page of the "Great Passion."



Fig. 37. Christ Mocked.

This is only a preface to the illustrations that follow in this noted work, and exhibits an idea of his power of conception and execution.

A little personal remembrance of Durer will not here be amiss.

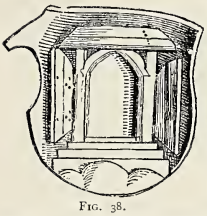


Fig. 38.
Shield of Arms of the Durers, Dated 1523.

A fanciful shield is on the pun of the name "Durer," Thurer, Thor, a door; but there are no initials within the door to identify it with the painter himself, whose bearings, as shown in Fig. 39, were three escutcheons on a field of blue, granted by the emperor, according to Van Mander, and engraved by H. S. Beham. Another instance of this shield being applied to Albert is on the portrait bearing date of 1527.



Fig. 39.
Durer Shield, 1535.

Fig. 40 is a reduced copy of his own portrait, perhaps the last drawing that he made on wood, and is undoubtedly a good likeness of the great artist. The size of the original is eleven and three-eighths inches high by ten inches wide. According to Burtsch, the earliest impressions have not the arms and mark, but are inscribed above the border at the top "Albrecht Durer's Counterfeit."



Fig. 40. Albrecht Durer's Counterfeit.

It would seem that the block had been preserved many years, for Jackson refers to an impression taken on comparatively modern paper, which bears evidence that the block had been much worm-eaten at the time this impression was taken. This portrait is supposed to have been engraved after Durer's death. From 1522 to 1528, the year of his death, Durer seems to have almost entirely given up the practice of drawing on wood, as there are only three cuts with his mark containing a date between these years; they are his own arms or crest, dated 1523, shown in Fig. 41, his own portrait, 1527, Fig. 40, and the siege of a fortified city, dated 1527.

Fig. 41 is also a pun on the name Durer, Thurer, Thor, Door; it means also a fool, a blackamoor, a dwarf, and a motley, all considered within the definition of court fool. Here, a negro's head with two wings is the crest. In Beham's print, a negro head with two antlers. This Durer shield as a pun was doubtless the invention of Albert.



Fig. 41. Durer's Arms or Crest.

DURER'S CHRONOLOGY.

1471. Born at Nuremberg, May 21.
1486. Apprenticed to Wolgemuth.
1490. Started on his Wandershaft.
1492. Went to Colmar.
1494. Returned from his Wandershaft.
1494. Married Agnes Frey, July 14.
1502. His father died, September 20.
1505. Went to Venice.
1509. Purchased a house at Nuremberg.
1514. His mother died, May 17.
1518. Visited Augsburg.
1520. Set out for the Netherlands, passing through and making short stays at many places on the route.
1521. In Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent. Left Brussels to return to Nuremberg, July 12.
1528. Died at Nuremberg, April 6.

(To be continued.)

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BY HUGH WALLACE.

EVERY city has its own particular history, and has been favored, more or less, with certain circumstances which have contributed to its significance, development and prosperity. The city of San Francisco is no exception to this rule. Its history is unique, and has probably no parallel on the face of the earth. Although young in years, she has already achieved a prominence in the history of the United States and of the world which is distinctly her own and cannot be accredited to any other city in the American confederation.

Everyone is conversant with the Spanish antecedents of the state of California and, we apprehend, of her subduction from that power by her Mexican seceders, and again, in turn, by the triumph of arms, her becoming part and parcel of the United States, as the result of the

Mexican war. The early history of the country evinced no progress whatever. Lethargy was paramount and reigned supreme for ages with all sections of the people. Her rulers were therefore nurtured in sloth and steeped in ignorance, and as a consequence the people continued to follow in their wane. Their religious bigotry and intolerance also played a formidable part in their history, and their credulity and adhesion to certain forms of worship were a source of weakness to their national character. They had no regular occupations; their incessant political broils were, no doubt, captivating to the Spanish heart, yet they were, in their nature and effect, both barbarous and degrading, for they partook largely of that martial spirit which never fails to sever friendships and foment perpetual strife. The elements, therefore, of peace and progress were at a serious discount; following the huntsman's craft, giving rigid attention to their religious rites and the dogmas of Roman Catholicism, as they were then practiced and understood, constituted the story of their daily lives.

It was in this bellicose condition that the country remained for ages, and it was not until the advent and inauguration of the symbols and activity of the American eagle that the "rattling of the dry bones" put a new complexion on the affairs of California.

Of course it should not be forgotten here that the gold find of 1849 was of great benefit to the country. It attracted the attention of the civilized world, and brought thousands in search of the coveted treasure. It was thus that the country was peopled by a thrifty and determined race, and it was thus that the few adobe dwellings scattered at wide intervals on the rising hills of the bay were in time transformed into the noble city of San Francisco. The progress made since the landing of the "pilgrim fathers" has been wonderful, and we are perhaps more indebted to the mining element than to any other source for that result. Mining, especially in the neighboring state of Nevada, was for a time very successful, and the miners always repaired to San Francisco, as their only presentable market, to make their purchases and convert their nuggets into currency. It was thus, from the start, made a mercantile emporium, and has ever since maintained that steady progress which the growth and onward tendencies of the country demanded. That "'tis easier to make a fortune than to keep it" is agreed, but the money kings of the Golden City, as a rule, have ever managed to clinch this sentence successfully at both ends, and even increase their capital stock as they go along. This is the more creditable as they have all risen from the ranks, and even now control and successfully conduct some of the largest railway, banking and commercial enterprises in the world. It was from them and through them that the city has made such gigantic strides. It was but yesterday that a few illiterate fishermen, scattered promiscuously on her banks, were her only citizens; now she is a city with two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and has become the favored rendezvous of all eastern tourists. The most noted citizens of the earth have done her honor, and stood aghast and looked with amazement on her luxuriant palaces. Her hotels are the grandest and finest in the world, her educational institutions and teachers are not surpassed within the radius of classic old England, her numerous churches betoken the affections of her people in matters of religious belief, and the ringing eloquence of her divines are but intonations of earnestness from a grateful and devoted people.

Her banking institutions, which have risen from the dust, are established on the national basis, and conducted with experience, and on the most conservative principles; her merchant princes, reveling in their wealth and grandeur, are noted for their probity and enterprise, their honor and moral worth. Nor is this all. Her natural position, in the bosom of the Pacific ocean, is the key for trade with the great eastern empires, and has induced the promoters of her mercantile marine to do battle with English enterprise and to successfully compete for the trade of India and Japan and the Chinese empire. The Australian colonies, southern Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands and the republics of the South American continent will yet fall into line and come within their victorious grasp. The exchange of commodities with these countries and the states of the Pacific coast will be of vast importance to San Francisco; her tonnage and wealth will vastly increase, and her reputation as being one of the leading ports of the world will be well established.

Nor should her facilities and ability to compete with the eastern markets, even, of our own land be forgotten. The trunk lines of the Central and Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads can and do make perfect connections with ships from all parts of the world, and this can be successfully done, even as against New York, Boston and the larger cities of the East. And again, let it be held in remembrance that because of the beautiful, open and uniform climate of the Pacific, the port of San Francisco, unlike, for the most part, the frozen ports of the East in winter, is always open for business, and thus ready to meet any emergency at all seasons of the year.

But all the while, the city of the friars and monks of old has been repeatedly transformed, has grown from an acorn to a sapling, and then to a mighty tree; but let it be remembered that there is another agency that has been one of its fundamental helps, and which, from its potential character, cannot, must not, shall not be forgotten. The Press has been the modeler, the builder, and, if you will, the architect of the city. It has sifted the wheat from the chaff, and the dross from the pure gold, and, in its wrangling for truth and the sovereignty of law and the suppression of all that is wrong, has so fashioned the minds of men, and led them from the lowly walks of life to be leaders in the arts of industry and peace. The Press, indeed, has been a mighty engine; it has crushed the will-power of the tyrant and set the captive free, and in the city of San Francisco has repeatedly purified and regenerated society, and by virtue of its inborn right has established law and order on the principles of rectitude and eternal justice.

As to the future of San Francisco no one can predict; that it will be great no one will venture to deny, and that she will yet play an important and commanding part in the history of our own country and of the world is certain.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AS TO SIGNATURES.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

A LATE issue of a contemporary of THE INLAND PRINTER contained a timely article upon this subject —not signatures as referring to making up or presswork, but signatures appended to and claiming the authorship of articles published in editorial columns.

The time has been when editor or proprietor was the most czarish of autocrats, and from his decision there was no appeal. Hidden in his den, he, spider-like, meshed all possible of impecunious author-flies, and grew plethoric in pocket and obese in person upon the brilliancy of their brains. From the patient industry, genius, learning and research of others, he acquired unearned reputation, place and power, while the one justly deserving it literally sank down to the grave "unhonored and unsung."

There never was, never can be, any justice in the arrangement. No matter how many days of toil may be required to clearly, statistically and concisely discuss a given subject, the author gets nothing of credit, the nominal editor all, save, perhaps, with those "behind the scenes." He, the editor, parades himself before the public with an "I am Sir Oracle, and, when I ope my lips let no dog bark" air, and wins the cheap glory of applause.

According to the verbose Boswell, Samuel Johnson once sagely remarked, "Sir, your levelers wish to level *down* as far as themselves; but they cannot bear leveling *up* to themselves," and the statement has been especially true of editors and press writers. When this realistic piracy first obtained a foothold would be difficult to determine, and is now of no moment. The fact remains patent. It has and does exist. Writers have been leveled down and editors up. Impecuniosity, sickness, the cry for bread from loved and dependent lips has forced many a poor and gifted author to sell (and at the rate fixed by others) the most priceless gift of the Good Master — brains. Thus editors and proprietors have purchased, dunces gained the reputation of smartness, dullness come to be regarded as wits, the unlettered strutted around in the borrowed plumes of education.

The fiction has long been an open one, not only to the initiated, but to the thinking, and why should it be longer indulged in? All of newspaperdom knows that the "editor-in-chief" rarely puts pen to paper, simply reads, curtails and changes according to his peculiar idiosyncrasy, or the interest and policy of the publication. But the masses, ignorant of the working of the editorial machinery, still fancy him the most learned and favored of mortals, and seriously ponder the problem how one small head can by any physical or mental possibility carry all he knows.

If, at any time, there existed a necessity for the rule (which has grown into a debasing and pernicious one), the day has long since passed. The light that has dissipated the foulness and darkness of so many places has penetrated even to the innermost sanctum, and thought, electric and powerful, is no longer believed to result from the mastery and majesty of a single brain; the arguments unanswerable from a single will-power. The literary skepticism that questions and denies (*cui bono?*) the fame of Shakespeare, and would level his monument to the dust, can no longer be blinded; the whispering gallery of the printing-office has become a universal telephone, and the public obtrusively inquisitive. Why, then, not give to the world the name of the author in connection with the published article when the bubble of secrecy has been pricked and the lacquer rubbed away?

"There are two sides to this question," interjects the editor, "and you reason from your single standpoint." True, O king, but are not your reasons for the denial of individual rights "proof strong as holy writ" that you are endeavoring to bolster up a tottering cause? Let us brush away the cobwebs of self-adulation and aggrandizement and look at the matter through the lenses of common sense and justice.

"When you pay for an article it becomes yours," you assert. Granted; though only to a certain extent. In the olden days when the barter and sale of human chattels was held not only legal by the laws of earth, but sanctioned by Heaven, the purchaser acquired title to the purchased. To the body, yes; but the soul was an intangible essence for which no deed could be executed or bill of sale given. When you purchase story or poem or essay, you do so with the name of the author affixed, the soul along with the body, do you not? Most certainly you do, and plume yourself upon having secured a valuable contributor, that the magic of his or her name will swell your subscription list and in various ways bring grist to your mill. And as you pay for the article (according to your theory in other matters) you gain a fee-simple title, when, in reality, you acquire one just as much and no more than you do with those gracing, illuminating and rendering interesting and valuable the editorial columns. To assert that it is right and proper to ignore authorship in one case more than another, is very questionable reasoning. If purchase gives absolute control in any, it does in all cases, and the bald fact is that self-interest underlies and governs every conclusion of publication.

And there is another potent consideration. It is the covering up and keeping down, the hiding of the light under your bushel of the talent that, if widely known, would command recognition from the general public and place it in a position to demand a just reward, a fair *quid pro quo* for the services rendered and the value of the article produced.

This end can never be attained as long as signatures are ruthlessly cut off, denied the publishing, and the author remains at least comparatively unknown. The policy of the publisher, then, is to keep back reputation, in order to keep down prices, and as long as he is "sole arbiter of fate," he can regulate them, as he does demand in the *sub rosâ* style of authorship, and no one can say him nay until the height has been gained that very few attain, and one is in a position to dictate his own terms.

Yet there is a broader and better view of the matter; one that would be beneficial to editor and publisher, and would contain more of equity to the author. With name given to the world, the result would, unquestionably, be better work, be an incentive to produce it, be a guarantee

of truth, of good faith; a bond given, as it were, against slander or statements highly colored and garbled by individual prejudice or bitterness. With his name signed, the author necessarily assumes all of responsibility, and becomes not only morally, but legally liable for any injurious statement he may make, or news so formulated as to work wrong to the reputation of another. And the outcome of this would be cleaner literature and a purer press, for there would be far more of hesitation than now in wholesale denunciation, loose fabrications, sensational description, suggestive hints of immorality than cold facts would sustain.

This alone would seem a sufficient reason for a change in the present custom — the giving publicity to the individuality of the author and not permitting, nay, more, requiring, him to hide behind editorial bulwarks, firing random shots and indulging in guerrilla warfare. It would locate and emphasize any blame where it rightly belonged, and relieve editor and proprietor from unjust stigma and the promiscuous fathering of sins of which they were innocent. And, still further, more directly to the main purpose for which the majority of publications are issued— the making of money — it would save the many dollars forced to be expended in defense of slander suits and from being mulcted in damages.

Of course, one cannot fail to recognize the shrinking and dwarfing that would follow as a natural sequence to editorial oneness, dignity and grandness, and that it might be severely galling to his pride and the exalted opinion he has of himself, and which he fancies perchance others have. Placing him in his true position, he would be weighed, tested and judged at his actual value, and modest merit would receive its due — his own or his corps of writers. Thus, the winnowing would include editor as well as author, and the end would certainly justify the means in the elevation of publications toward the high plane to which they have a just right, and should proudly occupy.

In the practical and discriminating working of this system would be found the elucidation of the problem of the survival of the fittest, the domination of the strongest and best minds; and the spur that urged the author to increased, nobler, and more valuable effort, would prick also the side of the editor and force him to "keep the pace" or be sadly and shamefully distanced in the race. No longer could he reach out with indolent fingers and pluck the laurels others have fairly won, to weave into a crown for his own brow; he would be forced to win the motto before he would deign to blazon it upon his shield; would never dare to boast of the brandishment of the battle-ax and sword of a mental Richard, until he had acquired the strength and skill to wield them; would never, at least by insinuation or reticence, permit the reading public to believe him the great depository of logic, learning, law, science, and profound statesmanship.

Thus the elimination would follow in their ranks as in that of authorship, the standing of the press be improved, and its influence extended and made more powerful for good.

And this readers and patrons have a right to demand. They will ever seek for the inevitable best. Without their friendly aid there would be no publication. They supply the means, and publishers live upon the breath of their favor. They are the ones to be pleased, and care not a fig about the editorial smile or frown. The day for that has ceased. The "molders of public opinion" have "lost their grip" in a great measure, and the prestige of authors becomes greater, the value of their names more and more acknowledged. In the multiplicity of minds, truth, fact and forecast has taken a wider scope, and learning explores a wider field. The long, heavy, double-leaded "leaders" have been fairly driven from the field by the light artillery of the paragraph army. Given the cause, and the conclusion to be drawn from the effect is quickly decided, and that without the filtering through thick strata of editorial gravel and charcoal. The age is practical as it is high-pressure. Reading is done on the run by business men, and the words of the many, properly indorsed by their signatures, have immensely greater weight than if given as those of one.

We would not detract in the least from the status of the editor. He has his place, and it is a high one—so high that he should be above the littleness of claiming, even by implication, the thoughts of another. Cool-headed and clear-minded, he should weigh, analyze, correct, if necessary, polish, if demanded, give point and emphasis, if required, to the thoughts dipped from inkstands not his own. This is his prerogative, his duty. He owes it to the public, to his paper, to himself, and it requires great tact to successfully accomplish and rare discretion to keep unbiased and uninfluenced by sordid or jealous motives. But when his task is done he should give the name of the author and permit him to wear the spurs he has won.

This course would relieve the editor of responsibility that cannot but be irksome, and place the author directly upon trial before a jury of the public, and a verdict given from which there can be no appeal—beyond which there is no high court for the correction of errors. And in this respect one would surmise, viewing the matter from the standpoint of authorship, that they would gladly hail the day of their release and do all within their power to speed its coming. It would much lighten their labors and increase the mental mine upon which they could depend, for there are authors and authors who sternly refrain from having their wealth of erudition placed in "cold type" when another is to reap the harvest.

Perhaps the bright day for authors has not yet arrived; but it is dawning, is not very distant, cannot be, if there is aught of truth in the signs of the times. To the hoped-for end the leaven was placed in the journalistic meal long since, and is silently, but surely, doing its work. Not a few in our own country have recognized its justice, the powerful influence it will exercise, the impetus it will give to publication. Take the long roll of honor of authors and reflect upon the glory that would shine as a halo around your editorial head could you but announce them as writers for your columns. Take the names of those great upon the bench, and it would make your editorial blood tingle with pleasure could you parade them as contributors upon jurisprudence, commercial, financial and international law. Assure the public that the men who

have solved the secrets of the stars, and wrenched from their hiding places the hidden mysteries of the earth, would give their knowledge to the world only through the columns of your paper, and the subscription list would swell to enormous proportions. Convince those who live upon melody that the most gifted musicians would breathe through your newspaper lungs alone the sweetness and beauty and glory that is "born in heaven, and whose vibrations are eternal," and fortune awaits your ingathering. Beat it into the heads of the worshipers at the golden shrine in Wall street and its lesser altars throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the "money kings" will give you, authenticated by their signatures, the wisdom of their experience, and you may safely order *ad libitum* of typefoundry and press manufacturer. In short, secure the services of high-renowned and justly-famed specialists in every branch, and immense popularity will follow your enterprise, and the fable of Midas become more than a myth.

But it must always be remembered that this magic success depends upon the names of others—not a single one, even if honored with an editorial crown. As we have already intimated, and, we believe, demonstrated to the unprejudiced, the time when the pleasant fiction of one brain usurping all the learning and genius and brilliancy has dwindled into nothingness, and the armor of the editor painfully broken open and permitting the public to see the true heart beating within.

Why, then, continue the practice when it cannot bring anything of credit? France, chivalric, if unstable, and often rashly impulsive, long since took the initiative in this matter. The stars and stripes should not be outdone by the tri-color in this regard, or the guild of authorship upon this side of the Atlantic be compelled to make merchandise of their brains unhonored, any more than any other nation of thinkers, students and scholars.

Is the argument one-sided? Has not the arrangement always been? Was there ever any equity in denying authors the publicity of their names, in robbing them of just credit for labor and learning? Can the golden rule be so twisted as to make it ever a cap "I" and a lower-case "u"?

Be just, be generous, most high cardinals of editors. You can afford it, and the investment will pay. The guild of authors is large and powerful, is daily becoming more so. Acknowledging your rights, they ask theirs. And they are backed by the public, who have grown weary of pretense and recognize the truth that

> "Not they alone work faithfully who labor
> On the dull, dusty thoroughfare of life:
> The truthful pen can vanquish when the saber
> Is useless in the strife.
>
> "In cloistered gloom the quiet man of letters,
> Launching his thoughts like arrows from a bow,
> Oft strikes the traitor and his base abettors,
> Bringing their grandeur low.
>
> "Armed with a scroll, the birds of evil omen
> That curse a country, he can scare away;
> Or in the wake of error marshal foemen
> Impatient for the fray."

PHOTO-ZINCOTYPY AND OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING METHODS FOR THE PRINTING-PRESS.

In place of wood cuts, photo-zincotypes are very often used. The reproduction of line drawings is executed easily and securely by the well-known methods of the photographic zinc etching, which offers no difficulties so long as half tones are not to be reproduced. For the production of photo-zincotypes, the transfer process with chrome gelatine or chrome albumen paper takes place, after the well-known method.

Some large houses use the asphaltum method, which gives greater sharpness of the fine lines. In the production of the asphaltum solutions, great improvements have been made lately. Husnik dissolves the asphaltum in rectified oil of turpentine to a thick liquid, requiring several days. With stirring, three to four times the volume of ether is added; a dough-like precipitate separates, which, after twenty-four hours, is washed with ether and then dried. The dry asphaltum is dissolved in pure benzole, free from any water, and mixed with 1.5 per cent of Venice turpentine to make the coating more flexible.

The zinc plates are coated with a thin asphaltum coating, and exposed in the sun under a drawing from ten to sixty minutes. Oil of turpentine serves as the developer. As soon as the picture is developed, benzole is poured over the same without hesitation, and after draining it is washed with water. The dried zinc plate is etched as usual.

The production of photo-zincotypes in half tones, which can be printed in the printing-press, is of the greatest importance for book illustrations. A short description might be appropriate, the many views about the manner of their production not being very clear. The idea of producing photographic reliefs by dividing the picture into lines and dots is an old one. It is the intention to have the dots compose surfaces in the deep shadows, while in the half tones the black dots are separated by white lines. The picture surface consists, so to speak, of a grain, which represents by its more or less close arrangement the half tones, without any actual half tones existing. Meisenbach, of Munich; Angerer and Goschl, of Vienna, and the Military Geographic Institution, deserve particular mention in this direction.

The heliogravure, or the production of copper printing plates by way of photography, is done by etching or the galvanoplastic process. Both processes are based upon the works of Poitevin and Woodbury of more than twenty years ago. The helio-engraving by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1883. The process was sold to some persons, and was kept strictly secret, so that it has only become known recently. In Volkmer's "Technik of the Reproduction of Military Maps" (1885), we find communications referring to it which have been obtained by practical observations in the Austrian Military Geographic Institution. The process is as follows: A copper plate is dusted over with asphaltum powder, to produce a grain when afterward etched. After this a glue (gelatine) picture is put on the copperplate by transfer (like the carbon process). This tender glue relief is etched into the copper with chloride of iron solution of 1.3 sp. gr. After this, the gelatine film is hardened by the action of the chloride of iron, and is finally gradually penetrated, and etches by the small excess of water in it. The picture obtained in the beginning is monotonous. By rolling in with heavy ink the finest tones are covered, the deeper ones remain open, and can be etched afterward. Such plates print very delicately, and are durable when steeled, being capable of furnishing over 1,000 copies, as seen by the writer.

In the Imperial Military Geographic Institution, of Vienna, the heliographic copperplates (for maps, etc.) are produced by way of the galvanoplastic method, by converting a gelatine relief into copper. The galvanic current is produced with a dynamo machine of Captain Von Huble. The plates to be treated are inserted one behind the other, giving more uniform copper deposits than when placed side by side.

Colored lichtdrucks are at present mostly made with the aid of retouchers and draftsmen. The process executed by J. Lowy, of Vienna, approaches nearest to that of a genuine photographic picture. From the original or negative, stopped out by retouching, leaving open

only those parts which are intended to print yellow, for instance, a photo-lithographic plate is taken. In a similar manner a plate is made for blue, etc. The colored picture so obtained (chromo-lithography) lacks softness. This is obtained by final reprinting of the chromo-lithograph with a lichtdruck plate in half tone, which prints over the picture all those colors which give the picture its finish, the picture thereby gaining in fine half tones.

Troitzsch, of Berlin, prints the picture upon the stone by way of lichtdruck, and this serves as a base for the colorist. Hosch, of Berlin, produces color-plates with the aid of photography and painting. He prints the several colored pictures, not from stone, but from lichtdruck plates.

These plates, of course, will wear off pretty soon, and give less uniformity than the stone; but a smaller number of color-plates are sufficient, while in chromo-lithography seldom less than twenty are used.

Photo-zincotypes in Colors.—Angerer and Goschl, of Vienna, produce, by a new process, colored prints, so-called "photo-chromotypes," which are made in the printing-press. The principle which is applied here is similar to the colored lichtdruck. At first, photo-lithographs are made from the picture to be multiplied, which serve to some extent as copies for the draftsman. The latter works up only such parts which are to be yellow; upon a second sheet those only which are intended for blue, and so on. Negatives are produced which show only a picture of the blue parts, others for yellow, red, etc. From these negatives, zinc printing-plates are etched in half tone, and the rest of the manipulation is the same as the fitting of the several color-stones in chromo-lithography.

Many newspapers, for instance, the *Neue Illustrirte Zeitung*, are furnished with these color prints.—*Anthony's Photo. Bulletin.*

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

The majority of the Chinese merchants and business men in this city, as well as their clerks and bookkeepers, can read and write the English language, and quite a number of them are subscribers to the daily papers.

That those, however, who are not so gifted may have an opportunity of knowing what is transpiring in the busy world, there are at the present time four newspapers printed in Chinese characters regularly published in San Francisco. They are all issued weekly and have an average circulation of two thousand five hundred copies.

The majority of these papers are sent into the interior of this state, to Washington Territory, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands. Only about one-fifth of the whole number is taken in this city. The subscription price of each is $2.50 per annum, delivered by carriers in the city, and $5 a year if sent through the mails to the country or abroad.

The oldest paper of the quartet is the *Recorder*, published by Mun Kee & Co. It has been in existence eighteen years, and has a subscription list of five hundred and thirty, of which eighty are delivered in the city and the remainder mailed to the interior. Mun Kee, its first editor and proprietor, made a fortune out of the *Recorder*. Selling out three years ago, he returned to China to spend his declining years.

The *Oriental* is published by Wah Kee & Co. It has been in existence five years, and has a circulation of about four hundred.

The *Weekly Occidental* is now in its fourth year, and Horn Hong & Co., its proprietors, claim that it is the "live" paper and has the "largest circulation." It has two hundred city subscribers and eight hundred in the country. Cum Shoo, its translator and reporter, is well educated in English and Chinese, and nothing of interest occurs in the Chinese quarter that he does not report for the paper which he represents.

The *American and Chinese Commercial News*, the latest aspirant for journalistic honors among the Chinese, was started by Suey Kee & Co. a little over three years ago. Its proprietors intended to revolutionize the Chinese newspaper business in this city, and engaged a large staff of reporters, etc. Their purse, however, was not as large as their ideas, and a year ago they gracefully retired—bankrupt. The present proprietors now have the paper on a paying basis, and claim a circulation of seven hundred. The title of the paper is printed in old Roman text, and above it is a representation of a flaming dragon.

The staff of a Chinese newspaper consists usually of four persons, namely: an editor, a sub-editor, a translator, and a printer or pressman. The editor and the sub-editor are generally the proprietors, and each usually edits one-half the paper.

The translator is a most important person. His duties are to pick up news around the Chinese quarters and read carefully the American daily papers. From these he culls the market reports, accounts of outrages on Chinese, the passage of any laws and ordinances particularly affecting the Chinese and any other items which he thinks will interest his countrymen. These he translates into Chinese characters and hands them to the editors for insertion.

The editors copy the characters so supplied them with the ordinary Chinese pen and specially prepared ink on what is called transfer paper. The sheet of transfer paper is the same size as the paper to be printed. When the editor has his sheet of transfer paper filled with characters his labor is done, and he hands the paper over to the printer.

This functionary has a lithographic stone already prepared, and to it he transfers the characters on the paper. After "setting" the ink on the stone with nitric acid and gum he is ready for printing. After passing a wet sponge over the stone, he rolls over it an ink roller, the ink from which only adheres to the written characters. He then lays the sheet of paper to be printed on the stone, placing on top of it a metal cover. An iron bar is now passed across this cover and tightened down by a lever worked by the foot of the operator. The frame on which the stone is set is then, by means of a strap and pulley worked by the printer, made to slide under the bar its whole length. The pressure of the bar on the cover causes the impression of the inked characters to be transferred from the stone to the paper. The process is repeated until the required number of copies is printed. Then the stone is cleaned off and smoothed down, and the characters for the other side of the paper are transferred to it, and the printing of the other side of the printed sheets commences. One side only of a paper can be printed at a time. A smart printer can print one side of 400 sheets in an ordinary working day. Five working days are required to get out an edition of 1,000.

The papers are printed with black ink on single sheets of thin white paper, except at the Chinese New Year, when either red paper is used, or the characters are printed in red ink on the ordinary paper, red being considered the lucky color among the Chinese.

The charge for advertisements is regulated by the number of characters employed. The price would average about five cents a word in English, or $2 for one inch square for one insertion, with a reduction for "ads" running for over six months. The advertisements generally consist of notices of sailing days of steamers, notices issued by the Chinese Six Companies, and prices of sewing machines, lamps, firearms, and other commodities which find a ready sale among the Chinese. These are inserted by white merchants.

Lee Fee, the interpreter and translator of the *Recorder*, is a naturalized Englishman. He was naturalized in Australia, where he lived for twenty-one years. He was married at the Congregational church in Sydney to a young Englishwoman eleven years ago. They have five children who dress in European costume, and can converse in English and Chinese.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

PAPER BOOTS AND SHOES.

Some very attractive specimens of paper slippers, sandals, and other coverings for the feet, a substitute for leather, etc., have been brought to notice in London, where their manufacture has been recently undertaken. For this purpose, paper, paper pulp or papier maché is employed in making the upper, which is molded to the desired form and size; the sole is made of paper or pasteboard, leather board, or other adapted paper material, a union of this sole to the upper being effected by means of cement, glue, or other adhesive material; the plan is to have the upper creased, embossed or perforated at the instep and sides, so as to prevent any breaking or tearing while in use. The sole may be made with or without a heel.

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1844 — TRADE INDEFATIGABLE MARK — 1886

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Knight ÷ Templar ÷ Society ÷ Cards

Now ready, and will be mailed on application.

Send for our Catalogue before ordering elsewhere.

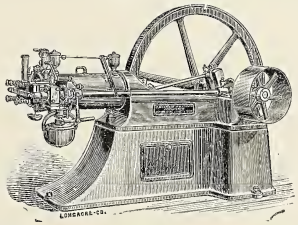
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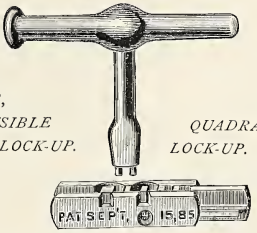


Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 horsepower.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent. LESS GAS than ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE PER BRAKE HORSEPOWER.

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A SAFE, SIMPLE, SENSIBLE LOCK-UP.

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Permanent, Cheap and Durable!

Made of the Best Tempered Metal, and finished in the best possible manner. Every Key warranted. Pronounced by the Craft as

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"More satisfactory to us in all respects than any other metal Quoin we have used or seen."—*C. H. Blakely & Co., 68-70 Wabash Ave.*

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

A New House, with a Fresh, Clean Stock of Goods.

NO SHELF-WORN JOB LOTS.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

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PAPER

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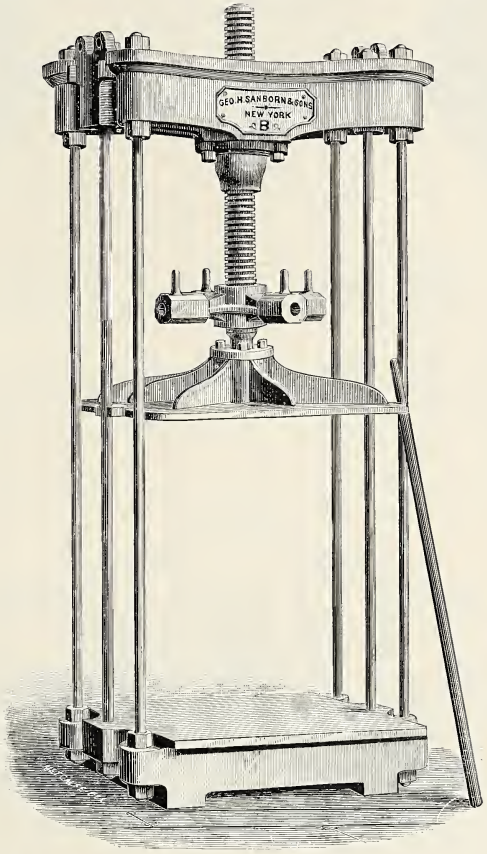
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No. 6 Iron Standing Press.

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THIS IS THE LARGEST SIZE AND LOWEST PRICE No. 6 PRESS EVER BUILT

It is Strong, Powerful and Well Made. Screw Box is Gun Metal and Rods Wrought Iron.

Diameter of Screw, 3¼ inches; Size of Follower, 21¼ x 29¼ inches; Size of Bed between Rods, 21¼ x 29¼ inches; Greatest Space between Bed and Follower, 4 ft. 4 in. Weight, 1,300 lbs.

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"Diamond" Roller Composition.

Something entirely new, tough, elastic, possessing great strength and "tack," and will not crack. Price thirty (30) cents per pound.



BINGHAM'S STAR COMPOSITION is the best re-casting Composition made. Does not shrink, dry up, skin over or crack. It is the most largely used of any made, and is especially adapted for color work, or use in *dry climates*. Price forty (40) cents per pound.

If you have not used our Compositions, send for samples and compare them with those of any other parties' make. Liberal discounts on large orders. For sale by J. & F. B. GARRETT, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. L PELOUZE & SON, Richmond, Va.; and all dealers in Printing Materials generally. Correspondence solicited.

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2, 4, 6 and 8 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE,

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OUR SPECIMEN SHEETS OF

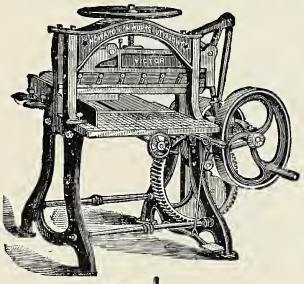
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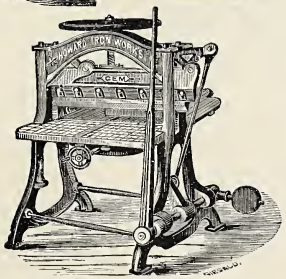
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—AND—

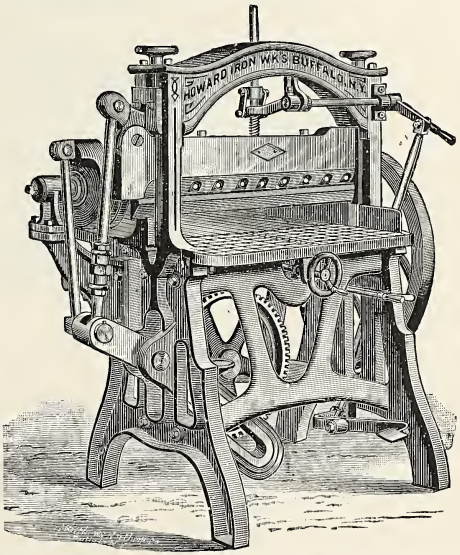
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DECEPTION WILL NOT WIN.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

GENTS—The present dress of the *Mail* costs us $2,904.14, of which the proportion furnished by you cost $2,818.43, and the remainder from all other foundries $85.71.

Very truly yours,
THE HATTON-SNOWDEN COMPANY (per C. A. Snowden).

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER: CHICAGO, December 2, 1885.

DEAR SIRS—Answering your inquiry of this date, we are using at this time about eight thousand pounds of type on the *Daily News*, all of which is your manufacture, excepting about three hundred pounds.

Very truly yours,
VICTOR F. LAWSON, PUBLISHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

☞ In view of the evidence contained in above letters we leave the printing fraternity to judge respecting the honesty of purpose of the Illinois Typefounding Company in including the Chicago *Daily News* and Chicago *Mail* in a list of papers that it pretends to furnish—presumably large buyers of its product.

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(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)



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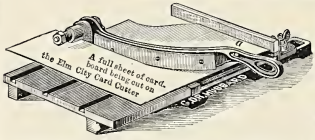
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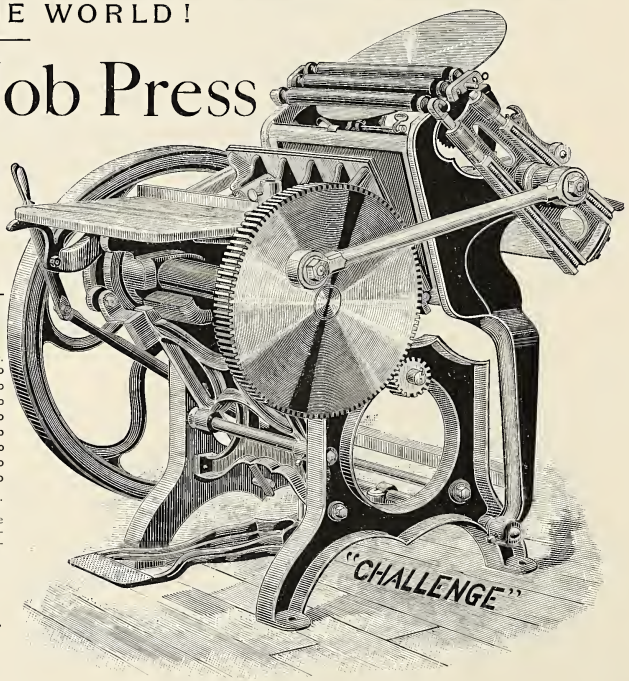
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Eight Sizes Manufactured.



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THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

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J. B. HULING, - - BUSINESS MANAGER.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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W. MERK, 234 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

MR. G. W. MEDLEY recently published a pamphlet on trade depression, in which he states that it is the rule in French factories to work seventy-two hours per week against fifty-two and a half hours per week in England, while English workers receive fifty-eight per cent higher wages. Out of a population of 45,000,000 in Germany in 1882, there were more than 7,000,000 heads of families who had to be exempted from direct taxation because their earnings were less than one hundred and twenty-one dollars per year, two dollars and thirty-two cents per week, or less than thirty-nine cents per day—thus affording a splendid market for spring chickens and ice cream. Wages are forty-two per cent lower than in England, and the hours of labor range from thirteen to sixteen daily.

HOW TO SECURE AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

THE communication of our correspondent "T. D. P." in our July issue, under the caption of "A Suggestion for a Positive Apprenticeship System," has elicited many and varied comments. While conceding, as we do, the validity of his claim that an urgent need exists for establishing a system of indenturing and controlling apprentices, we seriously question the availability or practicability of the methods proposed to secure the desired end. The evils arising from the present system, or rather lack of system, are admitted by all who have given the subject an hour's serious consideration, so that the diversity of opinion does not exist on the absolute necessity for a change, but as to the best and most feasible methods to be employed to secure such change. We have heretofore referred to the fact that an apprenticeship system obtained by enactment of law, to be thoroughly effective, must be universal in its scope and application; that this result can only be secured by national legislation, and that the individual rights of the state, or in other words, "State Sovereignty," places the matter outside the pale of federal jurisdiction. Under these circumstances an apprenticeship law for Illinois, even if drawn up, as suggested, by No. 16, and passed by legal enactment, would prove of little, if any, practical value, for two reasons, (1) because under our state constitution such law would be required to be general, not specific, in character or application, and (2) because so long as no apprenticeship system prevails in adjoining states, its efficacy would be virtually *nil*. In Great Britain, the case is entirely different, as a similar law can be consistently made applicable to the three kingdoms, and enforced by employer, employé or guardian alike in Dublin, London or Glasgow, as witness the examples cited in our last number, when three apprentices, through their parents, secured damages of $100 and $80 respectively against Waterlow Brothers & Layton, the well-known publishers of London, for failure to teach them the printing business in a proper manner, as stipulated in their indentures. It is safe to predict that this firm has been taught a lesson which it is not likely to forget for some time to come, and which will have a healthy influence on other employers equally prone to be indifferent to their obligations.

The most feasible and, to our minds, most effective method to secure the adoption, recognition and enforcement of an apprenticeship system, is by and through our national and international trade organizations, at least for the time being. The promises of legislative candidates are too often, like piecrust, made to be broken, and even if such a law should ultimately be passed, the likelihood is that it would be shorn of its most valuable features, thus rendering it practically worthless. But when an organization takes the matter in hand, and throws the necessary safeguards around it that time and experience, honesty and efficiency demand, makes its application general and enforces its provisions in every state and locality where a charter has been granted, the probabilities are that our lawmakers, on the principle that God helps those who help themselves, will offer no objections to second their endeavors.

The moral cowardice, imbecility or neglect of duty

which has heretofore characterized the action of the International Typographical Union in dealing with this important question reflects little credit or honor on its deliberations, or the intelligence of its members. We have watched its course for a number of years, and have been disgusted with its procrastinating, shilly-shally policy, and, what is more, we see little reason to hope that its future course will be an improvement on the past. We repeat, what we have insisted for years, that the presentation of a union card should be a guarantee that the holder thereof is a qualified workman, able to earn the wages demanded, and this state of affairs will never be brought about so long as the hide-and-seek policy on the apprenticeship system is pursued by the "International." A bold, consistent movement by that body in the right direction would command the cordial coöperation of the vast majority of employers, raise the standard of workmanship, and do as much to establish an era of good feeling between workman and employer as any agency with which we are acquainted.

HAVE WE REACHED THE END?

THE development of the art of printing has been so great, the improvements so rapid, and the inventions pertaining to it so numerous, that those who can remember the old hand-lever, tympan, frisket, one-token-an-hour press have often forced upon them the conviction that the limit has been reached, and that it is a flight of the imagination to suppose of anything beyond.

The doubter says "aye." He stands upon the borders of a veritable wonder-land, and, looking within, fancies he sees, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," inscribed upon the desire and ambition of the craft. And he has much to sustain him in his belief. Especially within the last decade, the growth and possibilities of printing have been phenomenal, more so probably than can be claimed for any of the arts whose purpose is the elevation, the enlightenment, the progress of humanity in the broadest and best interpretation.

To trace the onward progress from the slow, crude and tedious labors of even a quarter of a century ago would be a task of almost insurmountable difficulties; nor yet is it necessary. We have the practical results, and they are sufficient. We touch a tiny lever with our finger tips, and blanket sheets fly from the press more swiftly than human tongue can count. The same machinery that prints, cuts, pastes and folds, with unerring precision, counts sheets as well. Human hands are out of competition in the race, and human muscles would fail before it had hardly begun. So perfect, intricate, and apparently self-assured has machinery become that it may almost be said to be endowed with the principles of immortality.

No wonder, then, that the skeptic hesitates to believe in a beyond. Every feature presented seems the embodiment of perfection. He contrasts the old "Albion" or "Washington" of his apprentice days with the "lightning changes" of the press of 1886, and is perplexed. He well remembers the time when, as an ambitious aspirant for fame, he managed to set, correct and distribute his eight thousand ems in ten hours, and stands amazed at the latest record of the champions. He counts upon his thumbs the thousands of impressions produced by a press during working hours in the past, while he cannot upon the fingers of both hands the number of thousands worked off in the twentieth portion of that time in the present. He staggers in the attempt to lift the immense rolls of paper now used, and thinks humorously of the old-fashioned 24 by 38 that came to him in two-ream bundles, and was fed by single sheets. He reflects upon the roller-boy, sees how entirely he is shelved, and how much better his work is done by brass, iron and steel. He whistles dubiously at the banishment of soft blankets, and is loath to admit that better work can be done with hard packing. He looks in vain for the wetting trough, and smiles when told that paper is now used dry. In place of the wooden quoins, shooting-stick and mallet he finds only metal contrivances that have to be locked with a nondescript key. In the "electro" department he finds simplicity has taken the place of mystery, and greyhound swiftness the slow, cumbersome movements of the tortoise.

Nor is this all. He cannot comprehend the cleanliness, the cog-wheel system of today. The dingy, creaking alley stairs no longer lead to a spidered rookery, yclept a printing-office. The change from a "sky parlor" to one lower, well lighted and ventilated has been as perfect as it is pleasant. Health and comfort have been considered in all the arrangements. The floor is no longer a wilderness of ink-begrimed paper, or tobacco juice, and even the hellbox occupies a more dignified position than its old-boot namesake, formerly nailed to the corner of a dilapidated case. The glimmer of the tallow-dip has been superseded by the full blaze of electricity, an agency which will yet doubtless play an important part in the future development of printing.

Practically, there has been no limit to its progress. Discovery has not only kept pace with, but outstripped both needs and desires. So it has been in every branch. The boiling metal has been molded into forms of beauty and utility; in fact, so much has printing trespassed upon the bounds of what was once called "art" that even the graver finds in it a formidable rival. Rule, that but a few years ago was as unbending as a "country squire," now willingly yields to every curve of symmetry and beauty, shaped by the magic touch of the skilled compositor.

And well, also, has the paper-maker done his part. The gloss, the smoothness, the tints, the toughness are all that can reasonably be desired. New fiber has been found and utilized, not alone to satisfy a craze for something new, but for the most realistic of uses — cheapness — a great desideratum, if coupled with merit, for the printer.

In a thousand and one of the littles that go to make up the grand total of success, the good work has been steadily going on. No one article can be named that has not been touched with the magic wand of improvement. Little, if any, that is crude remains to baffle intelligence or annoy the skilled workman. He simply wills, and it is done. So thoroughly has this been accomplished that it would seem as if the bounds of possibility had been reached, as if

man had arrived at the limit beyond which only divinity can pass.

Is this true? Have we really come to the end of the journey of improvement as a craft? Must we be content with what has already been done, and make no effort to attain a loftier plane? Has the past been greater than the present can be? Have the mines of invention been so deeply and carefully worked that no golden nuggets remain undiscovered? Has the plummet sounded the uttermost depths and left nothing of use to be yet made known? It would be galling to our pride to acknowledge this, even were it true, but fortunately for civilization it is not. It was, in fact, but as the rude foundation to the magnificent structure of today, as today will be to the years to follow, and he who believes that printing, the most useful of all arts, has reached the *ultima thule* is strangely blind to its destiny and inspiration. There never has been and never will be more than a passing check to its development, because underlying its progress is the interest of all humanity, discovery, enlightenment and civilization.

With every step measuring the notes of the march of human progress must the printer keep time. Every forward move has created the necessity of another and a greater; every meritorious specimen of the typographic art has created a desire and a demand for something still higher in the scale of excellence, something still nearer absolute perfection. To meet this requirement, to keep pace with the demands of the age, calls for incessant vigilance and continued improvement in workmanship, material, machinery, and labor-saving inventions.

"But," questions the chronic doubter—and the question is pertinent—"where shall be found any power to assist in eclipsing the past, a more compact, cheaper motor than steam, a genie more potent than we now possess? Upon what depends these utopian dreams of the future?" The answer is so plain that a printer, of all other callings, should never need enlightenment on the subject. It is whispered to him by telegraph, voiced to him by telephone, and Franklin gave him the "key" to its subtle mystery when he caught the lightning and fettered its wanderings by the chains of a master will. True, much, we deem, is known of it now; but our present knowledge is as nothing to its coming uses, the film it throws over an electroplate is but as the gossamer web to what the fabric yet will be.

Electricity will yet come to the printer as the spiritual inspiration that illuminated the minds of the German fathers of the art, as the solver of mysteries to the student in our own century. Its touch is magical, and its range of use beyond all present human calculation, though each day increases our knowledge, and each new development gives us a clearer insight into future possibilities. Already it has achieved wonders; has given us the most useful of "plates;" perfect and easy communication, be the distance what it may; has lighted our workshops as brightly as the noonday sun, and tuned our bells as with spiritual music. Why can it not do more? When we learn to control its forces, to make it entirely subservient to our wishes, may it not exceed even the most sanguine hopes of the "dreaming enthusiast"? It runs other machines, and why not printing-presses? It produces in stable form the type, and why may it not supersede type itself? It duplicates "cuts," and why may not its delicate touches, mind-guided, engrave the cut itself? In a hundred ways it aids the printer now, and who shall dare to draw the line beyond which it shall pass?

No, no. The limit of improvement has not been reached—far from it. The future has immense surprises for the present, as the present had for the past; and, acting on this warranted prediction, the printer should ever strive for supremacy in all pertaining to his craft, and the prediction is neither wild nor hazardous that he will find one of his best friends and co-workers in electricity.

A MARVELOUS MACHINE.

WE have published, from time to time, as our readers know, illustrations and descriptions of various automatic typesetting and distributing machines, the use of which, their inventors claimed, would eventually dispense with the services of the compositor, and have generally done so in a rather skeptical mood. If the statements of Mr. L. McMillan, of Ilion, New York, and his friends can be substantiated, however, we shall be compelled to admit that the problem has to all intents and purposes been solved. Dispensing with the usual explanatory or introductory remarks, about trials and triumphs, etc., suffice it to say that the inventor claims that he has at length *perfected* a piece of mechanism which can set from sixty-five to seventy thousand ems per day, thus reaching the capacity of eight first-class workmen, at a saving of over sixty per cent over the cost of hand composition.

A single machine occupies a space about four feet square, and weighs about one thousand pounds. Its appearance resembles that of a huge type-writer, though the only point of exact similarity is the keyboard, before which the operator sits while he manipulates the buttons. The low cases, which hold a row of individual letters, are arranged parallel above each other in the form of an inverted pyramid, the ends of each reaching forward to a common vertical plane, are supplied with narrow channels and form a confluence with a center main channel. When the operator strikes a key, a finger draws out a letter from its special case, and sends it to the bottom *instantaneously*. All the types thus drawn reach their destination at the same place, and are next pushed forward in a long, curved, horizontal channel to the "spacer," who sits waiting to "justify" them to the required width of the column. The force necessary to operate the "keyboard" is no more than that required to operate a Remington type-writer under the best conditions, and it is further claimed there is no reason why the speed should be any less, allowing the operator to be equally expert, and upon these conditions the capacity of the typesetters would exceed that given above.

The distributing machine is made of one wheel, revolving horizontally within a wide tire or rim of another. Upon the inner wheel, radiating from the center, are cut channels to its outer edge, and in these channels the types are set line by line. From the center of the wheel a

spring pushes against the whole line of type in each channel, tending to throw it out of the channel's end; but just at this point are little "feeling-pins," which prevent this until the proper position is reached. These pins are attached to small bars, which are constantly traveling around with the wheel, and by a most ingenious invisible contrivance are constantly moving up and down and assuming various positions.

The types are all specially nicked by a small machine made for the purpose, each class of letters having a uniform though distinct pair of nicks, each letter and sign having a special mark. Now, as the wheel laden with matter to be distributed moves around, the nicks in the type and the pins in the bar correspond at their proper channels, and the letter flies into the case, which is held in the outer wheel before mentioned. When the case is filled it is ready to be inserted into the compositor, for it is the same case used, the type pieces never being handled by men at all. The capacity of this machine is claimed to be equal to that of two "setters," or in other words it will distribute one hundred and forty thousand ems minion per day.

That all these claims will be permanently established we are not prepared to say, but it is evident that in this machine the compositor has a rival which he cannot afford to ignore or underrate.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

WITH the October number commences the fourth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. Parties in arrears for subscriptions will do well to remit before its issue, and those desirous of placing their names on its books should make it a point to send in their subscriptions without delay.

IT is proposed to hold, in London, England, during the present autumn, an international congress of shorthand writers of all existing systems, and of persons interested generally, to celebrate conjointly two events of importance: 1. The jubilee of the introduction of Mr. Isaac Pitman's system of phonography, marking, as it does, an era in the development of shorthand on scientific principles. 2. The tercentenary of modern shorthand, originated by Dr. Timothy Bright, about 1587, continued by Peter Bales (1590), John Willis (1602), Edmond Willis (1618), Shelton (1620), Cartwright (1642), Rich (1646), Mason (1672), Gurney (1740), Byrom (1776), Mavor (1780), Taylor (1786), Lewis (1812), and many others in past generations, and finally by Mr. Pitman and other English and Continental authors of the present day.

THE responses received from our appeal to the union pressmen of the United States have been gratifying indeed, and we especially thank those of the craft who have kindly volunteered their services as agents and contributors. Pressmen, write for your paper.

LOOK out for the October number of THE INLAND PRINTER. If you want to secure it send in your subscription at once—if it has expired.

THE W. O. TYLER PAPER COMPANY AWARD.

WE herewith present the report of the committee appointed to make the awards to the three successful contestants furnishing, in its opinion, the most attractive and meritorious cover pages out of the number submitted for competition for the annual catalogue of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago, in response to the premiums offered and the stipulations governing them, which appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER, May, 1886. The specimens shown speak for themselves, and we feel satisfied the universal verdict will be that the committee, who rank among the most qualified printers in the western country, have performed their duty in a satisfactory and conscientious manner. The requirements of the original contract have been scrupulously adhered to in each instance, as all jobs have been "executed entirely from type and typefoundry products."

The following is the official award of the committee:

A meeting of the committee appointed to decide on the merits of the specimens sent in for competition in the matter of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company price list cover, was held at the editorial rooms of THE INLAND PRINTER, 159 La Salle street, August 14, 1886. The committee were somewhat disappointed, in view of the number and value of the prizes offered, to find that a large number of those who had signified their intention to compete had failed to send in specimens. On assembling, the terms by which the decisions were to be controlled were presented, and the names of the competitors withheld until after the awards had been made. After a careful examination and comparison of the specimens submitted, the committee decided that the first prize, of $30, should go to Messrs. Turck & Baker, Chicago; the second prize, of $15, to Mr. H. E. Shattock, with Geo. E. Marshall, Chicago, and the third prize, of $5, to Mr. J. A. Roy, with F. S. Blanchard & Co., Worcester, Massachusetts.

(Signed) A. H. McLAUGHLIN,
ALFRED PYE,
A. R. ALLEXON,
LOUIS C. ZAPP,
THOS. H. FAULKNER,
Committee.

THE names of the successful contestants for the various prizes offered by THE INLAND PRINTER, whose productions have recently been published in its pages, will be announced in the October issue. As in time past, the awarding committee will be composed of practical, qualified, disinterested printers.

LAID OVER.—The continuation of the series of articles on the printing-offices of Buenos Ayres was received too late for insertion in the present issue. It will appear in the October number.

THE Vienna school for printers' and typefounders' apprentices must be regarded as the most perfect institution of the kind existing anywhere. At the close of its twelfth year, the number of scholars was about 400, who are employed in 74 different offices. The funds which the school board had at their disposal amounted to upward of £500. To this sum the government and technical boards had contributed 2,539 florins, 2,702 florins being derived from the fees which the apprentices and their masters have to pay. The school now possesses three branches in different parts of the town, but it will soon have to provide more, for, according to a new statute sanctioned by government, the curriculum of the school is made compulsory to all the printers' and founders' apprentices in Vienna.

THE PRINTING AND BINDING OF THE REVISED BIBLE.

PRACTICALLY the two University Presses are supplying the whole English-speaking world with revised bibles, and the work, it need hardly be said, has been a gigantic one. As regards Oxford, the manufacture of bibles involves a great deal more than printing and binding. The Clarendon Press makes its own paper, casts its own type, does its own electrotyping, repairs its own machinery, makes its own ink, and even the materials of which the ink is made are manufactured on the premises. It has a large bookbinding establishment in Aldersgate street, London; and at Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, it does its own publishing.

The paper on which all the Oxford bibles are printed is made at the University's own mill at Wolvercote. Oxford bible paper is a specialty. There is a great deal of print in the Old and New Testaments, and unless great care were taken the volumes would be thick and "podgy." The thinnest paper that can possibly be made opaque is the desideratum, and rags only are used at Wolvercote. Old sailcloths, being made of linen, are in great request here, and they enter into the composition more or less of all the paper used in Oxford bibles. There are huge piles of this old material gathered in here after battling with breezes in all the seas under heaven. They come in here to be torn into shreds, and beaten into pulp, and bleached, drawn out into beautiful white sheets, to be presently printed on, wafted off again to all the ends of the earth—certainly rather a quaint and curious metamorphosis. The paper made here, as we shall presently see, is not exclusively used for bibles; but for this year's issue up to the present time more than three hundred tons of paper has been turned out, and of this no less than one hundred and twenty tons of a specially thin description has been consumed in the printing of the smallest-sized edition. Altogether not less than about four hundred and fifty tons of rags must have been consumed in manufacturing the necessary paper for the new bibles. It has been reckoned that the paper would cover about two and a half square miles. Laid out in a strip six inches wide it would more than go round the world. The sheets piled up in reams as they come from the mill would make a column ten or twelve times the height of St. Paul's Cathedral; and if they were stacked up after folding into books, but without binding, the pile would tower to more than a hundred times the height of the cathedral. The completed copies turned out by Oxford alone, if piled up flat, one upon another, would make a pillar some seventeen miles high, and if piled on end they would rise to the height of something over two thousand times the height of the Nelson monument.

The ink is made at the Clarendon Press, but there is nothing specially noteworthy in the manufacture there. The production of the lampblack from which it is made, however, is well worthy of a passing notice. This is done at a small factory a short distance from the press, and standing in as open a position as could be secured, the manufacture in one or two respects being somewhat objectionable. The black is made by burning creosote in specially constructed ovens. The fluid is filled into a tank fixed up on the top of a row of furnaces. A pipe runs from the creosote tank along the front of the ovens, and at intervals along this pipe the fluid is allowed to fall drop by drop into a row of funnels. The lower end of each funnel passes through the front of the oven, and these drops are thus conducted inside, where they fall into a small blaze of burning creosote, and of course perpetuate the blaze. The creosote burns with a flickering flame, giving off abundance of smoke, which it is necessary to secure as a deposit of soot. In order to do this as effectually as possible it is contrived that a slight draft shall be made to waft the smoke through a series of chambers hung round with blankets, and with blankets also here and there suspended across the current of air, which is thus ingeniously made to turn and twist round as many corners as possible, so that by the time any given volume of air reaches the chimney at the end of the course as nearly as possible all the smoke shall have been deposited. From the oven to the final exit is a distance of perhaps some eighty feet, but the smoke is made to zigzag about so as to give it an actual course of somewhere about two hundred feet, and throughout the whole distance walls and roof and floor are muffled in thick flakes, to which the rough surfaces of the blankets impart a form singularly like that of snow, only of a dead black instead of white. One can get into these funereal chambers, and extremely curious places they are. The blankets across the draft having been hitched aside, the explorer may make his way through a great part of this horizontal smoke-shaft, and if he takes care to move with something of the delicacy of Agag, he may come out again with no more soot upon him than may easily be blown off. This soot-making is, it must be allowed, a very odd incidental feature of bible printing.

The Oxford University Press, so far at least as its premises are regarded, is, we suppose, the finest in the kingdom. It is a quadrangular building, with a handsome façade fronting one of the northern thoroughfares of Oxford, and inclosing a pleasant square adorned with grass and trees, and a great fountain basin. It has a fine entrance ornamented with Corinthian columns, and over this entrance is the "delegate's room"—what would be called the board-room of an ordinary commercial company—and the various offices of the establishment constitute the rest of the front. On the opposite side of the quadrangle are two ivy-clad dwelling-houses, one occupied by the widow of a late manager, the other by the present controller and printer to the University, Mr. Horace Hart. The building on the right-hand side of the quadrangle is the "learned side," and the building on the left is the "bible side." These are managed as two distinct businesses, but are under one direction.

We are just now chiefly concerned with the "bible side" of the establishment; but it may be as well perhaps to explain that the Clarendon Press is to a certain extent a "general printing-office." Within certain dignified limits it does miscellaneous book-printing for various London publishers and public societies. The establishment will not condescend to light literature, but it prints any works of a religious, scientific, or classical nature, and

it is prepared to do this in an astonishing variety of ancient and modern languages, for all of which it casts its own type on the premises. It is on this "learned side" that most of the composing is done, the whole of the two upper floors being devoted to the compositors, who may at almost any time be found to be setting up type in languages of which few of us have any idea.

The printing-off is done on the bible side of the establishment, in one great room on the ground floor of which there are thirty-nine machines running—powerful, rather slow and antiquated nearly all of them, but splendid machines nevertheless, and, as all the world knows, capable of turning out printing of the very highest class. It is a very noticeable peculiarity of this great machine-room that it has none of the revolving shafting and belting usually to be met with in rooms in which great numbers of machines are driven by one large engine. Instead of this driving gear being all overhead, as is usually the case, it is all in the vaults below. The whole place is built upon arches, the long vistas and complicated groups of which, seen in the dim glimmer of gas jets or hand lamps, and seemingly full of swiftly revolving machinery, constitute one of the most curious spectacles of the kind imaginable. Their boilers here are over one hundred horsepower, and the engine which drives the whole machinery is of about thirty horsepower.

It is in this wing of the building that they cast their type, both by hand and by machinery. They have also a stereotyping foundry, and a large array of batteries and baths for electrotyping. They have, too, a room here in which a man is regularly employed in "pulling proofs" of plates before they are sent onto the machines. They have departments also for photo-lithography, for copper-plate and lithographic printing, and for what are known as the Woodbury and collotype processes. They cast their own printing rollers, they have extensive shops for carpentry and engineering, and this is perhaps the only printing-office in the kingdom which can boast a steam hammer for its own use. Everything that can possibly be done upon the premises is done here, and almost everything is done by steam power. Under its vigorous controller the University Press has the appearance of being decidedly a go-ahead place; yet with all its activity there is a spice of antiquity about it at many points. Its old-fashioned platen machines have just been alluded to. The wetting of the paper previous to printing is performed in quite an antiquated manner, and after the printing is done the sheets are dried by hanging up on lines after a method now at least a generation behind the times. Till recently, also, the printed sheets were rolled very slowly between steam rollers, or pressed in quite an old fashioned method. The printing of the new bibles, however, has compelled the introduction of newer methods. The slow but excellent old platen machines have been supplemented by some of the finest and swiftest of modern mechanism, and the pressing and rolling appliances have had added to them two of the newest forms of hot rolling machines.

The daily press recently recalled to mind the achievement of the Oxford and Aldersgate street establishments on the occasion of the Caxton Quarcentenary, an achievement which at the time Mr. Gladstone pronounced to be "the climax and consummation of the art of printing." At two o'clock on the morning of the day on which a meeting in honor of the memory of Caxton was to be held at South Kensington, a hundred copies of the bible were commenced. By two o'clock in the afternoon one of the copies was handed up onto the platform at the meeting. It was a volume of 1,052 pages, and it had been printed, dried, pressed, sent up to the bindery in London, collated, sewn, rolled, and bound. Its edges had been gilt, and the cover embossed with an inscription and the University arms, and there it was, a complete and handsome volume which had been entirely produced and had traveled some seventy miles in twelve hours. Certainly a remarkable feat. But affairs have since so advanced that if the establishment were called upon for a similar performance now there would be plenty of time to make the paper as well as the book.

Of course there was no type to set up; that was all in forms ready to hand. Of these forms the press has an enormous accumulation, and they comprise works of a most miscellaneous character.

The kind of books undertaken on the "learned" side we have spoken of. On the bible side, they do not only print bibles, but prayer-books, hymn-books, and books of devotion generally. This press a short time since was at work upon the third half million of the "Penny Testament," which was being turned out at the rate of ten thousand copies a day. Large numbers of the devotional books of the United States Episcopal Church are printed here, and the Americans appear to have a very decided liking for bibles emanating from Oxford or Cambridge.

It is very well known that any person discovering a printer's error in an Oxford bible will be paid a guinea if he will take the trouble to point it out to the Controller of the Press—provided, of course, that it has not been discovered before. The editions of the Sacred Scriptures issued by the University are very numerous, and from one or another of them errors are now and again picked out, and several times during his term of office the present controller has been called upon for the guinea, and has paid it. When the revised bibles were about to be issued, the question arose as to whether guineas should be paid for printers' errors in this enormous issue of entirely new print. Every edition, of course, is an independent work of the compositors and proofreaders, and in an undertaking of such magnitude it could hardly be doubted that mistakes would in the aggregate be numerous, and prudence seemed to suggest that no undertaking should be entered into until the work had for a time had the benefit of the gratuitous criticism of the public. Up to the moment of our writing, however, after running the gantlet of public scrutiny for a good month, only three printers' errors have been discovered in all the editions. In the pearl 16mo edition there is an error in Ezekiel xviii. 26, where an "e" is left out of righteous, and the word is printed "rightous." In the parallel 8vo edition there are two mistakes. In Psalms vii. 13, "shatfs" appears instead of "shafts," and in Amos v. 24, in the margin, "overflowing" should be "everflowing." Of course there may be others to be found

yet, but that for a whole month only these should have been brought to the notice of the authorities is astonishing, considering the magnitude of the enterprise.

We have alluded to a soupçon of antiquity belonging to the University Press. It seems only in the fitness of things that this should be so. Oxford was the second place in the kingdom to set up a printing-press, if not the very first. There is a book bearing an imprint, "Oxford, MCCCCLXVIII," and if we could be sure that proofreaders were as keen of eye in those days as they are in these, and could rely upon this date, it would show that Oxford printed a book before Caxton set up his press at Westminster. It is believed, however, that an "x" was omitted by mistake, and that the correct date of this early book was 1478, which brings Oxford in second only to Westminster in point of antiquity as a printing center. It was not, however, till 1585 that the press was permanently established there, when the Earl of Leicester, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, contributed £100—a munificent sum in those days—toward the necessary expenses. It was not then, however, provided with a palatial-looking building with a frontage of 250 feet as it is now. It had to find accommodation where it could, and had several shifts, until Lord Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion"—a work of which the University owns the perpetual copyright—yielded a profit which enabled Oxford to set up the "Clarendon Press," now a venerable-looking building, with massive stone pillars before it, standing at the bottom of Broad street, in the immediate vicinity of the "Schools," the Bodleian Library, and the Sheldonian Theatre. Some fifty years ago, the business was transferred to the present building, which is therefore the representative of a press instituted three centuries ago, and which was itself a revival of nearly the oldest press in the kingdom. The type-foundry comprised in the establishment is quite the oldest in the country, and it may be partly due to this fact that the curious arrangement of two distinct businesses being carried on under the same proprietary and management has been perpetuated. For some reason or other the height of the type employed in the "learned press" is different from the height of the type on the bible side; and this again is higher than the type of other foundries. What was the original cause of this discrepancy nobody knows, but one effect of it has been that each side has been compelled to have its own fonts of type for its own work. One cannot borrow of the other, nor can either of them replenish its stores from outside foundries. Whatever may have been the cause, no doubt the peculiarity of the fonts of the departments is a relic of times before the typographical world had agreed to a uniform height, and must in itself be regarded as an indication of antiquity. Indeed, in almost every part of the place there are to be met with just such little suggestions of olden times—suggestions which seem to be just what one ought to expect in a venerable university, but which do not prevent one's fully realizing that the University Press is a splendid modern institution, directed by men of great learning and business ability, managed with consummate skill and energy, and supported by practically unlimited funds.

As regards the directorate, the management, and the capital, the same may be said of the Oxford bindery, at 120 Aldersgate street, and curiously enough there is here also just the same spice of antiquity, combined with many of the most modern features of modern manufacturing industry. Huge bales of printed sheets are dispatched every day from the Clarendon up to Aldersgate street for binding. In ordinary times the establishment here does all the best of its books—all that are done in the finer kinds of leather binding, and the cloth binding of the "learned" and classical books published by the University is done here. The revised bibles, however, have quite overrun the powers of the establishment, which has lately been obliged to give out its cloth binding and about half its leather books, reserving the other half for its own hands. They do some of their inferior books here, but the bulk of the work is morocco binding. From the first folding of the sheets to the final gold-lettering and marking, almost everything is done by hand, machinery being employed only for the commoner kinds of books. This, indeed, is the case all over the world; it always has been so and probably always will be. The very best bookbinders are artists, and there are men—more particularly on the Continent—to whom bookbinding is a veritable fine art; men who, if they accept your commission to bind a valuable book, may very likely keep you waiting a twelvemonth for it, and will have their own price too. Anyone who will examine the venerable and beautiful old tomes displayed in the cases of the British Museum will perceive that they are distinctly characterized by the individual taste of the binder. They are not the outcome of machinery; they, every one of them, bear the stamp of the man. This can hardly be said, perhaps, except in a limited sense, of the work of the Aldersgate street bindery, where, of course, they are turning out by the thousand books all of the same pattern of binding. But in a limited sense it is true that every one of the morocco-bound bibles sent from this establishment presents the same individuality of the workman. They are all bound by hand, and the very simplest appliances, bone "folders," needles and thread, hammers, gluepots, common knives, wooden screws, old-fashioned "plows," would have been found in the bookbinderies of the old monks centuries ago. They have, for the best books, only two machines here which are at all modern. One is the familiar hydraulic press, by which every book is brought under a pressure of many tons, and the other is a tremendously powerful pair of steel rollers, by which the printed sheets are crushed extremely thin, so as to bring the completed volume into the smallest possible bulk. Another point of improvement in the best modern bible binding is the great flexibility and strength of the back, which is attained in the first place by an ingenious process of sewing; in the next by the use of the smallest possible quantity of glue; and in the third place by the paring away of the inside of the leather down the back of the book. The result is that the volume opens with the greatest freedom. It may be forcibly doubled back upon itself, and subjected to very rough treatment, without a leaf starting from its place or being loosened. It is a very interesting place this University bindery,

under the control of Mr. Henry Frowde, and not the least curious feature of the operations here is the marvelous dexterity of the women and girls employed in sewing the sections of the books together. It takes from three to five years for this dexterity to be acquired, though the work itself might be learned by any young person of ordinary intelligence in half an hour. With many of them here the rapidity of hand is such that it is not easy for an onlooker to follow the movements of the needles they are plying. There is one department of the work particularly well worth a passing notice, and that is the preparation of the morocco leather in which the books are bound. There is a considerable warehouse for skins of various kinds on one of the floors here, and in this men are employed in bringing out the natural grain of the goatskins—of which, by the way, it has been computed that the best of the revised bibles have required no less than twenty-eight thousand for their coverings. They lay the skin down on a bench, face upward, and fold a corner of it over face to face. The operator takes in his hand a small slab of cork, and by means of this he rubs the two faces of the skin gently together, and thus gradually works up the grain of the leather. Altogether, they have here on the premises some two hundred and sixty people at work, but it has been computed that directly or indirectly the binding of the revised bibles must have afforded employment for somewhere about five thousand persons.—*The Leisure Hour.*

MAKING LABELS FOR SPOOLS OF THREAD.

Craftsmen will be interested in the following description of how labels are printed, cut and mounted on spools of thread, which we extract from a recently published account of thread manufacture in detail:

Formerly, the process of labeling was described as follows. It is quoted here to illustrate the marvelous change effected by the most recent improvements in machinery:

"Lastly, the labelers get the finished spools; and, as every girl has the privilege of earning so much per thousand for all the labels she can put on, the dexterity they acquire in handling them is almost magical. One hand carries the gummed label to the tongue, and the other takes it off and applies it to the spool, both flying as fast as those of a skillful pianist in the liveliest music. Some girls carry a pile of labels in one corner of the mouth and, by sleight of tongue, work them out one by one at the other corner as fast as both hands in alternation can take them off and apply them to the spools."

At the time (not long since) when the above was written, a large number of girls were employed in cutting labels, and affixing them, by tongue and hand, to both ends of every spool. Rows of machinery have now taken the places of those animated throngs. With here and there a quiet attendant only, the printing and labeling machines silently take in blank paper and blank spools of cotton, and automatically unite and convert them into the elegantly labeled goods that adorn the retailers' showcases and befit the dainty workboxes of our ladies.

Nothing can exceed the mechanical ingenuity, beauty and finish of these machines and their delicate operations.

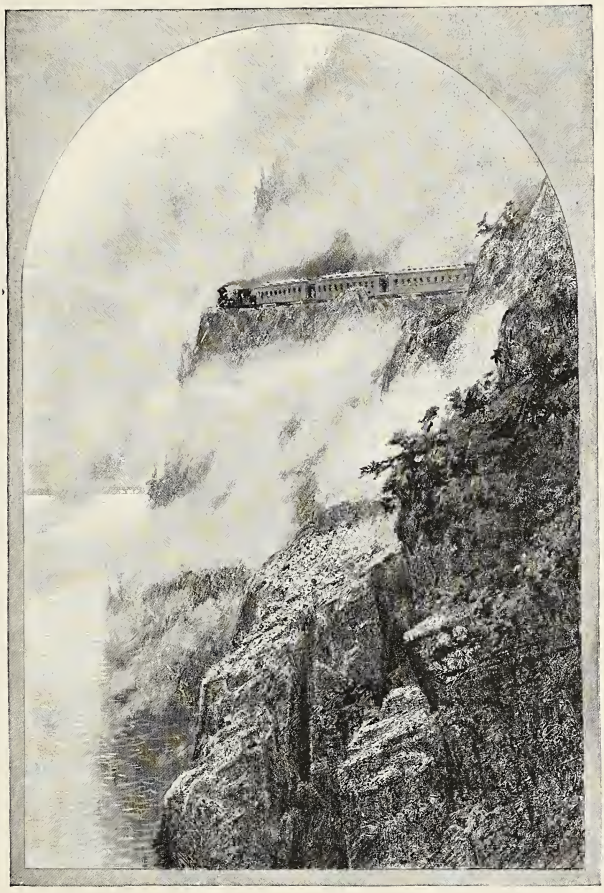
The label-printing machines are run right on with a rapid rotary motion as smooth and still as oil, each running out an endless ribbon of the circular spool labels at the rate of nearly half a million per day, in single black-colored lettering, gold, or blue and gold at once—it is all the same to these swift and magical workers. Large rolls of paper, white or steel blue, are first sliced up by one simple machine into tape-rolls of the various widths required by the diameters of spools. The printing-machine next passes the tape in between the faces of two wheels, one of which is set round with steel dies, engraved with the design and lettering of the spool label, that sparkle like jewels as they revolve, so finely finished is their workmanship. They come into contact, as they revolve, with inking rollers, and then with an impression roller, the tape or strip of paper running between and receiving the impression for the gold part of the labels, after which the strip runs under a rotary camel's-hair brush that lays on the "gold dust," closely filling the fresh ink, or rather sizing, already impressed on the gold part of the labels; next, the strip in its progress runs under a series of rotary brushes that burnish the gold lettering to an extraordinary brilliancy. Finally, the strip passes between an impression wheel and a second steel printing-wheel, engraved with the blue part of the label, and runs out as rapidly as it ran in, all printed in blue and gold with an endless series of round spool labels, to the number of seven hundred and fifty per minute. Printers alone know how fine and rare must be the mechanism that can put two separate parts of an engraving together, in different colors, by successive rotary impressions on a swift-running strip, so accurately that no eye can detect a line of separation or overlapping anywhere between them. This is done by the rotary printing-machines, both colors in succession and the gold splendidly burnished, as the endless strip runs through at the rate of forty-five thousand double-printed labels per hour to each machine. It is a triumph of machine-building.

And yet the new spool-labeling machines appear still more wonderful in operation. The printed strip of labels bearing the trade-mark runs into the labeling-machine on one side, while the strip bearing the number of the thread runs in on the opposite side. The strips run in vertically downward, facing each other and as far apart as the length of the spools to which they are to be applied. As each strip is running in, a little circular gumming pad touches and goes, accurately gumming the back of each label. At the same time, the blank spools are running in between the strips, and the two ends of each spool meet in its two labels at the same exact fraction of a second with the quick thrust each way of a pair of sharp circular punches that cut out the labels and fix them in place on the spool. The blank spools file in on the right and pour out labeled on the left of each machine as fast as two swift-handed girls can clap them into boxes—over a dozen every three seconds, or 250 per minute! The swiftness of the complicated motions baffles the eye, and the automatic perfection of the lightning-like work staggers the very testimony of the senses.

Long rows of these wonderful automatic printers and labelers fill the rooms formerly occupied by human printers, cutters and labelers. Poor girls, thinks some one, their occupation's gone! True, but gone only to make way for new and better occupation for the same girls and more besides, in other departments of the mills. Such is the ultimate effect of every labor-saving improvement, cheapening production, increasing demand and enlarging instead of contracting the market for labor.

TYPESETTING BY MACHINERY.

The Hartford, Connecticut, *Times* of a recent date says that several newspaper men and printers, at the invitation of Mr. Joseph Thorn, witnessed the workings of his typesetting and distributing machine at Colt's factory. Mr. Thorn has been working on his invention for sixteen years—ten years in New York and six in Hartford—and now claims to have a perfect working and practical machine. When working at its best the machine, with one man and two women, will set about 6,000 ems per hour—the work of six average printers. The construction and working of the machine are simple compared with other inventions for the same purpose. Each type has its special "nick," and as the distributing cylinder revolves these drop into their respective channels in a stationary cylinder below. In setting, the pressure on the keys forces separate types on to a rapidly revolving disk, and these are carried automatically into and through a trough to a galley for justification. The delicate part of the mechanism is where the types enter the long channel to the justifying galley. Any defect at this spot is instantly noted by the operator and quickly remedied. To persons interested in the art of printing, it was a pleasing sight to watch the "silent messengers of thought" in their rapid flight to the galley of solid matter.



ROUNDING THE CLIFFS.

Delaware & Hudson R.R., Lake Champlain.

Specimen of the "Ives" process engraving, by the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING CO., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A PICTURE BY TELEGRAPH.

A Scottish inventor by the name of Glenville has patented still another method of sending a picture by telegraph, with the novelty that the arrangement is purposely devised for a photograph to be taken at the receiving end of the wire. Briefly described, the method consists in projecting the picture, or portions of it at a time, upon a selenium cell placed in the circuit of the telegraph wires, which, according to the greater or less intensity of the light received, so acts upon the current as to cause it to bring into play a greater or less number of subsidiary currents connected with an incandescent electric lamp, that would consequently be illuminated in consonance with the strength of the current. These successive illuminations, brought to a focus upon the sensitive plate, would give images of corresponding brightness to the prints in the picture thrown upon the selenium cell; the final picture, of course, would consist of a series of these points in various depths of shade. The idea is certainly ingenious, and the sending of a *carte de visite* by telegraph may be a less distant achievement than has been believed.—*Photographic Times.*

HOW POSTAGE STAMPS ARE MADE.

The design of the stamp is engraved on steel, and, in printing, plates are used on which two hundred stamps have been engraved. Two men are kept busy at work covering these with colored inks and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy printing them on large hand-presses. Three of these little squads are employed all the time. After the small sheets of paper containing two hundred printed stamps have dried enough, they are sent into another room and gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water. After having been again dried, this time on little racks fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put between sheets of pasteboard and pressed in hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of two thousand tons. The next thing is to cut the sheet in two; each sheet, of course, when cut, containing one hundred stamps. This is done by a girl, with a large pair of shears, cutting by hand being preferred to that done by machinery, which would destroy too many stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labeled and stowed away, to be sent out to the various offices when ordered. If a single stamp is torn or in any way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred stamps is burned. Not less than five hundred thousand are said to be burned every week from this cause. The greatest care is taken in counting the sheets of stamps to guard against pilfering by employés, and it is said that during the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost in this way.

NEW METHOD OF EMBOSSING.

Some Williamsburg parties, says *Geyer's Stationer*, have recently been working upon an invention for embossing paper and other substances, which, if successful, will nearly revolutionize some branches of the stationery and bookbinding trades, and, in fact, a great many other lines of industry. The more comprehensive part of the invention is said to be a process for hardening copper so that an electrotype may be made to do embossing just as steel is now used. The idea of making copper as hard as steel is at first so startling that one is inclined to discredit the whole thing, and yet it is well known that in mines and quarries in various parts of the world, where relics of certain prehistoric races remain, are to this day to be found copper implements sufficiently hard to be applied to purposes for which modern peoples have used only steel. No one has ever yet explained how these ancient implements were made, and although many efforts have been made, from time to time, to discover the secret, it has thus far remained a lost art. For the purpose of embossing, however, it is said there is another invention of equal importance. This is no less than a process for securing an electrotype fac simile of any sort of indented surface whatever—wood, leather, metallic, vegetable or what not. By this process, an electrotype would be taken direct from any surface of which an imitation is desired, and then by the copper hardening process the electrotype roller or die would be made just as good as steel for embossing. It is claimed that these methods will cause a saving of at least seventy-five per cent both in time and money over the old way, while also insuring greater accuracy. The uses to which such an invention could be put are endless. The cheapness of the process would greatly increase the use of embossed goods. In bookbinding, alligator and sealskin, dongola, pebble, French grain and most everything else could be cheaply imitated. The present slow, laborious and expensive method of cutting a steel roller or die by hand would be entirely discontinued, and the ability to electrotype from any sort of surface would also be of signal advantage.

WORKING FOR NOTHING.

Of the many items of expense in the printing business, there is one usually overlooked by inexperienced makers of prices, that is, "depreciation in value of material." How many young printers start with new type and presses, and plenty of vim and courage? The brilliancy of their work, and low prices asked, make their business brisk. The young man imagines he has discovered the royal road to wealth, and looks scornfully at the old fogies, whom he deems behind the age. But time passes, type is wearing out, presses are becoming shaky, and repairs are needed. It becomes more difficult to keep up the standard of work with the worn material. Competition is greater, and new offices are starting. The erratic customer slips off to a "new love" and gives "encouragement," while the older office gradually falls into obscurity. The owner, taking stock of his affairs, finds that, instead of having a bonanza, he has an elephant. He has given away his capital, and has nothing for the work of years but a sadly demoralized lot of material, probably shingled with liens.

Every new office makes the fight more complicated, and prices go down, down, down. The more experienced wonder "how can such things be?" and even outsiders express their astonishment. The offices seem to vie with each other, not as to how much can be realized for work, but how little they can ask. Recent bankrupt sales give us examples of this disregard of depreciation. In an establishment recently sold there was a large and an apparently excellent assortment of type for general jobwork. But on examination the material was found so worn that it was unfit for good work. The whole plant was put up at auction and sacrificed. What had cost thousands brought only a few hundred. The owner had given away his capital. He had foolishly imagined he could make money by charging less than the more experienced printers.

It is not alone the type that wears. If a press is run for several years, and its owner should desire a new or improved one, how much will the manufacturer allow in a trade for the old one? The difference between the cost of the press and the allowance made is what inexperienced printers give to their customers.

At another sale there were several presses of good manufacture. The office was large, well located, and had considerable business. The inevitable came, however, and the whole office was sold for one-half of the original cost of two of its presses. The balance had been given to its patrons in the course of a few years.

There are other items of expense, small, maybe, but, like Peter's pence, they count, and reduce the printer's profit. If the interested reader can be induced to coolly calculate the percentage of expense against the average work actually done, the writer's object in penning these lines will be accomplished. For instance—rent, water, gas, ink, rollers, oil, benzine, waste paper, steam, repairs, losses, superintendence, proofreading, collecting, type, etc., are actual expenses, as much as wages paid. It will be found that these items aggregate a formidable sum.

A young man acknowledged that he did not count his own time in managing, etc. And another older printer made the work cheaper for his patrons by reading his proofs after night.

It has been stated by an intelligent eastern printer that no office succeeds in doing more than from one-third to one-half of the capacity of its presses. This seems to be a rash statement, but it was made from statistics patiently kept for one or more years. It would be interesting to have the members of our association publish the results of their observations on this and other matters.—*Exchange.*

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.
Sansom Street, Philadelphia.



Mechanical Patent, Mar. 31, 1885.
Registered, No. 22,315.

4 A, 20 a, complete with 3 A Initials, . . $6.80
4 A, 20 a, without Initials, ... 3.50

Three-Line Nonpareil Pencraft, No. 2.
With Three-Line Pica Initials.

20 a, extra lower-case, ... $2.00
3 A, Initials, (separately) 3.30

Science of Deceptive Book-Keeping
Mathematical Exactness Developed in Signature Reproduction
Evening Lessons in Imitative Penmanship
1234567890

Pica Pencraft.
With Two-Line Pica Initials.

Typography versus Lithography
Valuable Investment for Printing Establishments
Progressive Craftsmen

The series of Pencraft here shown will be found very convenient in printing-offices for use in diplomas, circulars, cards, bill-heads, and in many classes of work where space is limited. Many printers, who take pride in issuing neat and tasty work from their establishments, will welcome it as another step in the ladder leading to the ideal of perfection in typography toward which they have so long been industriously climbing.

1234567890

8 A, 32 a, with 4 A Initials, ... $5.25
8 A, 32 a, without Initials, ... 3.50

32 a, extra lower-case, ... $2.05
4 A, Initials, (separately) 1.75

4 A, 12 a, complete with 3 A Initials, . . $6.80
4 A, 12 a, without Initials, ... 3.50

Three-Line Nonpareil Pencraft.
With Three-Line Pica Initials.

12 a, extra lower-case, ... $2.00
3 A, Initials, (separately) 3.30

Progress in American Typography
Mortised Types, a Novelty Printers will Appreciate
Durability with Comprehensive Usefulness
1234567890

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Illinois.

Send us your address that we may "place you on the list" for Specimens of New Designs as fast as they appear.
Six Point size ready about October 1st.



14A, 20a. 8 Point Armoric. $3.45

A FRIEND OF MINE MARRIED A
Scold to Me He Came and all His Trouble
Told My Wife is Like a Women Raving
Mad I Told him that was Very Bad
$123456 The Fable 67890?

12A, 18a. 10 Point Armoric. $3.85

BLOWN UP IN A BOAT
Is this the Great Eastern? No, it
is a Cleveland Girl's Overshoe
This is Chicago Witticism
12345 Ha! Ha 67890

SHEENAN, REGEL & CO.

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

Hats and Caps,

Gents' Fancy Furnishing Goods.

236 Pumpkin St. Orchard, Iowa.

10A, 16a. 12 Point Armoric. $4.45

WHETHER WITH REASON OR INSTINCT
Blest, Know all Enjoy that Suits Them Best: To Bliss Alike
by that Direction Tend, Find the Means Proportioned
to their End.—Pope's Essay on Man
$12345 Armoric Series 67890

8A, 12a. 18 Point Armoric. $5.80

FOR FORMS OF GOVERNMENT
Let Fools Contest, Whatever is the Best
Administered is the Best, so Why
Should the Spirit of Mortal be
$12345 Proud 67890

6A, 10a. 24 Point Armoric. $6.50

OH! MAY THESE TYPES
Always Tell the Stories of Our
Nation's Grandest Glory
$12,345 Proud 678.90

Mersenville, Zip,..... 188

To KNIFE & BUTCHER, Dr.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cutlery and Pipe Razors

Terms:..... 123 Buckenham Place.

4A, 8a. 36 Point Armoric. $9.40

MANY A TALE
The Card to Printers
My Mother's Home
$12,345,678.90?
Type & Press Co's.
HHHHHHHHHHHHHH

6 points Nonpareil, 8 points Brevier, 10 points New Long Primer, 12 points Pica, 18 points 3-Line Nonpareil, 24 points Double Pica, 36 points 3-Line Pica.

Cleveland Type Foundry, Cleveland, O.

PICA AND TWO LINE PICA IN PREPARATION. ALL PATENT RIGHTS SECURED.

GREAT PRIMER SCRIBBLE.

ESTABLISHED 1805

To the American Printing Trade

Farmer, Little & Co., 154 Monroe St., Chicago, have much pleasure in drawing your attention to this New Script, which has been named Scribble. The design is to imitate the hurried writing of the present day. This you will perceive has been successfully accomplished.

Circulars that are issued from the Press, no matter how important, are often cast aside unread, or thrown into the waste paper basket. We think it a pardonable ruse, therefore, to imitate handwrit- i so that the same attention shall be or Type Printing as now accorded Lithographic facsimiles.

arts to increase the t your favor-

Logos with Fonts— the and tion

50 a 10 A—Eight Dollars.

50 a 14 A—$4 50 LONG PRIMER FRANKLIN CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR OF HANDSOME NEW FACES.

Circulars containing a Selection from our New Designs will shortly be issued from the Press in the usual form.

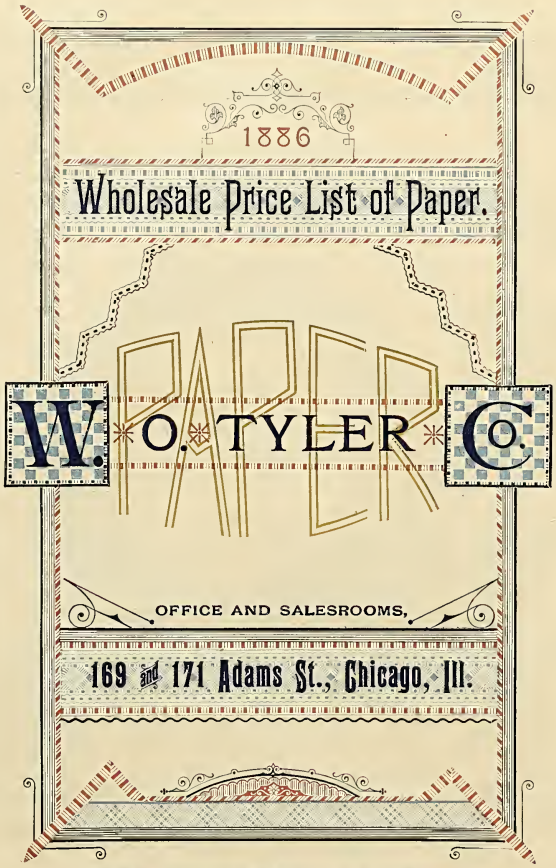
They will be sent by Mail to all our Customer and to the Trade,

These Designs are both Novel and Attractive.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO & NEW YORK.



First Prize Awarded to Turck & Baker, Chicago.



THIRD PRIZE AWARDED TO F. S. BLANCHARD & CO., PRINTERS, 154 FRONT ST., WORCESTER, MASS.



SECOND PRIZE AWARDED TO H. E. SHATTOCK, WITH GEO. E. MARSHALL & CO., CHICAGO.

139-141 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO. MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS 14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

LIGHTFACE CELTIC.

IMPROVED SERIES.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

24A, 48a, NONPAREIL. (6 Points Standard Measure.) $3.00

SHE TURNED ON ME HER EYES OF JET

Fancy I See them Sparkling yet, and Feel the Thrill

246 When our Glances Met 357

24A, 48a, BREVIER. (8 Points Standard Measure.) $3.80

THE SONG OF A LOVER BOLD

Knight of the Old Romance, with a Doublet

16 And Spurs of Gold 23

18A, 36a, LONG PRIMER. (10 Points Standard Measure.) $3.35

FACE OF GRECIAN MOLD

With Other Historical Charms Untold

8 And Necessary Lance 9

16A, 32a, PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.) $3.70

THOSE GLORIOUS DAYS

Such Gallants now Never Come

36 Riding Past 47

8A, 16a, GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.) $3.70

FESTIVITIES OF WINTER

Skating, Toboggan Slides, Frozen Ears 36

6A, 12a, DOUBLE SMALL PICA. (22 Points Standard Measure.) $5.00

FEAST OF LANTERNS

Variegated Chinese Light Repast 52

5A, 10a, DOUBLE ENGLISH. (28 Points Standard Measure.) $5.50

LOST OR STRAYED

8 Art Treasures, Musical Gem

4A, 8a, DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.) $7.95

VANITY FAIR

Brilliant Meteors 7

3A, 6a, FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.) $10.05

BRAVE Defense

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES EXCEPT NONPAREIL AND PICA.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all varieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing-Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing-machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Erie, Pa. Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, etc.

IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

Buffalo Printing-Ink Works, 42 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 east Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

The Queen City Printing-Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York.

C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703–709 Locust street, St. Louis.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition adapted to all kinds of work.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, New York.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Typefoundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Typefoundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Cincinnati Typefoundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Typefoundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,

BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

GEO. H. TAYLOR. HARVEY M. HARPER.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.

Commission Paper Dealers

Manufacturers' Agents.

We carry exclusively BOOK, COVER and PRINT PAPERS, and our lines of these are more varied and complete than to be found in the West.

We make a specialty of Yearly Contracts on Roll News.

184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

H. BARTH, Pres. W. P. HUNT, T

THE CINCINNATI

TYPEFOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

—AND—

PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. F. WANNER, Pres't. GEO. W. WEBER, Vice-Pres't. A. F. WALTHER, Treas.

THE

UNION TYPE FOUNDRY

298 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

JOB, BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE.

SPECIAL AGENTS

BOSTON AND CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRIES,

Whose popular productions are carried constantly in stock.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Printers' Machinery and Supplies, Cabinets, Stands, Cases, etc.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. Our printers' publication, *The Press and Type*, mailed free to any address.



BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Moss Engraving Company, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor: BOSTON, August 26, 1886.

Have you noticed that some foundries in the West, calling themselves first-class concerns, actually put up a majority of their fonts without colons, semicolons, or diphthongs? I hope the influence of your paper will be exerted in the interests of those printers who do work properly, and who need those characters. Apparently there is no excuse for it except parsimony. There are big profits in type, and printers should get complete fonts when they pay exorbitant prices for them. DICTIONARY.

STATE OF TRADE IN CLEVELAND.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, August 30, 1886.

Trade in this city is brisk at time of writing, and the outlook is encouraging. All the papers of any prominence are now union offices and pay the scale, with the exception of the *Leader*. The citizens of Cleveland in general are very bitter against the sheet, and the advertisers are withdrawing their patronage therefrom; the latest example being E. R. Hull, the largest advertiser in the city.

An unsuccessful attempt was recently made to organize a job printers' union, but the project fell through from lack of enthusiasm on the part of the jobbers, whose wages range from $9 to $18 per week, the latter amount being paid to foremen only. During the last agitation a large number of job office proprietors signified their willingness to sign the scale, and raised the wages of their employés accordingly. Messrs. Short & Foreman and J. B. Savage, however, have refused to sign the scale, and this refusal, as a matter of course, has had a tendency to dampen the ardor of the committee having the matter in hand. The present scale is 40 cents for composition on morning papers, 35 cents for day work, and $18 per week for foremen. Will keep you informed from time to time concerning matters of interest in this city. Yours respectfully, S. A. K.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, August 22, 1886.

The good time brought about by the general election of members of the House of Commons having now come to an end, and the summer holiday season having rapidly followed it up, there is again a large amount of superfluous labor in the market, and as a result a great demand on the out-of-work fund.

I have to note the stoppage of another Edinburgh newspaper, namely, the *Daily Review*, and along with it the *Weekly Review and Scottish Reformer*, which took place on Saturday, June 12, after an existence of twenty-five years. The *Review* has had a hard struggle for some years, latterly reducing its price, and publishing an evening as well as a morning edition. There is, therefore, now only one morning and two evening daily newspapers in this city, namely, the *Evening News* and the *Scotsman*, with its appendage, the *Evening Dispatch*, and all are closed to union men. I understand the central executive of the Scottish Typographical Association have made a recommendation to this branch that the books of the branch be thrown open for the admission of former members who may have run out through arrears. This recommendation will be brought before the branch at an early date, and, if adopted, will, no doubt, greatly add to the membership.

Her majesty the queen visited this city last week, and made a state visit to the International Exhibition of Industry, Science and Art at present being held here. She also paid a private visit to the exhibition next day, making an inspection of several of the courts she had to pass on her state visit. On passing through Court No. 8, the queen and the other members of her party watched with interest the working of the Fraser type composing and distributing machines. Mr. Fraser, who is senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Neill & Co., printers, of this city, was present, and explained the mechanism of the machines to her majesty. They are patented in England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and America, and Mr. Fraser claims for them that they "set and distribute the type in ordinary use in a printing-office, nicking or other special preparation of the type not being required, and each machine suits four sizes of types." Mr. Fraser was awarded the Keith medal (value £30 sterling) by the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, in 1875, and a silver medal at the International Inventions Exhibition, London, last year, for his machines.

As a result of the queen's visit, Mr. Thomas Clark, the lord provost of the city, is to be created a baronet. Mr. Clark, who is head of the now well-known publishing house of T. & T. Clark, George street, served his apprenticeship with his uncle, the founder of the firm, and was taken into partnership in the year 1846, and from that time onward has conducted the business with great ability, the firm's theological publications having a world-wide repute. On the death of his uncle, in 1868, Mr. Clark became the sole partner of the firm, and remained so until within the last two years, when he took his eldest son into partnership with him. Mr. Clark (now Sir Thomas Clark, Bart.) is sixty-three years of age, having been born in the year 1823. He entered the town council in 1877, and was appointed lord provost in 1885. W. T.

FROM NEW HAVEN.

To the Editor: NEW HAVEN, September 2, 1886.

Business in this "City of Elms" is decidedly quiet at present, as it generally is at this season of the year. No. 47, with the aid of the local assemblies Knights of Labor, still continues the boycott on the *Journal and Courier*, and from present appearances it may continue indefinitely, as the fight of capital against principle, in this case especially, is a very bitter one.

From the official circular issued by Secretary-Treasurer Pascoe, it would seem as if the International Typographical Union had entered into a new business enterprise, namely, the procuring of subscribers for an official organ of the craft. While the project may have been viewed by the delegates to the last convention in a different light to that of those who "pay for the piper," it does not seem clear to me that that body can compel members of subordinate unions to pay for the advancement of a private enterprise, as I fail to see the justice or equity in its action. I should like some of your more able contributors to express their views on this subject. Another project is the insurance plan. While the object is a good one, I confidently assert that I do not believe that one-fourth of the membership will ever become members of it. There is no interest whatever taken in it in this jurisdiction. A thorough apprenticeship law promulgated by the International Typographical Union, and adopted by the various state legislatures, would do more good for the craft than all the papers published in the United States. H. W. F.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1886.

A new public printer is appointed. His name is Benedict, and he has the good fortune to hail from the Empire State. No one here ever heard of the man, that I know of, but since his discovery by President Cleveland, we have heard all sorts of reports concerning him, especially regarding his position toward organized labor. Perhaps, though, it is better not to discuss him from a union printer's standpoint until we find out more about him. His appointment of subordinates will be apt to furnish an index.

Next Monday, September 6, is labor day in many of the larger cities; and, so far as the Washingtonians are concerned, it is deemed best to go over to Baltimore and swell the ranks of our brothers there. I don't fancy marching much myself, but expect to participate, and, while I have made arrangements to give one day to labor, I have at the same time made sure of another day for myself, which I will devote to rest from the unusual exercise.

Industrial matters are rather quiet during the warm weather in Washington. With the exception of the building trades, which are

delightfully busy, I may say everything is dull; but as so large a proportion of our people is composed of horny-handed government clerks, local trade is reasonably active. The government printing-office employés are availing themselves of the leave granted them by congress, and as many of them as can be spared at a time are allowed to go, and on their return others can leave, and the best of it is, the pay goes right on.

Work on the proceedings of the International Typographical Union is still progressing. They will make quite a large volume this year.

The daily labor paper scheme still slumbers. When it wakes up, I will send you word. AUGUST DONATH.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, September 10, 1886.

Our new scale of prices, which was to have gone into effect on the 4th inst., having met with vigorous resistance at the hands of the employing printers, the union, at its last regular meeting, September 5, decided to postpone the date of its enforcement until October 1. The new scale calls for an increase from 35 to 38 cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers; from 32 to 35 cents on evening papers; from 33⅓ to 38 cents for bookwork, and a reduction of the hours of week work to fifty-five, to end at noon on Saturdays. The employers waited until the last moment and then, in lieu of an answer, asked for another conference with our committee; hence the postponement. This action was deemed expedient, as it probably was the means of averting a strike or lock-out, neither of which is particularly desirable at this dull season.

Monday, the 6th inst., witnessed the grandest labor demonstration in the history of Detroit. There were over ten thousand men in the procession, headed by Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, with three hundred in line, and the German Printers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, numbering about thirty. The chapel of each newspaper office was assembled under its own banner and the book and job printers under their own banner, and it would be superfluous to say that they made a fine appearance. The procession marched to a park in the suburbs of the city, and the remainder of the day was given up to festivities. There were twenty thousand people on the grounds.

G. C. K.

MATTERS IN LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 31, 1886.

At our last regular meeting, held last Sunday, I called attention to the fact that THE INLAND PRINTER is the recognized mouthpiece of the pressmen's unions in the United States and solicited their support, both by subscription and otherwise, and I think ere long you will have a goodly number of subscribers here among the pressmen.

At the meeting, Sunday, the charter was presented to the union, and as we had procured all of our necessary stationery and printing, everything moved along smoothly. We start out with a membership of seventeen, with one application on file and prospects for at least six more, several of them being electrotypers, who, by a resolution adopted, will be admitted to membership. It is our intention to furnish a room in some central location and have a small library where the members can go and spend an hour or so pleasantly at any time. We got our idea from the Pittsburgh union.

The officers of No. 28 for this term are: Chas. F. Taylor, president; W. J. Kalus, vice-president; James Collison, recording secretary; Fred. E. Loeffler, financial and corresponding secretary; Wm. J. Patterson, treasurer; Jas. McCloud, sergeant-at-arms; and Fred. Ulrich, guardian.

We wish to testify to Mr. Chas. Gamewell's fitness for the office he occupies in the International Typographical Union, for to him belongs the honor of the establishment of this union, and if No. 28 is able financially to send a delegate to the next meeting, he will be instructed to use his best endeavors to continue him in said office.

Business is only fair in our line here. The *Courier-Journal* job rooms have just put in one of Cottrell's front delivery presses, and to my way of thinking it is the greatest press in the market today. There is talk of putting the morning *Commercial* and *Evening Post* under one roof, and the putting in of a fast web press. I understand that Mr. du Pont, the owner of both papers, is in Chicago now, looking out for a press of that kind. I will close what may be a very tiresome letter to you, hoping that you will take the will for the deed, if I have not succeeded in somewhat interesting your readers.

Respectfully yours, C. F. T.

MATTERS IN CINCINNATI.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, September 6, 1886.

The printing business is very encouraging here at present, there being but few idle compositors, though there are a number of pressmen from other cities looking for work.

There have been no failures reported recently in connection with the printing trade, with the exception of Edwin Alden & Brother, advertising agents. There seems to be some trouble in settling their affairs on account of a newspaper transfer made previous to their assignment. Allison & Smith, typefounders, have sued them for $1,700, and ask the court to set aside the sale of the paper.

The printing-offices were well represented in the recent exposition parade. The Sullivan Printing Company had a pony Campbell press in a wagon, driven by a steam engine. The Frye Printing Company had a Gutenberg press in line, representing the first printing done, and in another wagon a Fire Fly card press, printing cards at the rate of five thousand an hour.

What Cincinnati needs is a little more harmony between the Pressmen's Union and Typographical Union No. 3. There are several offices here that could be brought "within the fold" if the two unions had a more perfect understanding with each other.

The strike for eight hours, and an increase in the price of composition, inaugurated here by German Typographical Union No. 2, has proven a failure. The *Freie Presse* management reëmployed some of their old hands, which caused dissatisfaction among the non-union men, who refused to work with the reinstated men, and the end is not yet. J. G.

THE COST OF COMPOSITION.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Oregon, August 27, 1886.

A book of nine hundred pages contains 1,275,943 ems; time, six weeks; average number of compositors employed, five and one-half; average number ems for each compositor per day, 6,444; average number of pages per day, twenty-five; price per thousand ems, 45 cents; one foreman at $25 per week; one assistant and copyholder, $15 per week. The following is the result:

1,275,943 ems at 45 cents	$574 17
Corrections at 45 cents per hour	15 20
One foreman at $25 per week	150 00
One assistant and copyholder at $15 per week	90 00
	$829 37

This shows the cost to be sixty-five cents per thousand ems for type in chases ready for press, allowing nothing for wear and depreciation of material, insurance, rent, fuel and other incidental expenses.

I agree with Mr. Polhemus, of New York, that to make a fair profit on composition, the price charged should be double that paid compositors per thousand ems.

The above is not a rough estimate of the cost of composition, but is the exact cost of work done as taken from our books.

Few printers know the exact cost of composition, both on time and piecework, on account of their own inexperience and a lack of system in keeping books.

I would like to hear from others, through your valuable journal, on the above subject, and also on the cost of composition on jobwork.

F. W. B.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1886.

Business still continues good; all of our book and job offices are running on full time, and consequently the number of persons not employed is very small. Typographical Union No. 2 appointed a committee last Saturday to interview the employing printers, regarding an increase in the scale from forty to forty-five cents per thousand ems.

Several offices have already granted the increase. In my last letter, I neglected to mention that Mr. Gamewell had removed to Washington, D. C. There is nothing remarkable in this, except to say that the position he now has was obtained without any political intrigue whatever, but was due solely to his ability as a workman, backed by his record as an able and conscientious wheel-horse in the cause of labor. We are sorry to lose Mr. Gamewell, and fervently pray that the Lord will raise up another Joshua to take his place here.

Both of our political parties have held their state conventions and adopted resolutions in favor of labor. Mr. George Gibbons, foreman of Gallagher's printing-house, was present at the democratic convention, and nominated Maxwell Stevens, one of our ablest lawyers, for congressman-at-large. He is said to have an honorable record in labor matters, and it is thought will be elected. The prohibition party promises to be an important factor in the coming election; so, taking it altogether, the workingmen will have a good chance to place their votes where they will do the most good. Will they do it?

In looking over the lists of books lately printed, or about to be issued, I was struck with the vast amount of biography contained therein, denoting that a great change has taken place in the manner of writing history. Formerly history consisted of an account of some great battle, of how the forces were placed, etc. Now, if we would read history, we have the lives of eminent military chiefs and conspicuous civilians placed before us, detailing the circumstances under which they were placed, the state of the public mind at particular times in their lives, etc., giving us, I think, a clearer insight into events of the past. C. W. M.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor: ST. LOUIS, August 31, 1886.

During the past few months everything appertaining to the printing business has been exceedingly dull, in fact, worse than it has been for a number of years back, many offices closing twice a week and oftener, at noon, while others were run for but eight hours a day. The direct cause is very difficult to place, and nobody can give an even probable reason for it. Prospects, however, for a good fall trade are as bright as the past has been dark; the coming festivities, which annually bring to this city an endless amount of printing and lithographing, and, consequently, also, a great deal of binding, are close at hand. This year there is expected an even greater amount of business, owing to the Triennial Conclave Knights Templar, which alone brings with it large contracts for work in these lines; one single item of note is an order placed here for thirty-five thousand copies, three hundred and thirty pages each, the total price paid being over $16,000.

The St. Louis Typothetæ Society, the second of its kind organized in the United States, is now in a flourishing condition, having a membership of about eighty per cent of the capital invested in the printing business, which is scattered among about forty houses, including Woodward & Tiernan, G. D. Barnard & Co., Buxton & Skinner, Little & Becker, Levison & Blythe, and, in fact, every large office, together with seven-tenths of the smaller ones.

The society has adopted a schedule of prices for jobwork, which is an advance of about twenty per cent on the former prices received. Some of the smaller offices, constituting the "small fry," object to enter the society, claiming that there are no benefits to be derived from it, while the loss may be material. Others say they do not *think* it can succeed. Well, how can it, with such a lot of cowards as they show themselves to be? Why, in New York, where there are probably *four* printing-offices to every *one* here, the society is established, and is successful to a very gratifying extent; in fact, almost strong enough to be independent and have no fear of failure. The benefits of our society here are, even at this early date, more than one would think. The writer has strictly held to the schedule price, and has, in *every* case, gotten the advance, without even a murmur of dissatisfaction on the part of customers, and so it has been with every other member. This naturally has increased the prices obtained sufficient to justify the claims of the society.

Little & Becker are still busy with their Simmons' hardware catalogue, which, by the way, we think is the finest piece of catalogue printing in the country. Eight carloads of coated book-paper will be required. The work consists of ten thousand copies of several hundred pages, worked in black and red. We are informed that the cost will foot up over $80,000.

Mr. Huling, of THE INLAND PRINTER, dropped in on us last week, when an exchange of ideas followed. Genial chap, he!

Jas. A. St. John, of the Central Typefoundry, is now en route for England, his pockets well laden with "stuff" to place in favor of Gaudaur in the coming Gaudaur-Beach race. He has, of course, other business for the foundry to transact, which will tend to still further increase their already large foreign trade.

Among the many pleasure events of this season, and one of the greatest successes, has been the excursion of the employés of Woodward & Tiernan's office. The success of this affair was doubtless due to the fact that Mr. Woodward promised his assistance only with the proviso that no intoxicating liquors be sold on board. His offer was accepted, and, of course, success followed. The excursion was for a worthy purpose, namely, the replenishing of the treasury of Woodward & Tiernan's Employés' Benefit Society, which was depleted by the failure of the Provident Savings Bank. SPLASH.

OF INTEREST TO PRESSMEN.

To the Editor: TROY, N. Y., August 28, 1886.

The invitation to pressmen, published in your last number, gives great satisfaction here, and it is hoped that pressmen generally will take an interest in a matter which concerns them so intimately, and avail themselves of the opportunity to, as you put it, ventilate their ideas. It is an opportunity they have never before enjoyed. It is just what is needed, and, if rightly employed, cannot fail to assist materially in placing pressmen on their proper footing in the trade.

One of your correspondents thinks the International Typographical Union does some funny things once in a while, and instances the fact of the Pittsburgh convention having reversed a decision of the presiding officer that ex-delegates were eligible to office, thereby barring out a candidate for secretary-treasurer who was the choice of two-thirds of the members. It does seem "funny" that two-thirds of the members should defeat their candidate in so summary a manner. But your correspondent fails to note how nicely the president got even by ignoring the two-thirds not only, but the remaining third as well, and appointed the trustees of the Childs and Drexel fund from among the ex-members entirely. Whether this may be considered complimentary to the delegates or not, is a question with which pressmen need not meddle. It would not be likely to come to them in any event. But if it had, the compositor delegates only being ignored, and the trustees selected wholly from among the pressmen delegates, the point would, no doubt, penetrate the cranium of most anybody.

I noticed not long since, while reading extracts from foreign trade journals, that presses are all machines, pressmen are called machine-minders or machinemen, presswork is termed machining or machined, as the case or tense may be, and, in speculating as to whether pressmen would not disappear altogether if they did not speak up for themselves pretty soon, fell upon a copy of the *American Machinist*, and, with my mind full of machining, wondered if it might not be an acquaintance or, possibly, a distant relation, and so looked it over accordingly. The only thing about it tending to establish any relationship was the following, which is new to me:

> Rubber rollers may be turned by an emery wheel. A circular saw will also give good results, and printing-press ink rollers may be nicely trued up with a fine-toothed, well-breasted circular saw.

I hope some of your readers who are posted in truing up old rollers with well-breasted circular saws will give the rest of us the benefit of their experience. XXII.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ACADEMY PLAN.

To the Editor: GALENA, Ill., August 26, 1886.

In the July number of THE INLAND PRINTER appears an article, written by Mr. Boehm, in which he intimates that there has been a "degeneration" in the ranks of the printer's trade. It seems that he means that they have not the ability that the printers had some years since. But when he says "degeneration in the ranks," it seems that he

means that they are fewer in number, that the ranks are thinned out. If he says they have not the ability that the printers had heretofore, he is certainly mistaken, as the "Specimens for Competition" published in this journal from time to time amply prove. In 1873, an office, which at that time was reckoned first-class, printed a lot of note-heads for Wood's Hotel in Chicago, and the main line in the job, "Wood's Hotel," was set in lower case of four-line pica Egyptian extended, or, as some call it, French antique. Now, where is there a job printer who would use such a heavy-faced letter on a job of this kind?

He then goes on to state that the apprentices leave on their own hook, to get rid of the dirty job of sweeping the floor, cleaning rollers and picking pi. It is the duty, pleasant or otherwise, of the apprentice to make himself useful to his employer, whether he is learning his trade at Mr. Boehm's academy or in the office of some obscure country paper. It is not so much because it is a source of profit to the employer that he performs menial duties and cleans rollers, picks pi, etc., but because he is the proper person; else who should do these things? Surely not the foreman, neither the journeyman. The "devil" part of a printing-office may be taken as a test of the apprentice. If he is a good "devil" he will be a good apprentice and a good printer, all other things being equal. If a boy cares no more about the trade than to shake himself out of it simply because some parts of it are not just what he wants them to be, then it is best that he and the employer part company. It is a fact that, generally, the boys who would make good apprentices are at school, or have secured places as errand boys, and the like, in business houses, and this creates a scarcity of good material to select from.

But to consider the requirements of this grand academy. Here it is proposed and suggested that Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, French and Italian be taught, and a host of other branches of study that are each a separate trade or profession; and this, too, after denouncing the jack-of-all-trades and knower of none. Surely he cannot expect any person to learn all that is set forth in his plan. Life is too short for any one person to become perfect in all these languages; and, we may ask, of what earthly use are they all to even a master printer? What is the object of it all? True, it will enable him in writing to sprinkle his articles with Latin phrases, thereby showing that he is away above the common herd in the matter of linguistic accomplishments. It is very doubtful if enough printers, of the kind he expects to produce in his academy, could be found in the United States to fill an ordinary street car. But the academy seems to occupy the same position exactly in relation to printing as the fifth wheel to a wagon. As long as there are places where apprentices may learn the "art and mystery" of printing, or some portion thereof, and learn it fairly well, it will remain in this same position.

When a person produces anything he must seek a market for it. There seems to be no special market for the labor of a person possessing such an aggregation of trades and accomplishments as are set forth in the plan of this academy. The employing printer seeks that person who will meet his certain requirements. If he have presswork to be done, he seeks a pressman; if he have composition to be done, he seeks the stick-and-rule artist. Of course, he aims to get the best, but as long as the workman performs the duties assigned him to his entire satisfaction, it makes little odds to him, especially if he be of a practical turn of mind, where or under what conditions he may have acquired his knowledge of the business. The employing printer will not ask anything about his previous training, but will satisfy himself by a practical test, and that too in a short time, as to whether his workman is a desirable acquisition or otherwise. It need not surprise anyone to see one of these high-class graduates play-out when called upon to set up and properly display a common one-sixteenth sheet dodger.

Also, it is proposed that payments be made for work done by the high-class pupils. This is very good indeed. This would enable the academy to do for the printing trade what the convict labor system has done for other trades. Of course, all employing printers will contribute to the support of a school which cuts them out of a class of work which yields, perhaps, more profit than any other. In a school of this sort, containing one hundred and fifty pupils, the high class would contain at least twenty, or perhaps thirty or forty would be nearer the mark. Those would be at work on high-class printing, and would do half, if not all of that sort of work which would be required for any state in which the school might be located. The job-printing trade, by means of rubber stamps, stamped envelopes printed by the government, and one thing or another, is pretty well cut up already.

What is absolutely necessary in this big land of ours is a law which will *compel* the apprentice to do that which he or his parents or guardians agree to; to place him in such a position as will make him understand that he is amenable and responsible under a law enacted for the benefit of both parties to a contract. This would do away with boys staying in one place twelve months or so, and then skipping to another, simply because at one place they used hard water instead of soft water. It would be rather hard to frame a law giving the boy his choice between the chain-gang and the office he agreed to work in, but there should be some penalty attached to a failure on his part. There are some good printers created, even under the present bad system of instruction, and let all remember that it is what the printer's "devil" makes of himself, to a great extent, that has to do with his future well-being.

If every weekly paper were to publish even a short essay on the necessity of a law on apprenticeship, and get it to the notice of the member of legislature from its vicinity, it would perhaps be a long step in the right direction.

In these remarks, nothing is intended to convey the idea that it is wrong to acquire a knowledge of the languages or any useful knowledge. The apprentice can devote his leisure time to a study of Latin and Greek, and will, no doubt, find them of great service to him; but he should also pay some attention to the English language as well, in fact should be a master of it as far as possible.

Yours truly, J. B. PASCOE.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BUENOS AYRES, July 28, 1886.

Trade is excellent, and demand for labor good.

The enlargement of the printing-office of Messrs. J. H. Kidd & Co. has been completed. It made room for six more typographers. Manager-in-Chief Trillia is to be congratulated on his judicious move in this respect. The head of this flourishing concern made his appearance in Argentine's capital some twenty years ago, as a petty clerk in an English bank located here. A few years after arrival he commenced as printer in a very small way, yet such has been the energy and perseverance displayed, that the little has developed into the great, and is now one of the best and largest printing establishments in South America.

The *Southern Cross* has given evidence of its prosperity by buying its own machine, a hand-power Wharfedale, manufactured by Dawson, of Otley, England, turning out from four to five hundred copies per hour. The establishment is very pleasantly situated at calle Tucuman 304, in the garden of the venerable Dean Dillon, who established the Irish organ eleven years ago.

The defunct *Argentine Times*' proprietor, Park, and manager, Quin, have decamped; both are "wanted" for fraudulent bankruptcy. Editor White secured a professorship in Rosario just before the burst-up. Robert B. Park is a Scotchman, as his accent would easily suggest, about forty-two years of age, five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, well built and inclined to corpulency. T. J. Quin's brogue betrays a Hibernian nationality.

On July 3, a new English weekly made its début here, the *Times*, with H. Burdon, formerly printer of the *Argentine Times*, with which dead journal's affairs the present venture claims to have no connection, as "proprietor and editor." Burdon, however, has gained such unenviable notoriety for bad debts and an unfailing desire to keep them bad, that he experiences considerable difficulty in getting the paper out, only natives being obtainable to stick the type, and the paper has, therefore, always a sorry appearance.

Things look black on the Buenos Ayres *Herald*. The '75 Boston *Post* owner says he cannot pay wages regularly, but the workmen have had such trouble to get their money that they resolved to stand the ex-clergyman's procrastinations no longer. On July 5, the *Herald* composing staff waited on their employer in his sanctum. It was at

11 o'clock in the morning. "We do not begin work till you pay up all wages to July 3," were the words Editor Lowe received. Seeing the men's united determination, master satisfied all servants within an hour. The settlement, however, is believed to be but temporary; more difficulties are brewing, it is clearly manifest, and the next correspondence is likely to contain some serious news anent the Buenos Ayres *Herald*.

It seems that a paper here has but little chance of success unless run as a daily. The taxes on food are so exorbitant that marketmen find it difficult to make both ends meet in everyday life. So, to vent their grievances against the authorities, a paper was started and is being supported by them, of course a *daily* one. Its name is the *Mercados*.

Scarcely a printer in this city can say he has not been run into the police-office at some time or other. An English typo, unfortunately for himself, not speaking Spanish fluently enough to answer a questioning *vigilante*, was gesticulated to accompany the officer to the station. There he ascertained that he was charged with trespassing. So that inquiries might be instituted concerning his identity, he was informed that his detention for one night was necessary. In accordance with the custom, he was searched, and the police took a fancy to the pocket-knife, scissors, and handsome sporting whistle found, all English manufactured articles. They declared them "prohibited things," and took that opportunity of robbing the disciple of Gutenberg of these articles. The printer's bodkin was considered an excellent toothpick; these guardians denounced it as a "stiletto," and only the repeated declaration that it was the property of an employer in a large way of business saved this useful article from the fate of the others.

Being in sympathy with all things republican, the writer is most loath to inveigh against the follies, either great or small, of anti-monarchical countries, particularly concerning a young republic such as Argentine; but the system that obtains here of imprisoning people for trifling offenses must be protested against. In this country it would seem that the attention of the police is so occupied in looking after and following up small and isolated cases of misdoing, that the more serious crimes are comparatively unnoticed; thus the most heinous and revolting murders and robberies are constantly being committed in different parts of the republic, and, worst of all, the criminals escape in the majority of cases.

The *Reforma*, an evening paper, has appeared here. It is a very small affair.

A Gibraltar printer, who recently came to this city for work, reports trade very bad on the "rock." "That's why I left," he says. Wages for journeymen range from four to five patacoons weekly. A single man can live well in this monkey habitation for two-thirds his earnings.

Telegrafo Maritimo editor Buela has just recovered from a serious illness, and resumed literary duties.

The *Tribuno Nacional* has, owing to its size being enlarged to that of the *Pampa* (columns, thirty inches long, nine on a page, fifteen ems measure, both dailies), taken on a few more compositors.

For the young folks, an illustrated periodical, the *Menta Argentino*, has been issued. The monthly subscription is forty cents. It contains four small pages of engravings and four of reading matter, having, on the whole, a neat appearance.

Debate editor Acevedo was released recently. He has been rather unfortunate as a journalist, for on July 21, last year, he was brought before the senate on a charge of libel; but denied that body's jurisdiction; so Señor Acevedo was then removed to prison, but liberated a fortnight afterward.

This city's *Herald* pitches into the New York *Sun* for its statements on the press of Buenos Ayres. We have a lot of daily papers, certainly, but half of them are rigged up by a crew of badly-paid boys, who seem to have a greater liking for door-knobs and keys, window-catches, and other useful movable articles, than for sticking type. But few of these journals are printed by steam presses, hand ones being mostly in vogue.

In Montevideo, on June 17, the *Combate* appeared, edited by Señor Casamayor. One calendar month later the *Razon*, *Colonia Española*, *España*, *Bien*, *Hilo Electrico*, *Dia*, and *France* editors were arrested for articles which had appeared in those papers a few days previously. Excitement ran high, and brother editors protested. The imprisoned writers have since been released. SLUG O.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. H. A., St. Louis: On what date was the patent issued on the Pearl ink-fountain, manufactured by Golding & Co., of Boston?

Answer.—On the old fountain there was no patent. On the new fountain a patent is pending.

G. W. B., of New Hampshire, asks:

Believing that THE INLAND PRINTER will know as well, and reply rather more truly than dealers do, in some cases, I apply for a little information about type bodies from different foundries. I have been watching the specimens shown in THE INLAND PRINTER by the different manufacturers, and have made up a small list of material that I would like, but, before purchasing, I want to get an idea as to how I am to be bothered by quads and spaces. My list embraces type from MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Cleveland Typefoundry, Baltimore Typefoundry, Marder, Luse & Co., and the Boston Typefoundry. Now, how many, and which, will justify together? Quads and spaces from each foundry will cause endless confusion if they must be used for their respective faces and for no other.

On taking this office last fall, I found a good proportion of the quads stamped "S. & S." and many "B. T. F." These justify very well; but to set a stick to a long measure by one will not fit for the other. Where are the "S. & S." quads from? The former proprietor couldn't tell me.

Does the "point" standard, when the type is so measured by the foundries showing specimens in your magazine, give a surety that those bodies will justify one with another any better than under the old way when brevier of one foundry was from a tissue paper to a three-ply bristol board larger than that (brevier) from another?

Hoping to see an answer to this in the September number of THE INLAND PRINTER, at least for the benefit of one or two others besides myself, I remain, with hearty wishes for the great success of the magazine, Yours truly, G. W. B.

Answer.—A categorical answer cannot be given to all the above inquiries, as a good deal depends on circumstances. In reply to the first, all will justify, except the Boston, in the new bodies. For example, the following are the averages for the foundries named: Marder, Luse & Co., six picas measure $\frac{996\frac{1}{2}}{1000}$ of an inch; Central Typefoundry, $\frac{996\frac{1}{2}}{1000}$; Johnson, $\frac{996}{1000}$, making a variation of but one three-thousandth part of an inch between the products of Marder, Luse & Co. and the Central, an almost imperceptible difference, while under the *old* system the measurement of the last named was $1\frac{23.4}{1000}$. In reply to the second inquiry, we should say the "S. & S." quads were the manufacture of "Schraubstadter & St. John," St. Louis, a firm no longer existing. Third, that depends on circumstances. If the *standard* given is adhered to, yes; if through carelessness or other causes the standard is not adhered to, correct justification will be impossible.

BIGGEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.

"Just outside of London they are at work on the biggest book in the world," said a New York publisher the other day, who has recently returned from a trip to England. "It will be more than four times as large as Webster's dictionary, and will contain something like eight thousand pages. It is to be the ideal dictionary of the English language, and will supersede all preëxisting authorities. It has long been realized by scholars that the English language is deficient in this respect. The French have two dictionaries, that of M. Littré and of the academy, that are far superior to our own. The Worterbuch of the German Brothers Grimm is still more exhaustive and authoritative. Even the Portuguese dictionary, by Vieira, decidedly surpasses anything in English. But the British Philological Society proposes to fill this yawning gap in our reference books. They hold that a dictionary should be an inventory of the language, and that its doors should be opened to all words—good, bad, and indifferent. This new work will not be confined to definitions and cross references. The life history of each word will be fully given, with a quotation from some standard writer, showing its shade of meaning and the variations in its usage from one generation to another."—*New York World.*

HON. BYRON WESTON.



HON. BYRON WESTON,
President of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association.

The new president of the association, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Byron Weston, of Dalton, Massachusetts, whose likeness we herewith present, is one of the most prominent paper manufacturers in the United States, and is so well known that a biographical sketch of him is not considered necessary here. He was formerly a captain in the Massachusetts 49th regiment in the war of rebellion; in political life he attained high honors, and returned to private life, well satisfied, after serving the State of Massachusetts as lieutenant-governor. He has a most delightful home in Dalton, amid the beauties of the Berkshire hills, where he has built up a large business in the manufacture of linen ledger and record paper, for making a superior quality of which he has become famous in the old and new worlds. Governor Weston, as president of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, will doubtless do as well as he did as president of the Massachusetts Governor's Council.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual session of the Canadian Press Association was held at the Rossin House, Toronto, August 5, when the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President: W. Watt, Brantford *Expositor*.

First vice-president: J. J. Crabbe, St. Mary's *Argus*.

Second vice-president: Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*.

Secretary-treasurer: W. R. Climie, Bowmanville *Sun*.

Executive committee: C. D. Barr, Lindsay *Post;* E. E. Shepherd, Toronto *News;* H. P. Moore, Acton *Free Press;* W. R. Davis, Mitchell *Advocate;* H. Hough, *Grip*, Toronto, and J. A. Davidson, Guelph *Mercury* (*ex-officio*).

Arrangements were also made for the appointment of a committee to wait upon Attorney-General Mowat, to secure his favorable consideration of the proposed and much-needed amendments to the present law of libel. British Columbia was selected as the prospective object of interest for the annual trip of 1887. After the transaction of all necessary business the party embarked on the steamer Cuba, of the Merchants' Line, for Chicago. The trip, on the whole, was a pleasant one, although the smoke from the heavy fires in the neighborhood of Cheboygan made it somewhat tedious. Arrived in Chicago, all pursued the bent of their inclinations, and its sights and attractions absorbed their attention for two days, the larger number returning home on Wednesday night, August 11. The following comprised the list of visitors:

J. A. Davidson, Guelph *Mercury*, and Mrs. Davidson; W. R. Climie, Bowmanville *Sun*, and Mrs. Climie; J. J. Crabbe, St. Mary's *Argus*, and Mrs. Crabbe; H. P. Moore, Acton *Free Press*, Mrs. Moore and Master Eddie Moore; W. J. Gage, publisher, Toronto; W. R. Davis, Mitchell *Advocate*, and Master Tommy Davis; L. G. Jackson, Newmarket *Era*, and Mrs. Jackson; J. R. Shannon, Kingston *News;* J. E. Atkinson, Port Hope *Times;* F. H. Annes, Whitby *Gazette* and Toronto *Globe;* W. E. Smallfield, Renfrew *Mercury;* Dr. Clarke, superintendent Provincial Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, honorary member, and Mrs. Clarke.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF AUGUST 3, 1886.

346,809.—Printer's Galley. W. H. H. Doty, Oakland, N. J
346,592.—Printing Machine. Rotary. W. R. Landfear, Brooklyn, N. Y.
346,635.—Printing Presses. Throw-off Mechanism for. H. F. Bechman, Chicago, Ill.
346,489.—Printing Roller. Hand. W. W. McMains, Monongahela City, Pa.
346,457.—Type in Chases. Device for Tightening Forms of. J. J. Barndsall and E. C. Bell, Titusville, Pa.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 10, 1886.

346,911.—Printing Machine. Oscillating Cylinder. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
346,910.—Printing Machines. Sheet Delivery for. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 17, 1886.

347,591.—Composing Stick. W. H. Golding, Chelsea, Mass.
347,513.—Printing Machine. Cylinder. J. C. Rairigh, Brockwayville, Pa.
347,364.—Printing Machine Inking Apparatus. R. Miehle, Chicago, Ill.
347,487.—Printing Machine. Gripping Mechanism for. E. Huber, Taunton, Mass.
347,690.—Printing Machines. Web-controlling device for. J. L. Cox, Battle Creek, Mich.
347,629.—Type Bars. Machine for Producing. O. Mergenthaler, Baltimore, Md.
347,627.—Type Distributing Machine. J. L. McMillan, Glen's Falls, N. Y.
347,630.—Type Matrix and Mechanism for Distributing Same. O. Mergenthaler, Baltimore, Md.
347,636.—Typesetting Machine. J. L. McMillan, Glen's Falls, N. Y.
347,373.—Type-writing Machine. W. J. Perkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 24, 1886.

348,119.—Printer's Quoin. D. J. Ferry, Philadelphia, Pa.
347,922.—Printing Machine. Stop Cylinder. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
348,163.—Printing Machine. Inking Device for. W. H. Hughes, New York, N. Y.
348,075.—Printing Machine. Sheet Delivering Apparatus for. J. Walther, Brooklyn, N. Y.
348,123.—Printing Machine. Sheet Piling Attachment for. C. E. Holbrook, Watertown, N. Y.
347,966.—Printing Machine. Tension Device for. W. J. Shea, Hartford, Conn.
348,021.—Printing Press. W. A. Kelsey, Meriden, Conn.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 31, 1886.

348,496.—Printing and Adding Machine. Check. W. Koch and C. Kruse, New York, N. Y.
348,506.—Printing Machine. Paper Feeding Device and Cutter for. D. L. Wortendyke, Midland Park, N. J.
348,302.—Printing Machine. Throw-off Mechanism for Oscillating. F. Van Wyck, New York, N. Y.
348,222.—Printing on Pyroxyline Compounds. M. C. Lefferts, New York, N. Y., and J. W. Hyatt, Newark, N. J.

QUALIFIED TO BECOME A PRINTER'S DEVIL.

On a Northwestern train was a sallow-faced, red-haired man, with a pair of spectacles on his nose and an annual pass in his pocket. In the west seat was a smooth-faced young man, who said he was looking for a job.

"I want a young man to clerk in my office," said the sallow-faced man, "and if you can fill the bill I'll take you. I am an editor up in Wisconsin. Now, s'pose I was sitting at my desk and a big man with his fists all doubled up and a wild look in his eyes should come up the stairs and inquire for the editor, what would you tell him?"

"I'd tell him the editor wasn't in," replied the young man, "but that if he'd sit down and wait a few minutes you'd probably be back from the gunstore, where you'd gone to get a new seven-shooter and a knife thirteen inches long to cut up rollers and things with."

"Consider yourself engaged. Salary, $4 a week and board, with one-third of all the big watermelons that come into the office."



New York Photo-Engraving Company.

VANQUISHED.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TOWEL'S LAMENT.

Farewell to thee, dear roller, that has held me up so long;
Farewell, you dirty cases, that have fabled me in song;
For tomorrow, ere you waken, I shall silent pass away,
To a laundry, round the corner, where I'm to be washed, they say.

It's all so strange, my comrades, it seems to me a dream,
To step from out my inky shroud and meet the water's gleam;
I think I may survive the bath, but should I pass away,
Just tell the comps., who for me ask, that I was washed today.

No more I'll clasp the blacklead hands that oft did fondle me,
For I must join the washman bold, so heedless to my plea;
He'll take me down, and wonder long how many pounds I weigh,
And charge you well for all the time he spends on me today.

But I'll come back, in snowy coat, to fill my usual sphere,
And mount again the vacant rack, a place to me most dear;
Then will the comp., with grimy hands, reach up to me and say:
"Ha! Ha! old boy, I see you're back — washed — dyed within a day!"

FRED. C. CROCKER.

KINDRED COLORS.

Colors nearly related to each other (none of them exciting any one of the color sensations in a much higher degree than others) have always good effect in juxtaposition. Thus, very dark colors, whatever their hue, are all congruous with black, and with each other. The light colors again, whatever their hue, are all congruous with white, and with each other. The colors which differ little in hue from the primary red, green or blue, or the secondary sea-green, pink or yellow, are congruous, respectively, with these colors, and with each other, and the colors which differ little from the mean grey are congruous with it, and with each other.

The peculiar beauty of associations of kindred colors may be illustrated by compositions of dark red, dark green and dark blue upon a dark background, or by compositions of light sea-green, light pink and light yellow upon a white ground; or again, by compositions in which a dark blue, a sea-green blue and a pink blue appear together, or in which a light yellow, a yellow-red, and a yellow-green appear together. Associations of this kind are extremely common in nature. They are seen, for instance, in the various hues and shades of crimson or pink in roses, arising not only from the different colors of their parts, but from reflections and shades produced between the petals in the varieties of blue exhibited by the iris, convolvulus and larkspur, or of yellow by the daffodil and primrose. They appear in the folds of colored fabrics, in washes of pigments varying in thickness, in stones, in all sorts of polished woods, in the sky and clouds, around the setting sun, and in the charming secondary hues which play on the surface of mother-of-pearl, or on the feathers of doves. A certain degree of congruity is secured between all colors by the circumstance that it is impossible to excite any of the simple sensations of color in any high degree without a large mixture of the rest.—*Wm. Benson, in the Architect.*

A MARVELOUS SUCCESS!

We wish to call the attention of our printer friends to the advertisement to be found on the last page inside our cover. If the full history of the Prouty power press could be written, it would be a novel of absorbing interest. In the charming little village of Boscobel, Wisconsin, the Prouty was born. Its inventive father was Mr. Enoch Prouty, the then pastor of the Baptist church. Having a meager salary upon which to support his family, he started a little printing-office, with some cheap second-hand type, etc., and began the publication of a little temperance paper. He was too poor to get a suitable press, and so he set his inventive genius to work, and the result was the now far-famed Prouty power press, known so favorably all over the United States and in many foreign countries, the Prouty being sold at such before unheard-of low prices. Printers thought it impossible that the press could be worth anything. It was a startling innovation. The printing fraternity thought the news too good to be true. But Mr. W. G. Walker, who has been the president and manager of the company from the first, was determined to convince the world that it was true. In spite of the most terrible and determined opposition and outrageous lying of unscrupulous opponents, he pushed the battle with determined and unflinching faith and energy, and today has the well-deserved pleasure of seeing hundreds of the Prouty power presses in use in nearly every state and territory in the Union, and a good and fast increasing export trade established. Their factory has frequently been compelled to run day and night to meet pressing orders. They frequently ship presses by the carload. The popularity of the Prouty may be seen from the fact that frequently in the same town may be found from two to three Prouty presses. Messrs. Walker & Co. are in constant receipt of letters from printers expressing their joy and gratification that the time had come when they were enabled to have a first-class power press at a fair price. The Prouty has proven itself so thoroughly reliable and given such eminent satisfaction that it has attained a greater sale and established a more solid reputation in the same length of time than any other power press ever made. The samples of newspaper, poster, job and book work done on the Prouty power presses will compare well with that usually done on presses costing from two to four times as much. The Prouty has met the scorn, the lies, and most malicious opposition of enemies, but has quietly pushed forward and by its sterling worth has won the day. For years, Messrs. Walker & Co. devoted themselves entirely to the building of newspaper presses. The Prouty had become so popular and the demand so great that the proprietors some time ago resolved to issue a full line of power presses, built under their various patents. After months of careful experimenting and thorough testing, they are enabled to place on the market a full line of news, job and book presses fully capable of meeting the needs of all classes of printing-offices.

Printers who are skeptical as to the practical ability of the Prouty presses should write to Messrs. Walker & Co. and get one of their beautiful illustrated catalogues and other papers printed on the Prouty news, job and book presses. The most skeptical will be convinced that the Prouty is built on the correct principle.

A SENATOR'S CHIROGRAPHY.

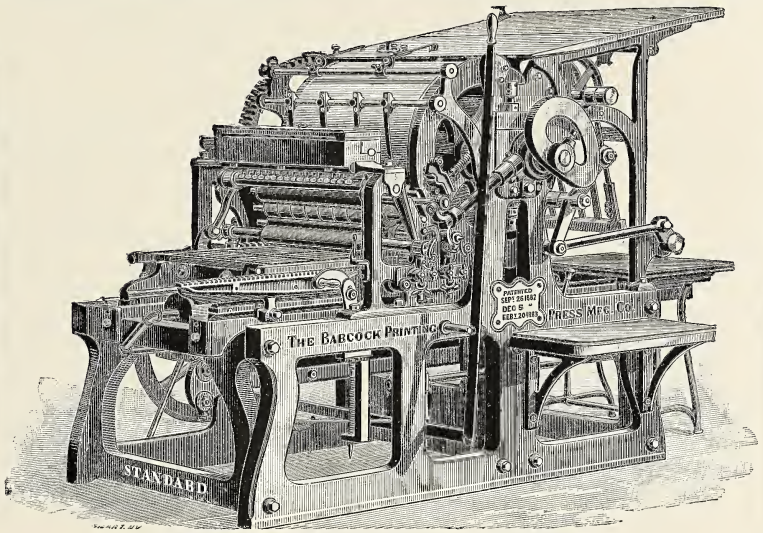
It is, perhaps, well for Senator Call's peace of mind that the sentiments of employés of the government printing-office cannot prevail against him. A printer in the *Record* room gives a graphic account of the manner in which the senator's last speech was put in type. Mr. Call's penmanship is anything but legible. In fact, it is the very worst which comes from the capitol. The foreman could do nothing with it, but he gave it out, hoping that the combined intelligence of a hundred printers would be able to make it out. For an hour or two after the first "take" was given out, the atmosphere of the printing-office was rather sulphuric. The typesetters indulged in those choice and comprehensive specimens of profanity for which the average printer is noted. Had Senator Call been near enough to hear, he would have heard things said of him which might have shocked one who is accustomed to so much courtesy and politeness as prevails in the senate. The comments of the printers were decidedly unparliamentary. The printers in the *Record* room are expert craftsmen, but they could do nothing with Senator Call's manuscript. The proof-readers were likewise beaten, and the only thing to do was to send the proofsheets to the senator for correction. When they came back, with corrections, the foreman ordered the speech reset. An old typo said he never saw such hen scratching, nor did he ever see such an infuriated set of printers.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE *Journalist* says: In order to meet the constantly increasing demand for the *Star*, new presses of the most approved workmanship were built. They are from the factory of Walter Scott at Plainfield, New Jersey, and have each a capacity of 30,000 complete papers per hour. As soon as the remodeling of the *Star* building was completed the presses were placed in position, but not until each was given a running trial under the direct personal supervision of the inventor. They are magnificent machines in every way.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than other presses.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and First-class in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

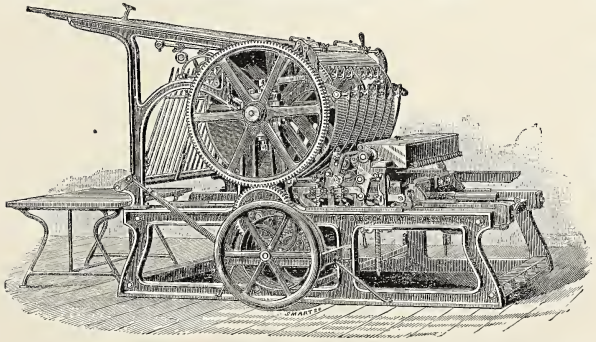
These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated, This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	33 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	35 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	39 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 39 x 57 ..... $3,200.00



THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 33 x 46 inches; will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications, it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers.

Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

Write for Lowest Cash Prices.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

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GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

The Only Practical Stereotype Outfit,

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Especial attention given to Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,

185 and 187 Wabash Avenue,

Send for Catalogues. CHICAGO.

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The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

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PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.

Oldest and Largest House in the West.

Send for Price List and Specimen Book.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

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Printing and Lithographic Inks,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BRANCH — 152 & 154 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Not the "Oldest," but LARGER than all other Ink Houses in the West COMBINED.

We make the BEST Goods.

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DESIGNERS

—AND—

Photo Engravers

ON WOOD.

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177 to 199

FORT HILL SQUARE,

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Eastern Agents

FOR THE

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American Lithographer and Printer.

The leading trade journal in Lithography, Zincography, Photo-Engraving, Photo-Lithography and all new Photo-Mechanical processes. Published weekly, at 12 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK, by

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A thoroughly wide-awake trade journal, that will amply repay advertisers in its line.

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Devoted to the interests of Paper-Makers and Stationers. Published semi-monthly, 1st and 15th. $1.00 per annum. Single copies 10 cents. As *The United States Paper-Maker and Stationers' Journal* reaches all buyers, it is a valuable advertising medium. Rates for standing and displayed advertisements furnished on application. Address

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Subscription, $1.00.

THE CRAFTSMAN,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union.

Only labor paper published at the National Capital.

Published Weekly. Subscription, $2.00 per year. Sample free.

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PUBLISHER AND PRINTER,

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BEAUTIFUL SUPPLEMENT EVERY MONTH.

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—BY—
R. S. MENAMIN.

PRICE, $1.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

PAPER AND PRESS,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the interests of the Paper and Printing Trades,

Containing twenty-four pages. Handsomely printed, giving all the latest information relative to inventions, patents, discoveries, etc., interesting to paper dealers, printers and engravers. Subscription price, $1.00 per annum. Advertising rates made known on application. Send for specimen copy. Liberal club rates.

PAPER AND PRESS PUBLISHING CO.,
27 and 29 S. Seventh St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BOUND VOLUMES.

INLAND PRINTER bound volumes are in more request every day, and subscribers who wish to so preserve their copies can have missing numbers supplied only in the volume preceding this one. Order early to be certain of receipt.

BACK NUMBERS.

WE are in need of various numbers in our first volume (October, 1883, to September, 1884), for binding purposes. Subscribers whose copy of that volume is imperfect, and who wish to dispose of what numbers they have, are invited to correspond with us.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

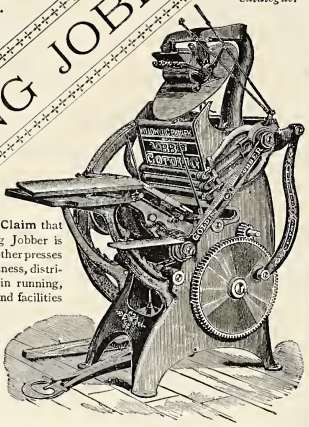
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Send for Press & Tool Catalogue.

Special and Patented Points of Superiority:

Large Ink Fountain with Automatic Brayer, Duplex Distributor, Roller Changer, Adjustable Disk Movement, Chromatic Attachment, Positive Movements, Balanced Platen, Solid Platen Bearings, Improved Impression Regulators, New Impression Throw-off, Patent Mechanical Movement, Center Gripper Finger, Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw-Bars.



We Claim that the Golding Jobber is superior to all other presses in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression, and facilities for making ready quickly.

We Guarantee the Press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press, and the purchaser may return it within 30 days and have his money refunded, if found inferior to the other.

GOLDING & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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Hover's Manuscript Paper saves your Eyesight and leaves a *Blacker Manuscript.* Note, Sermon and Legal Papers.

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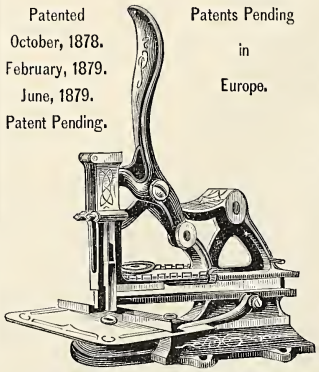
68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Brown's Lightning Staple Binder.

PRICE, $18.00.

Patented October, 1878. February, 1879. June, 1879. Patent Pending.

Patents Pending in Europe.



THIS machine supplies the demand for a Binder of greater capacity than the handy little $3.00 Stapler, and is less expensive than any other good machine known.

Every machine is complete for hand-power, and so constructed that foot-power can be attached in five minutes. Foot-power attachments, $6.00.

Machines Guaranteed Every Way!

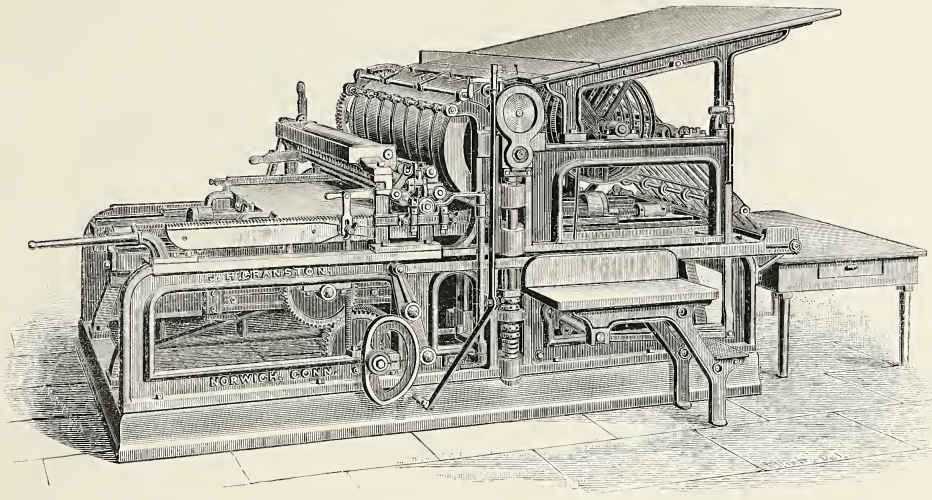
STAPLES

Are strung on wood, same as for Breech Loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7,	3-16 in.,	for 2 sheets to 16,	5,000 in box,	$1.25
No. 8,	¼ "	" 16 "	32, " "	1.25
No. 9,	5-16 "	" 32 "	50, " "	1.25

WIRE STAPLE COMPANY,

No. 304 BRANCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Two Revolution Press. Two Rollers.

J. H. CRANSTON,

NORWICH, CONN.

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

—AND—

Roller Composition.

The "STANDARD" and the "DURABLE"

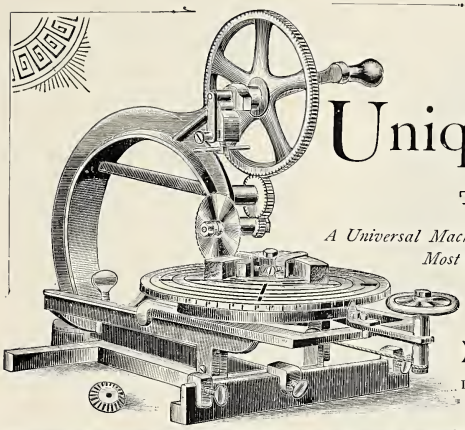
The value of a roller is determined by the **LENGTH OF TIME** it can be used, the **AMOUNT OF WORK** it can perform, and the **QUALITY** of the work produced. In these essentials our goods are unequaled. Send your roller stocks to us for casting; you will save time and trouble by so doing, as our arrangements for the business are most complete. We cast Job Rollers for treadle presses by the use of our patent machines, perfectly free from pin holes and as smooth as glass; no other house in the West can make these rollers, as the machines are our patent. Our capacity is one hundred rollers per hour. Composition especially adapted for fast Web Newspaper Presses made on order.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON,

296 Dearborn Street, - - CHICAGO.

A REVOLUTION IN RULE WORK



THE

Unique Rule Worker.

THE FINAL STEP!

A Universal Machine—At once the Swiftest, Most Flexible, Most Precise and Most Simple; virtually, three distinct Machines in one.

IT will cut from the strip, rules for forms of three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, or a greater number of sides, of equal or unequal length, cutting and mitering at once, and delivering the rule finished at both ends.

It will do the same for diamonds and stars of three, four, five, six, eight, or a greater number of points—large or small—the miters at both ends being automatically kept in relationship to each other without regard to the varying acuteness of the points. Right and left miters are made with the same setting of the gauge.

For tabular work, diagrams, etc., rules can be slotted on top and bottom at any angle (and several at a time) so as to cross and interlock, and stars and other fancy shapes can be keyed together—and thus be handled and preserved as single pieces, and taken apart or put together again at any time.

CURVED RULES can be mitered, slotted, or cut in segments of circles, with the same facility and precision as straight rules.

Wood Rule, Reglet, Furniture, Electrotype and Stereotype Plates, etc., can be cut and trimmed on this machine.

All the above work can be done with the saw and gauges furnished with each machine—no special cutters being required.

By substituting for the saw a **shaped rotary cutter** (shown at the side of the machine), with its appropriate gauge, **two miters** are made at once to any required depth, on the best and swiftest system known to mechanics, in either brass or wood rule.

A Curving Apparatus forms part of the machine, so placed that it is always ready for use without interfering in any way with the use of the cutter.

It is designed for those who believe that "the best workmen have the best tools," and will more than save its costs in a single year.

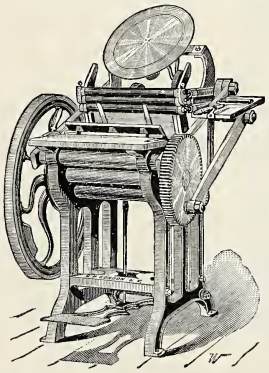
Price, complete with rectangular cutter and saw, $50.00. Without cutter and gauge, $45.00. Saws are 6 to pica thick. Extra saws, $1.25 each.

Send stamp for circular.

R. ATWATER & CO., Meriden, Conn.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12,

(INSIDE THE CHASE).

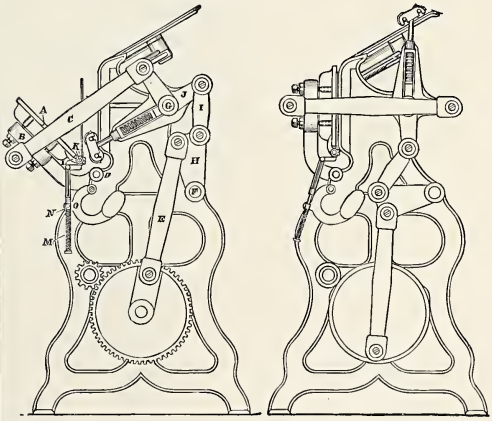
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

The "Prouty" Job Press

(IMPROVED)



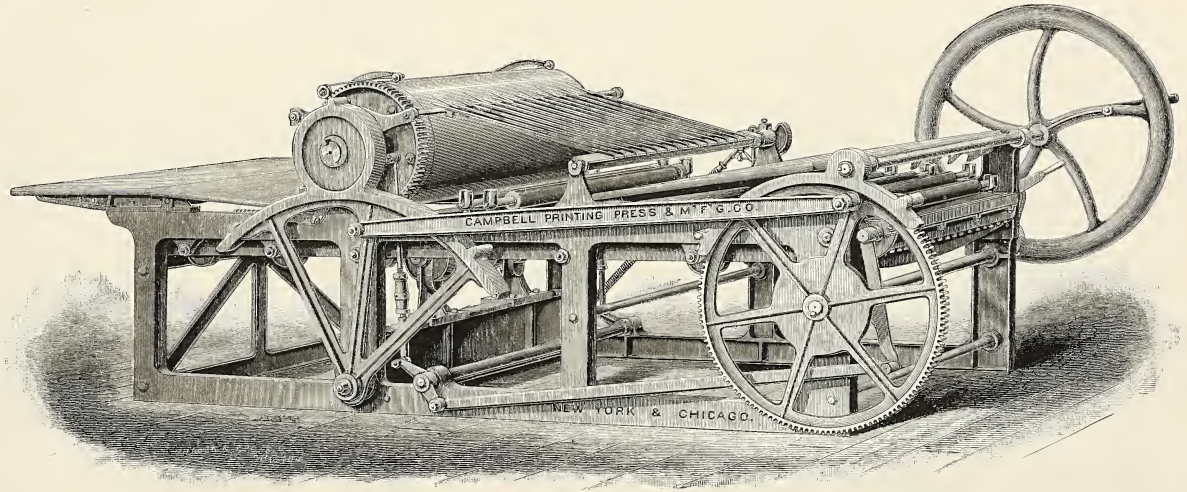
PRINTERS in want of a Job Press are invited to address us for full information concerning our latest improved Presses. Every printer using them, or who have seen their operation, are unanimous in the opinion that they are the most perfect Job Press yet produced. Their simplicity of construction, and entire freedom from powerful springs and grinding cams (resorted to by most of the job press manufacturers to overcome incorrect mechanical principles), warrant us in claiming them to be the most durable and least expensive to keep in repair of any job press in the market. Address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.,

No. 49 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THE NEW PATENT

Oscillating ÷ Country ÷ Campbell ÷ Printing ÷ Press.



No. 1.—Bed, 33 x 48, Matter, 29 x 44,
Standard Size for 9-Column Folio and 6-Column Quarto, - $875.00

This is the simplest Cylinder Press ever produced, and runs absolutely without noise. For its weight, strength and capacity, it is also the cheapest printing-machine in existence. Its solidity will be unquestioned when it is known that, even with its extremely simple mechanism, the No. 1 weighs 4,700 pounds.

It is capable of running by power fully up to 1,200 impressions per hour, and may be run easily by hand at proportionate speeds. Its actuating and moving parts are so simple, that

IT WILL OUTWEAR ANY PRESS IN EXISTENCE
THREE OR FOUR TIMES.

No. 2.—Bed, 29 x 46, Matter, 25 x 42,
Standard Size for 8-Column Folio and 5-Column Quarto, - $775.00.

It delivers the clean side of the sheet to the fly, exactly as in our high grade of Two-Revolution Machine, and therefore is excellently adapted for poster work, while for country newspaper and job work it is without a rival. Its operation while printing is precisely the same as the well-known Stop-Cylinder, but without any of its complications. It will, therefore, give perfect register, if properly fed, and the register cannot be affected by wear.

It has table distribution, and, where desired, we add the screw vibrator to it at a reasonable extra cost, as per price list.

With the press are furnished blanket, wrenches, two sets of stocks and roller molds; or, in lieu of the latter, one of the set of stocks covered with composition, as may be chosen. Attachments for power, as well as over-head steam fixtures, are extra as per price list.

For further information, address the

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO.

New York Office, 160 William Street.

306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

XII.—AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.

THE great Chicago fire is of such a comparatively recent date that a detailed account of ordinary events that have occurred since that time would be tedious and uninteresting, as no doubt they are fresh in the memory of a large majority of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. I will therefore confine my efforts during the remainder of my contributions to a brief review of the more prominent events that have taken place—events that, to my way of thinking, have exercised a commanding influence in determining the present and future prosperity of the craft.

The entire business portion of the city having been destroyed by the fire, the headquarters of the printing fraternity was, for a time, transferred to the West Side, and principally to that part of Canal street lying between Lake and Madison streets. It was here the daily newspapers, with the exception of *The Times*, were to be found. *The Times* occupied a hastily-constructed wooden building on Adams street, which that paper facetiously described as being "one story high and six stories long." It is extremely doubtful if Canal street will ever occupy as prominent a place in the business annals of Chicago as it did in that period of time following the fire and the rebuilding of the business portion of the city. Along its narrow sidewalks the merchant princes of Chicago could be seen in groups throughout the day, earnestly discussing the situation, and laying plans for the future. But Canal street did not monopolize the entire business of Chicago at that time, as many of the streets running east and west were necessarily occupied by several prominent firms, while Twenty-second street, on the South Side, became very conspicuous as a business center. It was here that Goodall, now of the Stock Yards *Sun*, published the *Chicago Sun*, a paper that became quite prominent in that section of the city at that time.

One of the first important movements that took place after the fire was the formation of the pressmen's union. It had long been apparent to the observing members of the craft that this event must take place sooner or later. The movement was due to a multiplicity of causes, among which were the wholly dissimilar nature of the legislation required to correct the abuses that were continually cropping out in both branches of the business, and the well-founded impression that had taken possession of the pressmen, that in an organization in which they were so largely in the minority, their affairs would not be likely to receive the attention that was necessary, and which they were undoubtedly entitled to. That the undertaking of the pressmen has been so eminently successful is a matter which every compositor should regard with satisfaction, as much on their own account as for the great benefit it has been to the pressmen, for a prosperous condition of one branch of the business must of necessity have a sustaining effect on all other branches. The wisdom of the step taken by the pressmen in severing their connection with the older union to establish one of their own, will not now be disputed. While they were of no material assistance in the old union in bridging over the many difficulties that were so frequently encountered, they are now, in consequence of their limited number and the peculiar nature of their employment, in a much better position to maintain a fair rate of wages, a fact that will always have a restraining influence on a certain class of employers, men who regard a reduction in the scale of wages a panacea for all the difficulties standing in the way of their prosperity.

In 1876, the rebuilding of the city having been, by this time, largely completed, and the printing-offices and newspapers having all returned to the South Side, the employing printers became restive under what they styled the exorbitantly high scale of wages maintained by the union. The publishers of the daily newspapers joined in making a peremptory demand for a reduction of five cents a thousand on composition, which was promptly agreed to by the union. Some time previous to this a slight agitation had been indulged in for a reduction in the job scale, and which resulted in a short strike in the office of Jameson & Morse. This difficulty was quickly adjusted, and mainly through the efforts of A. H. Brown and David Oliphant, the latter now being a member of this firm, in which position it is the earnest wish of the writer, and, I believe, of every union printer, that his success will, in every way, be commensurate with his expectations.

Had the job printers been able to see the wisdom of making a virtue of necessity at this time, and, by voluntarily making a slight reduction in their scale at the same time the newspaper reduction was made, and as they were strongly advised to do by many of their number, they would undoubtedly have avoided the disastrous conflict which took place between them and the employers a couple of years later. As it was, the newspaper reduction was quickly followed by a demand from the employing job printers for a reduction of three dollars a week in the scale, which was met by a refusal on the part of the men, they maintaining, and with a good show of reason, that Chicago being at that time one of the most expensive cities in the country in which to live, the scale should average a little higher here than in competing towns. This argument was met by the statement that the state of business did not longer warrant the payment of the scale then demanded, and that, although the justice of the position assumed by the men might be questioned, the paramount question at issue was the absolute necessity for a reduction of expenses on the part of the employer, rendered necessary by the losses of the great fire, the frequent removals, and the depression in business following the panic of 1873. Frequent meetings were held by the union to try and adjust matters, and one or two conferences took place between representatives of the employers and the union, but without effecting a settlement of the matter. At this time a threat was openly made by three or four of the larger offices to leave the union unless their demands were complied with, which had the effect of determining a majority of the union to vote for the reduction asked, and the weekly scale then became $18 a week. At the meeting at which the reduction was ultimately voted, the newspaper men present having become convinced that the only safe way out of the muddle was to accede to the demand of the employers, generally voted for the reduction, in which they were largely joined by the men from the job offices just referred to, where trouble was anticipated.

By far the larger number of the job printers of the city remained firmly of the opinion that this movement was wholly uncalled for, and it was followed by a season of insubordination on their part that was equally discreditable to their judgment and their unionism. One of the results was an agitation then entered upon looking to the formation of a book and job printers' union, and, strange to say, among the most radical advocates of this measure were found some of the more prominent men who advocated and voted for the reduction. Meetings were held, and an association formed to effect this object, but the whole thing finally fell through. In the meantime, the union, with a view to appeasing discontented members, passed a resolution debarring any member from voting on a change in the scale of prices but those actively employed under the particular scale to be amended, a proposition that, upon more mature reflection, was seen to be unsound and illogical, and subsequently abandoned. Through a lack of active interest as much as to anything else, it will be found that the voting on a change of the scale of prices is largely confined to those directly affected by the proposed change. But while in the main this has been the rule, it must be admitted that it would be bad policy for the union to enact a law that would in any way serve to restrict a member in the full enjoyment of his privileges and duties, whenever such member is of the opinion that he may be of service to the craft in exercising said privileges. I arrive at this conclusion on the hypothesis that when the settlement of a question, attended by a high state of excitement, is before any body of men, the safest and most conservative course will invariably be advocated by those having no direct pecuniary interest in the result.

The advocates of a book and job printers' union were continually pointing to the success of the pressmen's union as an illustration of what they might accomplish in the same way, conveniently ignoring the fact that the conditions in the two cases have no similarity whatever. The fact that the pressmen were following a separate and distinct

occupation, as far removed from typesetting as is the work of the bookbinder, the stereotyper, or any of the kindred trades, was not taken into account; nor did these men ever take the trouble to formulate a plan whereby members of the two unions of compositors, when employed in one office, were to be controlled or disciplined without the danger of destroying all forms of organization in the clash of interests that would inevitably ensue. But the discussions that took place at these meetings did have the effect of making one thing clear to the understanding of the writer, and that was, that if it were practicable to draw a line anywhere dividing compositors into classes, the proper place to draw it was *not* between the book and job men on the one hand, and the newspaper men on the other, but between the men employed by the week and those employed by the piece. A moment's reflection will convince anyone at all familiar with the matter that the interests of all classes of men who set type under the piece system are identical, and that the price of composition cannot be materially raised or lowered in one branch of the business without it in time affecting all other classes of composition.

As before remarked, the majority of the job printers were never satisfied that the reduction made in their scale was warranted by the exigency of the business, and the consequence was that a continual agitation for the restoration of the old scale was maintained on their part. In pursuance of this object, representatives from a number of book and job offices met for consultation in the spring of 1880, when it was decided to go before the union with an amendment to the scale of prices restoring weekly wages to the old figure. This was accordingly done, and the resolution restricting the vote on an amendment to those employed under the scale to be amended being then in force, the job printers were easily enabled to carry their point, when $21 a week again became the union scale for men employed by the week. This movement proved to be without exception the most disastrous and ill-timed to which the Chicago union ever committed itself, and eventually resulted in the loss of the offices of Cameron, Amberg & Co., Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., J. J. Spalding & Co., and Geo. K. Hazlitt & Co., besides causing the complete overthrow of union rule for a time in one or two of the largest remaining offices. Some time previously, the employers had perfected an organization, which was known, I believe, as the Employing Printers' and Stationers' Association, through which they were enabled to adopt united action in their opposition to the advance in the job scale, and where proposed action was discussed and agreed upon. Although the scale was again lowered to $18 a week in the fall of the same year, it did not have the desired effect of restoring tranquillity in these offices. Non-union men were employed as desired in many of them, and a state of disorganization followed that was as unsatisfactory to many of the employers as it was discouraging to the men.

Taken all in all, that period of time embraced between the years 1875 and 1880 was undoubtedly the most disastrous one that the union printers of this city have ever experienced. In addition to the difficulties already alluded to, and which took place during this period, we might enumerate many others of scarcely less importance, and which, for a time, were fully as discouraging and aggravating in their consequences. In the summer of 1876, the *Evening Post*, which had some time previously passed into the possession of the McMullin Brothers, and which had been experiencing a steady decrease in the volume of its business, became involved in a dispute with its compositors, which ended in a strike. This strike was the direct result of a preposterous demand made on the executive officers of the union by the publishers of the *Post*, a demand that the officers had the good sense to decline to seriously consider. It was in this difficulty that John R. Dailey and C. B. Langley fell into disrepute with the union printers, though I have always been of the opinion (an opinion that will be generally concurred in at the present time) that these gentlemen were harshly judged for their conduct on that occasion. Both gentlemen invested the savings of a lifetime in the Chicago *Mail*, which, previous to this difficulty, had been consolidated with the *Post*, and both were deeply interested in the success or failure of that concern. Under the circumstances it is difficult to see how they could have acted otherwise than they did. It was at this office that Dennis J. Buckley and Wm. McEvoy (two as large-hearted men as ever worked at the printing business) were employed. Buckley died within a year of the strike in this office, being carried away by that dread enemy of our craft, consumption.

In the following year, 1877, the office of R. R. Donnelley & Sons, then Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, was withdrawn from the union, and in 1878 a very exciting strike took place on the *Inter Ocean*. This latter difficulty was satisfactorily adjusted after the course of a few weeks' time, the old force of compositors again taking possession of the office. R. R. Donnelley & Son's office has recently been made a union office, a fact that should be largely placed to the credit of the very efficient and gentlemanly men who are at present acting as officers of the union. To the long list of discouraging events that took place during the period of which I am now writing, we must add the failure of the firm of J. S. Thompson & Co., which took place in 1879. This failure was a source of infinite regret to the union printers, as that house was always regarded as one of their bulwarks. The failure was due to a number of causes, chief among which were the heavy losses caused by the fire of 1871, and the depressed and demoralized state of business following the panic of 1873.

I must confess the existence on my part of what I consider a pardonable pride in the record of the Chicago Typographical Union, a record that I think will compare favorably with that of any organization of like age for good sense and discretion. That it has made mistakes in the past its most ardent supporters will not attempt to deny. Human frailty so permeates all ranks of society that perfection is simply out of the question, and to look for it in the ranks of untrained legislators, such as an organization of workingmen must necessarily be, would be the height of folly. Between the years 1876 and 1882, the union was brought face to face with many grave and serious problems, and while the highest grade of wisdom was not always noticeable in the disposition of matters, still the union has always been honest in its dealings with the employers. In the last mentioned year the members began to show a commendable ambition to restore the organization to its old-time strength and power. In this they were encouraged by several employers, men who from past associations and affiliations were opposed to permanently crippling the association. The amicable settlement of a strike in the office of Rand, McNally & Co., that had been ordered for the purpose of regulating certain irregularities that had crept into that establishment, had the effect of encouraging the job printers to renewed exertions in the direction of strengthening their organization. Although they have not as yet succeeded in reclaiming any of the offices that left the union during the difficulty over the book and job scale, from that time until the present the union has steadily advanced and extended its sphere of usefulness, until now it stands second in point of numbers and influence in the ranks of the typographical unions of the country.

(*To be continued.*)

PERSONALS.

MR. C. M. SMITH, of Bradner Smith & Co., of this city, is now enjoying a six months' vacation in Europe.

MR. ALLISON, of the Franklin Typefoundry, exchanged Cincinnati air for that of eastern points during August.

MR. C. ROSS, the Chicago representative of Farmer, Little & Co., has just returned from an extended eastern trip.

EDWARD BUEHL, of 59 Exchange street, Memphis, Tennessee, paid THE INLAND PRINTER a pleasant visit, while on a recent trip to Chicago.

ARTHUR S. KIMBERLY, of the Duplex Printing-press Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, in our city a short time since, reports business encouraging.

MR. HOLMES, of Snider & Holmes, 703 Locust street, St. Louis, was among the host of westerners flocking to eastern summer resorts during the hot months.

J. R. BETTIS, of the *Daily Democrat*, Little Rock, Arkansas, treasurer of the National Editorial Association, has recently been spending a few days in our midst, and lingered some time in the sanctum of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Mr. C. B. Collins, representative of Sheldon Collins' Son & Co., manufacturers of printing-inks, New York, is now in Chicago, in the interests of his firm. He reports business picking up.

C. R. Carver, of the firm of Brown & Carver, manufacturers of the improved cutting machines, Philadelphia, passed through Chicago on the 26th ult. on his return from a trip to the Pacific coast.

Herbert L. Baker, of St. Paul, Minnesota, a gentleman well and favorably known to the craft, and an acceptable contributor to the pages of The Inland Printer, paid us a friendly visit a few days ago.

Mr. R. N. Perlee, of the firm of George Mather & Sons, the well-known ink manufacturers of New York, is taking his vacation, and as a matter of course determined to pay a visit to the metropolis of the West, and expresses himself delighted alike with the city and its business outlook.

W. H. Woodcock, representative of R. Hoe & Co., now on a tour of inspection through the western states in the business interests of the firm, spent several days in Chicago a short time since, and, in his peregrinations, paid a pleasant visit to the office of The Inland Printer. He reports the outlook as encouraging in the extreme.

Thanks.—We return sincere thanks to Benton, Waldo & Co.; Messrs. Hooker, Campbell and Bletcher, of Milwaukee; Rodgers, of Appleton; Gilbert, of Whiting & Gilbert, paper manufacturers, of Neenah, and Messrs. Walker and Stone, of Madison, for courtesies extended during our recent trip through Wisconsin. They were appreciated.

Mr. Sloan, of the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, is a sufferer from that nuisance of an ailment, hay fever, but he found St. Louis as good a place as any in which to endure it in the summer. In a few weeks, however, he expects to start for Texas, to see if he cannot arrange to swell up some of the printing plants there, shrunken by the drought in that section, possibly.

CHICAGO NOTES.

P. L. Hanscom has rented the second floor, No. 182 and 184 Monroe street, of George H. Taylor.

Cameron, Amberg & Co. have secured the contract to supply the city schools with 65,000 paper tablets.

Donohue & Henneberry intend to erect a large structure for their own occupation on Dearborn street, south of Harrison.

A. Wagener & Co., 196 and 198 Clark street, have secured the western agency of the Manhattan Typefoundry, New York, and will carry a full line of their material.

J. M. Ives & Co., manufacturers' western agents for bookbinders', printers', and paper-box makers' machinery, have removed to 293 Dearborn street and 36 Third Avenue.

A chance seldom offered to secure the services of a qualified superintendent for a first-class printing-office, may be found by examining the "Want" columns of The Inland Printer.

J. M. Ives & Co., 42 Third avenue, are agents for the well-known firm of C. R. Carver, successor and manufacturer of the Brown & Carver improved paper cutting machines, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

The four-story manufacturing building, Nos. 63, 65 and 67 West Washington street, was burned on the morning of August 31. Edward E. Swiney, manufacturer of office furniture, sustained a loss of $25,000.

Frank H. Pott, 134 Wabash avenue, will represent the American Pad Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, in this city and the West. Mr. Pott will carry a full line of samples of the goods manufactured by the company.

A Curiosity.—Shniedewend & Lee, of this city, have now on exhibit at the Inter-State Exposition a hand-press with a somewhat eventful history. It is the old Anti-Monopoly press, which printed the *Expositor* at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1844. During the Mormon riots it was broken up with a sledge hammer and thrown into the Mississippi river. After lying in the river two years it was recovered, repaired, and sold to Redfield Bros., Waupaca, Wisconsin. It afterward printed the Waupaca *Spirit*, New London *Times*, *Clark County Enterprise*, Clintonville *Herald*, and Antigo *Republican*. The sledge hammer with which it was broken is now on exhibition in the Mormon Museum, Salt Lake City.

Mr. George H. Taylor has purchased the recently erected building, Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe street, which is five stories high, forty-five by one hundred and ninety feet, the consideration said to have been $150,000.

The Kellogg Printing Company, of this city, for a number of years past located on Jackson street, will shortly remove to more commodious quarters in the recently erected building, situated on the corner of Dearborn and Harrison streets.

Messrs. C. L. Howes & Co., successors to Snider & Hoole, Chicago and Cincinnati, appear to be doing their share of business in the bookbinders' supply line. The Chicago branch is in the full charge of Edwin Hoole, of the late firm.

Louis Loewenthal, a justice of the peace at Washington Heights, near Chicago, recently brought suit against the Socialistic Publishing Company, claiming $15,000 for alleged libel in publishing a communication charging that Loewenthal and others had procured money from the Rock Island Railroad under false pretenses.

A steady increase in business has compelled Blomgren Brothers to add a fifteen-horse power Otto gas engine to their establishment. Customers will directly feel the benefit of this desire to excel, as the firm will now be in a position to run day and night without interruption. It is easier to catch a weasel asleep than to find representative Chicagoans napping.

The Manhattan Typefoundry, of New York, will henceforth be represented in the West by A. Wagener & Co., electrotypers and stereotypers, 198 South Clark street. This young firm has made a most favorable impression on the trade, and will be generally congratulated on this evidence of business success. Enlarged space will now be secured, and they expect to have their new stock on hand about the first of October.

The affairs of Snider & Hoole are in a fair way to be satisfactorily settled at an early day. A proposition was made by the firm to compromise at twenty-five cents, half cash October 1, half on two months' time, and the greater proportion of the creditors are said to have accepted. This basis was offered only through outside assistance, for as much was quite impossible solely with the assets. Interested parties in the East are to be met in person soon by Mr. Hoole.

Mr. George W. Moss, treasurer of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, has been the victim of blood poisoning lately, supposed to have been caused by the soap used in the store, or the towels, which are supplied by a towel company, whose business it is to furnish towels and soap daily. Several employés were also afflicted with a breaking-out on their hands and faces, though all are now improving. Mr. Moss was affected in the right eye, which, for several days, the doctors thought would be lost to him.

A Relic.—In the pressroom of Mr. William Burgess, of this city, may be found a press which possesses a somewhat eventful history. It is a three-revolution Hoe, upon which the Memphis *Appeal* was printed during the rebellion, and which followed the fortunes of the Confederate army from point to point. It was eventually disabled by a shot from one of Sherman's batteries, and after various vicissitudes, and being knocked from pillar to post, found its way to Chicago, where it was repaired by Mr. Harry Hartt, and is now doing yeoman service in helping to disseminate the truth. Long may it wave.

Henry C. Strong, who has recently made an application at Washington for an injunction to restrain the issue of a telephone patent to Professor Elisha Gray, of this city, on the ground of fraud, is an old Chicago printer, and is an honorary member of No. 16. He has been in Washington for nearly a year, or since a company was formed here with a capital of $200,000 to push the patent through. It is claimed to be a fact that the Gray specifications are nearly an exact duplication of Strong's, which were filed prior to the Gray application in May, 1877. The Bell specifications in turn closely followed Professor Gray's, and Strong asserts that both were stolen from him. Lack of means, he says, alone prevented him from securing his patent

at the time. Washington parties are backing him in his effort to obtain his rights.

We sincerely regret to announce the demise of William McNamara lately employed in the pressroom of Knight & Leonard, son of the well-known pressman of this city, which occurred at the residence of his parents, 1268 Fulton street, August 30, aged eighteen years and nine months. The deceased was a young man of more than ordinary promise, quiet and gentlemanly in deportment, and an earnest student in his profession, whose future seemed all that could be desired. The remorseless reaper, however, gathered him in before these promises had been realized. His funeral was largely attended by friends of the family, and was marked by many tokens of respect, noticeable among them being a beautiful floral tribute, the gift of Mr. E. A. Blake. The body was interred in Calvary cemetery.

The Tramp Printer.—The following excerpts from a private letter will illustrate the brief experience of a tramp printer, although one new to the business: "I walked out of Chicago Tuesday night, August 12; walked to South Chicago; started out with C——; he got drunk at Sixty-first and State streets; left him and struck out alone; got in company with a Texas boy, about nineteen years old, on his way to New York; jumped a freight car at South Chicago; rode that day about thirty-five miles, and got put off in a gravel pit, myself and fourteen others, of all trades, from a professional "bum" to a printer; walked sixteen miles that night to the next station; rained hard all night; jumped a through freight at 11:30 next evening; rode about eighty-five miles; had the marshal of the town where we stopped after us; left this place in a hurry; crowd reduced to three, a painter, molder and myself; walked fifteen miles to next station—hungry, sleepy, and faint; not a cent in the party; bummed the town for grub; I struck a restaurant and a two-thirds meal, the first in two days and nights; got to Fort Wayne Saturday night, about five o'clock; police got after my two pals, and they struck out for the yards of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, so I took in the *Journal* and *Gazette* offices, but I was too late to catch any work or any of the prints; no trains left until 2 A.M., Sunday, so I found my two pals again, and laid low in the grass until a double-header, as they call it, started out with eighty-eight cars; rode eighty-five miles to Delphos; got two offices in this place; by begging and praying they gave me four hours' work, for which I received a square meal and fifty cents; oh, Lord, how big that half-dollar looked! Crowd now reduced to two. The painter got hold of a grainer's kit, and we started out on Toledo, Dayton & St. Louis narrow-gauge to old Fort Jenkins; it rained here, but we had possession of a freight car, and also took in a tinker and a tailor for company; got through to Toledo, and had a promise of work if I waited a week, but I felt too weak to stay that long; struck out for Monroe, where my pard got a job for three days; for seventy six miles along that narrow-gauge road we could not get a drink of water; the natives depend upon the stave mills for support, but out of thirty mills only ten were running, for lack of water, and the farmers had to haul water for the stock five and six miles, no rain having fallen for over three months; an old German in Monroe showed me where the battle of Raisin river was fought between the English and French; got through to Detroit, and struck work, but will start for Buffalo at the end of this week if it doesn't hold out, though I have already found a free lunch route, and a five-cent restaurant; beer is three cents per glass, and two for five cents in some places. Detroit is a pretty place, and I'll write you all about it in my next."

The Printers and the Parade.—On Monday, September 6, occurred the second celebration of Labor's National Holiday, and in this city fully twenty thousand workingmen joined in the demonstration. The figures given by the daily newspapers varied from thirteen thousand to thirty-three thousand, though all agreed that the length of the procession was fully five miles. This is about accurate, for it is definitely known that when the head of the procession entered Ogden's Grove the rear of the line was still waiting for an opportunity to march at Madison and Desplaines streets. A column of men, four abreast, four feet apart and extending one mile numbers five thousand two hundred and eighty. Calculating upon this basis, and allowing one mile of the five to be occupied by decorated wagons, show-floats, etc., which also contained large numbers of workingmen, the estimate of The Inland Printer is certainly not exaggerated. The typographical union of Chicago had eight hundred members in line, arrayed with linen duster, blue-check hat, handsome blue and gold badge and bamboo cane. At their head was a band of twenty-one pieces, preceded by President McLaughlin, Vice-President Streat and aid Capt. Thomas Ford, all three richly caparisoned and mounted upon superb horses. Following the band, Harry Cole trudged along sturdily, bearing aloft the elegant new banner of the union. Upon one side, in blue silk, were the words "Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, Organized June, 1852," in embroidered gold letters, which could be plainly read nearly a block distant. The other side of the banner, white-watered silk, was tastefully decorated with embroidered flowers, the center being occupied by the seal of the union, also embroidered. The banner was surmounted by a golden eagle, beneath which two silk American flags capped the handsomest ensign we ever saw. Then came four horses, drawing a decorated float in honor of George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The sides of the float were centered with large, well-executed crayon portraits, above each of which were the words "A Friend and Benefactor," and below "George W. Childs." In addition, appropriate mottoes surrounded the float, which was handsomely decorated, and reflected credit upon Frank Willard, who took charge of this feature of the display. Then followed the *Tribune* chapel, some eighty in number, and the other chapels of the city, each with a blue silk chapel banner and the name of the office in gold on both sides. The following chapel banners we took note of: *Tribune*, Rand, McNally & Co., *Inter Ocean*, J. M. W. Jones, *Herald*, Knight & Leonard, *Daily News*, Poole Bros., *Evening Mail*, Jameson & Morse, *Evening Journal*, Inland Printer, *Shoe and Leather Review*, Barnard & Gunthorp, A. N. Kellogg's, Brown, Pettibone & Co., James T. Hair. There may have been one or two more, which escaped our attention or memory; if so, they are omitted unintentionally. About the center of the chapels, Will. J. Creevy proudly waved the stars and stripes of the Union. The *Inter Ocean* chapel carried a floral and colossal composing-stick, the gift of Wm. Penn Nixon, which embraced six thousand blossoms in its construction. A line in the stick, joined by means of dark blossoms upon white ones, contained the words, "The Inter Ocean." It was a decidedly handsome and unique feature of the parade, and Mr. Nixon was the recipient of many flattering encomiums from members of the craft. Peeping over the breastpockets of their dusters, every member of the *Herald* chapel displayed his morning paper, the paper being folded so that the "Herald" was bound to attract attention. When the printers reached La Salle street on the North Side, they paid particular attention to their marching, for they knew they were about passing the reviewing stand, and were anxious to win the prize silk flag for the best-appearing organization. In this they were not disappointed, for their natty appearance and good marching dispelled all doubt from the minds of the judges as to which was the handsomest organization, and the typographical union deservedly carried off the flag. The objective point of the parade, Ogden's Grove, was reached at last, when it was found that the inclosure would not hold one-half the marchers, without considering friends or families. Those who did struggle inside found "standing room only." The parade demonstrated one thing conclusively, that the Trades' Assembly must find some other assembling place. Ogden's Grove will, in future, arouse only memories of suffering and terms of execration. In spite of the heat, which was intense, the printers, with other workingmen, marched manfully the entire distance, though a large proportion of them had had little or no sleep. It was a serious matter for many of them, though enlivened by an occasional amusing episode. Knight & Leonard's chapel frequently heard female voices exclaiming, "Here's the Knights of Leonard!" Those following the banner the *Shoe and Leather Review*, "Don't they look nice for shoe makers?" Too much credit cannot be given the officers and committee of the union having charge. The committee consisted of Wm. Mill, chairman; Harry M. Cole, Frank Willard, Thos. J. Lyons and John F. Crossland, and to these energetic gentlemen especially, the union is indebted for its prize flag and the very flattering impression it made upon the public.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

W. F. Leonard, of Kamas, Utah, again contributes several creditable productions, though his efforts are far from being uniform in merit.

A. J. Frary, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, forwards samples of what he terms "everyday work," which are not only passable, but deserving of praise.

The Manitoba Printing Company, of Winnipeg, sends us a seventy-four-page catalogue of the Provincial Exhibition to be held at St. Boniface, commencing September 28, which is, to say the least, equal in all respects to the general average of such publications.

The Porter Printing Company, of Moline, Illinois, successors to that well-known printer, John H. Porter, has just turned out as artistic and unique a business card as we have seen for many a day. The embellishments are symmetric and the coloring effects satisfactory.

F. W. King & Co., North Attleboro, Massachusetts, send a unique and attractive business card, in lake, blue, and brown, printed on straw-colored board. We cannot say as much for the note-head. The lavish use of brevier roman lower case in such a job is, in our judgment, somewhat out of place.

Golding & Co., of Boston, have recently turned out some exquisite samples, printed on their chromatic jobber, which is capable of producing twelve colors at one impression; also several attractive specimens worked on their favorite "Pearl Press," which must be seen to be appreciated.

From Westerly, Rhode Island, George G. Champlin sends a liberal supply of what may properly be termed fine commercial printing, in which we are pleased to note an absence of the too common abominable practice of using ornamental type indiscriminately. The presswork is worthy of all praise.

The annual catalogue of George W. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kansas, containing, besides a list of standard copyright blanks, records, and law books, a fund of useful information, is a very excellent piece of work. The pages are all stereotyped by the papier maché process, and the result, even on the agate type, is highly gratifying.

L. H. Rice, Waukegan, Illinois, is represented by a large and varied assortment of general commercial work, all of which is executed in a neat, attractive manner. The inference to be drawn from a careful examination of the same is that the compositor and pressman alike know their business.

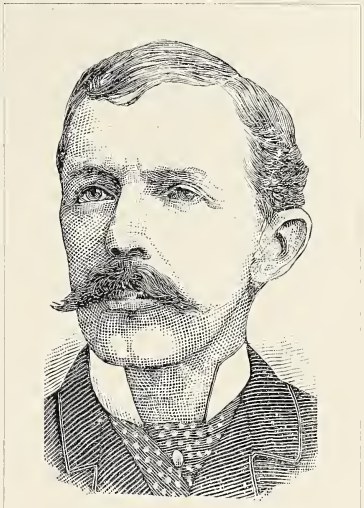
The *Democrat* job office, Beatrice, Nebraska, continues to turn out printing that is not only a credit to that town, but a credit to the West; yet the letter-head upon which the most gingerbread work has been expended appears to the poorest advantage, looking, in our opinion, as though it had been struck with a prairie cyclone. The diploma for the high school, however, is especially worthy of commendation.

F. F. Gottschalk & Co., artistic printers, St. Louis, furnish some very novel and unique designs in programmes, business cards, etc., which well sustain their deserved reputation. One worthy of special mention is a four-page business card, on the outside of which is a neatly designed embossed monogram, and on the inside page, facing the advertisement of the firm, are meritorious designs, hand painted, by the students of Washington University.

F. V. Chambers, Philadelphia, sends a number of specimens of plain and colored printing, which we sincerely wish could be distributed among the bucket-shop offices, so that their proprietors could be shamed into *attempting* good work, at least, or closing their establishments altogether. The business card is plain and unpretentious, and at the same time exceedingly pleasing and attractive. In fact, there is no attempt at skyrocket work in any of the samples, and yet they are all of a character apt to secure and retain customers.

From that firm of excellent printers, Wells, Rafter & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, comes an octavo pamphlet of twenty-four pages, entitled "The Temple of Knowledge." Like all jobs from this house, it is in good typographical taste. The work is designed as an annual for distribution to patrons by printers and publishers at the holiday season, with local advertising and imprint of the donor. Among a large number of carefully selected extracts, monthly calendars are inserted, in proper order, giving the book usefulness for all of the year ahead. The whole is inclosed in a heavy plate-paper cover, with title in three colors.

THE NEW PUBLIC PRINTER.



THOMAS E. BENEDICT, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Benedict, the recently appointed public printer, was born in Warwick, Orange County, New York, in 1839. He is a son of William L. Benedict, who served in the legislature of 1846, and a grandson of Senator James Burt, who was state senator for a longer time than probably any other man who ever entered the upper chamber at Albany. He early engaged in teaching, and subsequently followed the railroad business and bookkeeping. In 1870 he established the Ellenville *Press*, and in 1873 purchased the *Banner of Liberty*, both of which were democratic in opinion. In 1879 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and was reëlected in 1880-81-82, each year by increased majorities. As a member of the assembly he assumed a prominent position, being chairman of the railroad committee, and he was pushed as a candidate for speaker in 1883, which position, however, he failed to obtain. For the past three years he has filled the position of deputy comptroller. While a member of the assembly, Mr. Benedict established a strong reputation for ability, industry and fidelity to public trusts, and won the confidence of leading democrats throughout the state. He became personally intimate with Grover Cleveland, Daniel Manning, and other leaders of his party, and was regarded as one of the rising young democrats of the state. In 1883 he presided over the New York Democratic State Convention.

The papers manufactured at the government paper-mill, Oji, Tokio, Japan, are composed of the bark of a tree indigenous to that country, the fibers of which, being compact, are tough and strong like vellum, besides possessing luster. Not being liable to swell or shrink when damped, the most delicate designs can be executed upon them with perfect distinctness. For the above reasons they are specially adapted for paper currency, government bonds and other documents, valuable books and important ledgers. These papers possessing special qualities, there is no fear of their becoming musty, although stored for many years. Imitation leather papers are also manufactured from the same material.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

W. H. Parsons & Co., New York, are about to build a pulp-mill at Lisbon Falls, Maine. Sulphite process is to be used.

The Fall Mountain Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont, will cut up 7,000,000 feet of lumber this year, 3,000,000 more than last year.

The water at Hoosac tunnel has been so low at times that the pulp-mill has run about half the time. The late rains have helped all the streams throughout Massachusetts.

The Holyoke Envelope Company is to place ten new envelope machines in its shops, which will increase their daily output of envelopes from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

Rumor gives it that G. A. Whiting has purchased the interest of Wm. Gilbert, of Gilbert & Whiting, Menasha, Wisconsin, and that all differences tend to an amicable adjustment.

The New York *World* has ordered one-fourth of its paper supply of the Susquehanna Water Power and Paper Company, Conowingo, Maryland, and three-fourths of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., at 4¼ cents.

The National Association of Paper Manufacturers is considering the advisability of forming an insurance company for insuring their own business. Underwriters consider paper-mills too dangerous to insure them.

Smith, Winchester & Co., of South Windham, lately shipped to the Dennison Paper Company, of Mechanic Falls, Maine, a Fourdrinier machine weighing 100 tons, probably the largest ever made on either hemisphere.

Armstrong, Craig & Co., 14 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, are having ten machines made to manufacture their new sachel square paper bag. Their capacity will be 1,000,000 per day, and they have more orders ahead than they can fill.

Some quick work in paper-making is reported. At the Plainwell, Michigan, paper-mill, recently, stock was received by freight, taken from the car, manufactured into paper, made into bundles, weighed, wrapped, marked and put back into a car for shipment, in seven and a half hours.

The Albany Paper Manufacturing Company is being organized at Albany, Whitesides county, Illinois. The capital stock will be $50,000 in one thousand shares of $50 each. The term of the corporation is fixed at fifty years. The company will build a mill and engage in the manufacture of paper.

A paper-making machine has been patented by Mr. Edwin Wilmont, of Laona, New York. This invention provides means, either by a roller or vibrating bar with perforating points, for continually perforating the endless felt apron used in pressing the water from the pulp on a paper machine, so that the apron will not have to be taken from the machine for washing and to have its fibers re-opened.

The Holyoke Envelope Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, are having built by the Holyoke Machine Company, twelve Ball envelope machines. This will increase the capacity of the company to nearly three-quarters of a million of envelopes per day, as the machines are all making 6 and 6½ sizes, and they will be in constant use. In order to have room, 8,000 square feet of floor room will be added to their factory.

Recently orders were received from Uncle Sam to the paper-mill manufacturers around Neenah, Appleton, Kaukauna and Menasha, Wisconsin, who were and are depending on Lake Winnebago and Fox river for water, to stop pumping, so that vessels could pull through the canal. The order was received with bad grace, and it is proposed to bring a suit to test the legality of the action of the government in shutting off the power.

Paper Mills.—Fletcher, Pack & Co. have started a new industry for the manufacture of sulphite wood fiber, by a new process used in Germany. This process of manufacturing paper has never been tried in the United States, and Alpena, Michigan, is the first city to engage in it. Messrs. Fletcher, Pack & Co. will erect ten paper-mills, employing three hundred men, and manufacturing one hundred tons of paper daily. The paper manufactured by this process includes all grades, from the coarsest wrapping paper to the finest book. This is a new method for manufacturing paper, and there is "millions in it." It is by a chemical process, in which caustic soda is used. This promises to be one of Alpena's greatest industries.

The following notice has been issued by the British Board of Trade: "The Board of Trade are advised that old rags, when carried on board passenger ships, are likely to endanger the health of the passengers. Owners of vessels, charterers and agents are, therefore, informed that passenger ships carrying cargoes of old rags will, in future, be refused clearance under the provisions of section 29 of the Passengers Act, 1855."

The Morgan Envelope Company and the Plympton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, have been awarded the contract for furnishing the government with stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for four years, beginning October 1, 1886. The contract will amount to about $3,250,000, and it is in excellent hands. The Morgan Company have a high and deserved reputation in the trade, and possess facilities for the most extensive work.

The Massasoit Paper Company, Holyoke, have recently protected their mill very thoroughly against damage by fire. They have placed automatic sprinklers throughout their machine and engine rooms, bleach and rotary bleach rooms, also under the engine room, over the drainers and around the wheels and belts over the wheel-pit. So thoroughly has the work been done that the mutual insurance companies regard the Massasoit, in its new departure, as a first-class mutual insurance company risk.

Messrs. Crane Bros., of Westfield, find the demand for their celebrated linen record and ledger papers so sensibly increasing that they have recently perfected their arrangements for enlarging their borders quite materially. As briefly stated in this department last month, they have purchased the Glen paper-mill property of the Pultz & Walkley Company, which is located about a mile above their mills, the purchase giving them the control of all the waterpower on Little river. The purchased property has been run on manila paper heretofore, but will now be utilized in increasing the product of their regular lines of papers and paper wares. The new purchase includes an excellent water privilege, and the mill has five 500-pound rag engines and a full complement of paper-mill fixtures and appointments.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

No. 6 has a member who is a minister of the gospel.

The printers of Macon and Columbus, Georgia, are about to form unions.

The Hebrew printers of New York are endeavoring to establish a uniform scale.

The Manitoba local government contemplate the erection of a printing bureau.

Wells & Rafter, Springfield, Massachusetts, have been succeeded by Wells, Rafter & Co.

The *Record* for the last session of congress fills 8,630 pages, not including the indexes and appendix.

The Bremaker-Moore Paper Company, Louisville, Kentucky, are giving five hundred sheets to the ream.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Printing Pressmen's Union No. 8, twenty-six new members were received.

The San Francisco printers are taking steps for a rigid enforcement of the new law governing apprentices.

Howard Lockwood, publisher, New York City, is now Howard Lockwood & Co., Wm. P. Hamilton having been admitted.

The Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, has suffered a loss of $30,000 by the embezzlement of its chief bookkeeper.

The *Enquirer* jobrooms, Cincinnati, have had steadily to increase their facilities for show-bill printing. Fortunately, this concern has steered clear of the rocks that wrecked some of its Chicago competi-

tors, and limited its credit to "fly-by-night" companies, who are too often in the habit of taking their printer into partnership unknown to him.

THE firm of Baker, Collins & Co., book and job printers of St. Paul, will be in successful operation in a few days. Minneapolis must look to her laurels.

O. P. TURRELL, of the *Alta*, of San Francisco, P. H. Desmond and George Bayless are mentioned in connection with the office of state printer of California.

THE *Connecticut Courant*, still published weekly, as it has been since 1764, is the oldest journal in the country of continuous publication under one name and in the same city.

CONSIDERABLE improvement has been made in the Lincoln, Nebraska, *Journal*. A new press has been purchased, its size has been increased, and six regulars added to the force.

KING, FOWLER & KATZ, Milwaukee, intend putting in a new Campbell front delivery, in addition to the one now in use, which will give them the best facilities in the city for doing first-class work.

J. G. YERTWIG, a writer of some note, has commenced the publication in Washington, D. C., of the *American Weekly*. The periodical, he says, will be devoted exclusively to American affairs and interests.

THE *Evening Wisconsin*, Milwaukee, intends shortly putting in a new perfecting press, and also adding two or three jobbers to its already extensive pressroom. Increase of business is responsible for the change.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 2, of Philadelphia, has appointed a committee to wait upon the proprietors of the printing-offices of that city with a view of having the price of composition raised from 40 to 45 cents per thousand ems.

THE new price list adopted by Cleveland Typographical Union has been accepted by every office but the *Leader*. The union is rapidly getting hold of the printers who have gone to that city in response to the *Leader's* ad for compositors.

THE specimen of composition sent from Burlington, Iowa, is price-and-a-half matter in this city, and we hardly think Burlington can go one better. What is more, we do not know of a city in the United States where it would be allowed as double-price composition.

THE Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York *World*, has placed $1,000 in the hands of Colonel Cockerill to pay the expenses of an excursion by boat and rail, that Mr. Pulitzer wishes to give writers on the morning and afternoon papers of New York, and to members of the Press Club.

THERE is a rumor on foot that two of the most influential dailies of Philadelphia will increase in size this fall. This, together with the large establishment at Sixth and Columbia avenue, which will also be in operation about that time, will doubtless make the printing business good in that city.

MR. WILLIAM A. LENEHAN, 49 Leroy street, has been appointed New York agent for the insurance branch of the International Typographical Union, and it is to be hoped that his fellow-members of No. 6 will give him all the support and encouragement possible in obtaining membership in that vicinity.

MESSRS. BENTON, WALDO & CO., Milwaukee, manufacturers of the self-spacing type, are talking of erecting a new and enlarged building to meet the growing requirements of their business. THE INLAND PRINTER congratulates them on their growing prosperity. Few firms deserve it more.

JONATHAN W. SCOTT, foreman of the Baltimore *Price Current*, was found hanging, Monday morning, August 31, from one of the shafts of the machinery in the office. He accomplished his end with a clothes line. He was a quiet man, and the office having recently changed hands he became depressed.

APROPOS of the recent celebration of its one hundredth anniversary by the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *Commercial Gazette*, it is mentioned that there are only six older newspapers in the country. These, with their birthdays, are: Portsmouth, New Hampshire, *Gazette*, 1756; Newport, Rhode Island, *Mercury*, 1758; Hartford, Connecticut, *Courant*, 1764; New Haven, Connecticut, *Journal*, 1767; Salem, Massachusetts, *Gazette*, 1768, and Worcester, Massachusetts, *Spy*, 1770.

MR. PATRICK O'CONNOR, the amiable assistant foreman at Lockwood's, was presented by his wife, on last Sunday, with his fourteenth baby—a boy. He went down on Long Island on Monday to recuperate for a few days.—*The Boycotte.*

Suppose the amiable assistant foreman had changed the programme, and sent his *wife* to Long Island to *recuperate*, we think it would have redounded a little more to his credit.

OUR old and esteemed friend, Mr. Samuel Ryan, who thirty years ago could set a column of matter without an error, is still in harness in Appleton, Wisconsin, as associate editor of the *Crescent*, and has recently been elected vice-president of the Wisconsin Editorial Association. Give us your hand, old fellow, for the sake of "auld lang syne," but be sure and be at home the next time we pull the door bell.

WE recently had the pleasure of spending a couple of hours in the workroom of Mr. Benton, of the firm of Benton, Waldo & Company, Milwaukee, discussing and learning the special advantages of his self-spacing type. He is an intelligent, entertaining, unostentatious gentleman, a mechanical genius of whom that city has every reason to feel proud; and, it is needless to add, a thorough, enthusiastic believer in the success and merits of his "system." One such man is of more value to the community than all the brainless dudes to be found throughout the length and breadth of the country.

OF the newspapers published in the United States, three are devoted to the silkworm, six to the honey-bee and not less than thirty-two to poultry. The dentists have eighteen journals, the phonographers nine, and the deaf and dumb and blind nineteen. There are three publications exclusively devoted to philately, and one to the terpsichorean art. The prohibitionists have one hundred and twenty-nine organs to the liquor-dealers' eight. The woman suffragists have seven, the candy-makers three. Gastronomy is represented by three papers, gas by two. There are about six hundred newspapers printed in German, and forty-two in French. There is one Gaelic publication, one Hebrew, one Chinese and one in the Cherokee language.

COMMITTEES have been at work for two months past on the regulation of departments and establishing a uniform system of apprenticeship in the newspaper offices. The reports have been made and partially considered, and, within a month, there is little doubt, the result of the committee's labors will be operative in all the composing-rooms in the city. Nothing has been done in the printing business here for twenty years that will have such a beneficial effect as these two reports. The department report will make an immediate change, and only requires a more equal distribution of matter to all compositors. The advertisements and the commercial are set by the week, and will continue to be, but the number of men employed on them is reduced to the most pressing necessity. All other department matter goes on the file. With the partial abolition of departments, San Francisco emerges from what many eastern printers have termed it in the printing line, "An overgrown country village."—*San Francisco Correspondent Craftsman.*

FOREIGN.

THE great work on the history of printing, at Vienna, is expected to be completed in a few months. The historic matter has now passed the year 1884, and, as the period preceding that year is considered one of the most difficult to treat, the conclusion of the work may be expected at an early date.

AT a musical festival of the Suabian Association of Singers, held at Heilbronn, near Stuttgart, on the 4th and 5th of July, at which 126 unions, with 3,865 vocalists, took part, the Gutenberg Union of Stuttgart, consisting of compositors and pressmen, gained the first prize for singing. It was also the chief prize of the festival, and consisted of a large silver punch-bowl.

THE Society for Graphic Arts, at Vienna, announce that, on December 1, they will open, under the patronage of the Lord Chamberlain to the Emperor, an international exhibition of the works produced in engraving, etching, lithography and the "chemico-technical" processes

of reproduction since the exhibition held in 1883. Contributions which should be sent before September 30, must be directed to the society's offices, VI Magdalenen strasse, No. 26, Vienna.

THE German Master Printers' Union ,which during the last few years has been little more than a name, has suddenly attained to number and power. The union now numbers 1,304 members, more than it could ever boast of before; last year there were only 277 members forming "the old guard." At its last general meeting, a proposal was made to form a German specimen exchange, but it was not successful, and not without reason, for a really national exchange would be lacking in several desirable qualities, especially those of originality and variety.

RUSSIA is continuing her policy of attempting to exterminate intelligence. Until lately, music, publications, maps and drawings could be introduced free of duty; now, they have to pay four roubles in gold per pood (forty pounds), and oleos, steel and copperplate engravings, fine writing and colored paper, and picture sheets have to pay seven roubles ninety copecks in gold for the same weight. The duty on printing machines has also been raised considerably. But then this is not to be wondered at. She is perfectly consistent in trying to throttle any and every agency which tends to the spread of intelligence among the masses.

THE printers of Leipsic award from time to time traveling allowances to young and intelligent members of our trade. The funds arise from legacies for the purpose, or from sums which the town authorities have appropriated. Last year, a Leipsic overseer obtained the gift to enable him to visit the Antwerp exhibition, but this year the chosen recipient will have to go a longer journey, as he is to study the American styles and systems of working, and will therefore have to remain in the United States for some time. All he is required to do on his return is to write a detailed account of his experiences, which will be printed and published.

ACCORDING to a census made by order of the Japanese government, there were in Japan, in February of last year, 551 printing-offices and 3,538 booksellers. Of these, 128 printing-offices and 591 bookselling shops were at Tokio, the capital of Japan. Next to it came the district of Osaka, with 65 printing-offices and 356 booksellers. Of newspapers, Tokio possessed 24, with an aggregate circulation of 2,500,000 copies, the most important of which are the *Nichi-nichi-Shimbun* and the *Zji-Shimbun*. Advertising is carried on in a most energetic manner and in very high-flown and flowery language. Many of the printing-offices, however, are poor concerns, and a bookseller's shop often consists of only a frail booth of bamboo.

THE following items, extracted from the examination of a newspaper proprietor in the Melbourne Insolvent Court a short time since, give an idea of the vicissitudes of fortune in newspaper properties in that colony. The insolvent stated that when he first came to Melbourne in 1880 his capital was only 24s. Soon after his arrival he promoted a company to start a monthly magazine, and in 1881 he started a weekly newspaper which was very successful, and which he shortly afterward sold for £12,000. Ultimately the company sold the property back again to him for £10,000, of which he paid them £2,500. He failed in January last without paying the balance. The total losses of the company he promoted are estimated at £65,000 to £70,000.

THE two branches of the German Master Printers' Union held their general meeting at Hamburg from the 26th to the 29th of June. One was in connection with the Mutual Insurance Union of the operatives, which now represents 3,041 offices and 47,743 workpeople, although all the concerns which ought to participate have not yet submitted to the requirements of the existing law. How important the trade done by these 3,041 concerns is may be judged by the fact that during the last quarter of 1885 the salaries paid to their operatives amounted to eleven millions of marks. The Master Printers' Union had to elect a new board of management, and Dr. O. Hase, partner of the firm of Breitkopf & Härtel, at Leipsic, was called to the presidential chair. Dr. E. Brockhaus, who had occupied the position for many years, was compelled to decline reëlection.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE body of R. M. Hoe, the inventor of the well-known press which bears his name, who recently died in Florence, Italy, was interred in New York, August 12.

A BUDAPEST printer is said to have invented a treatment of paper enabling him to make a kind of paper stereotype, which will yield some eight or ten thousand impressions.

THE July issue of the *Pacific Printer* contains a likeness of Col. J. J. Ayres, superintendent of state printing of California, accompanied by an interesting description of the state printing-office.

THE Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York, are bringing out a numbered galley for use in bookwork, the device of A. V. Haight, the well-known Poughkeepsie printer.

AN enterprise of more than local interest is the St. Louis Printing-Ink Works, B. Thalmann, proprietor. It has taken and filled to the best satisfaction some quite large contracts, as against every competitor in that market.

THE National Association of German-American journalists and authors met in New York, August 23. A banquet was held in the evening at Metropolitan Hotel, at which Carl Schurz and a number of other prominent journalists were present.

LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS, Cincinnati, moved a good bulk of paper of all kinds in their summer trade. Reports connecting this house with the suspension of Snider & Hoole were promptly dissipated, and its affairs have gone on steadily in their usual way.

THE newspapers of North Dakota have organized the North Dakota Press Association. A. C. Jordan, of the Fargo *Republican*, has been elected president; Ed. Davison, of the Valley City *Times*, secretary, and M. H. Jewell, of the Bismarck *Tribune*, Treasurer.

THE new stamped letter-sheet, lately issued, will take the place of the postal-card to some extent. It is a letter-sheet and envelope combined, and is perforated and gummed at one end so as to be folded and fastened. They have the government stamp, and are put up loosely and in pads.

MR. J. A. ST. JOHN, of the Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, is at present on a flying trip to foreign parts, arranging to better supply craftsmen there with the specialties of his house. The Central enjoys a steady trade, in volume equaling a boom for some establishments. Enterprise, like virtue, is its own reward, but when these two combine, then what?

THE breech-loading stapling-machine of the Wire Staple Company, Philadelphia, has had high appreciation in the trade of late weeks, as attested by plenty of orders. The company lays down the rule that it will give satisfaction to its customers or quit, and there are so far no signs of its quitting. A policy of this sort cannot fail to make friends, and the constant experience of the Wire Staple Company proves it.

AN apparatus for electrotyping has been patented by William J. Ladd, of New York City. This invention relates to devices for suspending the molds and forming the electric connection therewith in the decomposing trough, the currents being easily disconnected without removing the mold from the bath, there being an indicator to mark the time of deposit, and provision for preventing the deposit of metal on the back of the mold.

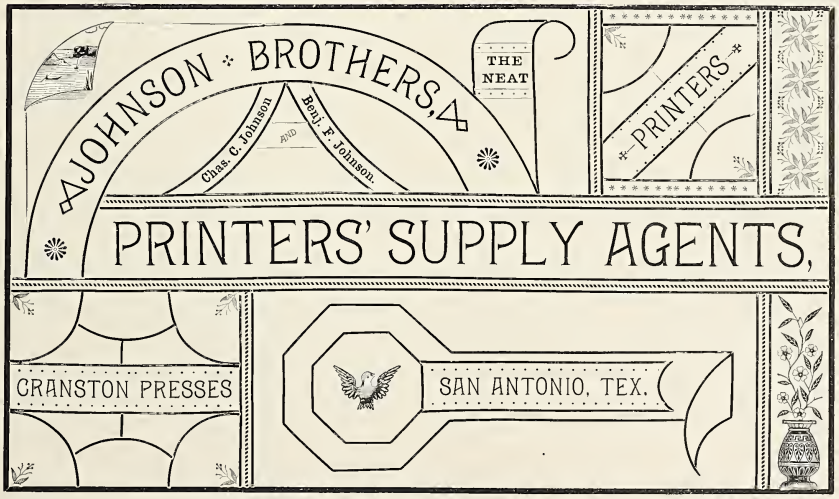
JACOB MESEROLE, of Southington, Connecticut, is the patentee for a rotary paper-cutter, having a circular rotary cutting-blade, two rubber disks of a diameter practically equal thereto, and clamping devices for holding said disks against the blade. These revolve on a shaft, which is fastened into a tong and handle. The rubber disks cling to the paper as it is being cut before and on each side of the point of incision.

THE seventh volume of the Printers' International Specimen Exchange, issued by Messrs. Field & Tuer, London, England, has made its appearance. It contains two hundred and ten specimens from England, thirty-six from Scotland, nine from Ireland, six from Wales, fifty-one from Germany, eight from Austria, eight from Switzerland, Italy, France and Germany two each, South Africa one, and the United States twelve.

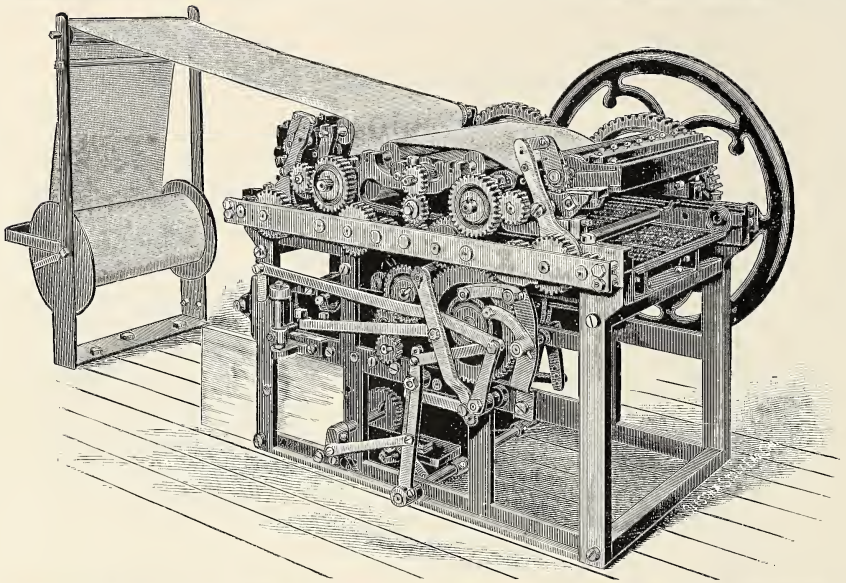
SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



CHARLES G. FORBUSH, COMPOSITOR, WITH THE J. M. W. JONES COMPANY, CHICAGO.



CHARLES C. JOHNSON, COMPOSITOR, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS



J. G. NORTHRUP'S COMBINED PRESS AND FOLDING MACHINE.

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 23, 1884, AND JULY 7 AND 21, 1886.

There is now on exhibition in the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of this city a model of a combined press and folding-machine, of which the above cut is a correct likeness, the invention of Mr. J. G. Northrup, of Syracuse, which prints from a web on flat forms of set type, and folds automatically sixteen or thirty-two pages, a description of which will, no doubt, prove of interest to the trade in general, whose approbation it has secured.

The machine consists of two distinct presses, independent of each other, and yet so constructed (in one frame) as to work in perfect harmony with each other. The type galleys are made of steel plate and form a bottom to the chase. Each plate carries the type for one page only in a press that prints eight pages, or two pages in a press that prints sixteen pages. The forms pass between the two cylinders to receive the impression. The paper is on a spool, which is hung upon a frame at a convenient distance in front of the machine. This frame is provided with a lever and weight, or other device, for the purpose of producing friction sufficient to keep the paper taut. The web passes over a roller above the spool, thence above the ink fountain to a roll which guides it to the impression cylinder in press No. 1; thence it passes around the cylinder and is brought in contact with the forms as they pass between the two cylinders, where it receives the impression on the first side. From thence it is brought up and passes above the press and is given to the cylinder of press No. 2, the printed side being next to the cylinder, where it receives the impression on the second side. It is then brought up over a loose roller and is given to a pair of traction rollers, which bring it forward and pass it down between the two presses to the cut-off rollers and folder. The printed web descends vertically, the first fold blow is given and the sheet passes the first rollers three-fourths of its width before it is severed from the oncoming web. The severed sheet passes on a table or apron over a pair of horizontal rollers, where the second fold is made; it then descends in front of a pair of vertical rollers, where the third fold is perfected. There are no grippers or tapes in the machine. The folder, cut-off and severer are all worked by one cam, which is on the outside of the machine. The motion is communicated to the cut-off, severer and folding knives by means of rock-arms which have truck rollers on a wrist-pin at one end, which work in a grooved cam having a single point. The other end of those that work the fold knives are hung on studs, while those working the cut-off and severer are hung on rock-shafts that give action to arms inside of the frame. The cam is driven from the main shaft gear and contacts on its periphery. This also gives motion to all the folding rollers from its periphery. The sheets when folded, are deposited in a box by a packer. The machine has a fourth set of rollers folding thirty-two pages. The galleys have racks at each side that contact with cogs on the driving shaft, which also connects with the cylinder gear. These gears are all in contact while the forms are under pressure, which prevents any lost motion. There are four plates in each press, which make a full belt and leave no space excepting the necessary margins between the pages. One press carries the matter for the outside and the other the matter for the inside of the paper; and thus a continuous impression is produced on both of the presses at the same time. The plates return on an under track, producing an elongated rotation. The plates are raised and lowered from one track to the other by crank motion, which is substantially the same as the side connecting-bar of a locomotive engine with two pairs of drivers, and are raised and lowered with no more jar. This press has no jar or concussion, and can be worked on any floor that is strong enough to hold its weight. It is less than one-half the size of any press working the same size of sheet. The forms are as easily laid as to move them from one imposing-stone to another. Every letter in the whole matter comes to hand once in each impression. Any page can be removed and a duplicate "plate" put in its place with other matter with as much ease as two forms can be changed from one imposing-stone to another. There is no keying or locking the beds in the machine; they are simply put in their place and are ready to work. The size of a press that will carry eight pages of five columns, measuring eleven and one-half inches wide and twenty-one inches long, is only six feet and eight inches in length on the floor, and four feet wide including the over hanging gear and the fly-wheel, and its height is only five feet. The forms are laid at three feet and six inches high from the floor. These measurements embrace the folder, but not the stand which holds the roll of paper.

Parties desirous to become interested in the manufacture of this press are requested to correspond with Mr. J. G. Northrup, the inventor, Marcellus Falls, Onondaga county, New York.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron, O.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and upward.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than for some time; prices of composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. There are a great many idle printers now in this city.

Boston.—State of trade, dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 33⅓ to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, excellent; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Columbia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good to tourists; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week, 9 hours per day; job printers $18 to $20 per week.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Denver.—State of trade, dull; prospects, far from encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Detroit.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week $14. A new book scale has been adopted, to go into effect October 1.

Harrisburg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, promising; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, $12 per week; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Hartford.—State of trade, dull, but picking up; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects seem to be good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Plenty subs in the city now. Small show for work.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Once in a while a chance to sub.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The city is flooded with subs, and there does not seem to be much of any prospect for the near future.

Mobile.—State of trade, very good; prospects, excellent; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, somewhat encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Norfolk.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12, $15 and $18.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on evening papers, $10.50 per week; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The Knights of Labor refuse to assist us in our trouble with the *Democrat* office, as most of the members are democrats.

Peoria.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Sacramento.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $21.

Selma.—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderately fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.50.

Springfield.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Good men can find work.

South Bend.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. We are having some difficulty with the *Register*.

St. Louis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good for fall trade; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The Brearley-Leuder Printing Company and Wm. Biebinger & Co. have recently become union offices.

Toronto.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. A number of men are out of work.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. Union men can secure a day or two's work whenever they call.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. The union is fighting the custom of merchants and others sending their work to Eastern firms.

THE BROWN NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

Probably the readers of the *Transcript* have noticed that during the past few days the paper has been pasted and cut, thus making it more convenient to read. This improvement has been attained by the use of new folders. When it was decided to make the change, the publishers examined various machines, and after careful investigation and practical tests they were convinced that the best newspaper folder in the market was that invented by Mr. R. T. Brown, and manufactured by the Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania. The machinery that is most successful, so far as practical results are concerned, is frequently so simple that one in looking at it often wonders why somebody did not grasp the idea years before. But the simplest machines are usually the result of long and patient experiments, and though the Brown folder is simple in construction it did not invent itself. Its simplicity is, however, one of its strong points, for there is apparently little about it to get out of order, and its working is rapid and reliable. As the sheet reaches the foot of the feeding slide, it is caught by rollers and pressed down upon belts, which carry it swiftly across the board, its motion being directed and controlled by automatic guides and checks. As the sheet reaches the proper place, a bar descends and presses the center between rollers, which draw the paper through a slit in the table, thus making the first fold. As the paper goes through the table, a small brass wheel, the rim of which projects into a paste reservoir, rolls with the sheet, leaving upon it a narrow line of paste. As the second fold in the paper is made below the surface table, by a process similar to the first fold, two revolving wheels act like a pair of endless shears and cut a narrow strip from the upper margin of the paper. Two more folds are quickly made, or, by shifting a gauge, the last fold may be omitted if the papers are to be sent in bundles. Four of these machines are now in use in the *Transcript* pressroom, each one having a capacity of 3,500 papers an hour, and all are working most satisfactorily.—*Boston Transcript, June 10.*

A WONDERFUL CARD PRESS.

From Edward A. Henkle, Washington, D. C., we have received several samples of cards, which, the sender says, were worked on a press of four beds which revolve beneath the printing cylinder. They are flat, however, instead of curved, and the card is automatically fed on to the bed, instead of the cylinder, thus passing through the press *flat* instead of on the segment of a circle, as on a cylinder press. The cards are fed from a box or stocker containing any number desired, which, after being printed, are delivered face uppermost in a corresponding "removing stocker." This operates in such a manner as to receive the products of each form separately, or all together, as may be desired, according to whether the work is one job, or several printed at once. The speed may vary from *two hundred* to *fourteen hundred per minute*, and at the high rate of speed equally as good work as at the low is turned out. Although worked on a somewhat roughly constructed model with a very soft blanket, with no make-ready whatever on the forms or cylinder, the specimens sent are almost equal in presswork to the average work turned out. If a thorough test and experience verify the claims of its inventor, he possesses a bonanza which is destined to bring both fame and fortune.

THE Kidder web job press, described in these pages last month, has been adopted to print postal cards by the contractors therefor. Heretofore they were printed on cylinder presses from sheets, and cut to size. If there was any margin of profit in the contract under that method, the contractors will at least double it with the Kidder.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Standard Paper Company, of 372, 374 and 376 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, report business brisk and the outlook assuring. They carry a very large stock, and do a corresponding trade.

THE Illinois Typefounding Company have nearly ready for issue the most complete specimen book they have ever prepared. Trade with them has been better within a few weeks than at any time during the summer.

THE "Scribble Text" shown by Farmer, Little & Co., in our specimen pages, possesses all the beauty requisite in a script. The entire absence of hair lines is a commendation which will, no doubt, be duly appreciated.

THE Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York, have a new specimen book going through the press of Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie. It will show a large list of material made by this firm, including several new labor-saving appliances and new designs in wood type.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY is an *indispensable* article in every newspaper office, being, in fact, a veritable encyclopedia in itself, and no writer can afford to be without it. In pronunciation and orthography it is universally recognized as standard authority, while its appendix alone is worth the price of the book.

R. MATHIESON, JR., job and commercial job printer, Vancouver, British Columbia, sends a business circular announcing to its citizens that he has come to stay and grow up with the town; also, that he intends to keep abreast of the times, and is prepared to turn out good, neat printing; statements which we feel satisfied may be depended on. THE INLAND PRINTER assures him of its best wishes.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—By the completion of the new Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, the "Burlington" will open its new line between Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis to St. Paul and Minneapolis, some time in October. The road has been constructed in the same substantial manner that characterizes the entire "Burlington" line, and the rolling stock will be as sumptuous as any in the United States.

MESSRS. GEO. E. LLOYD & CO., of 68 and 70 West Monroe street, Chicago, have in preparation an edition, in miniature, of their catalogue of bookbinders' and electrotypers' machinery, reduced by the photo-engraving process of Blomgren Bros. The binding will be of morocco, and the cover will bear the name of the one to whom each copy is sent. It shows up well in the proofs, and will be well worthy of careful examination and preservation, not less for its style than for its contents.

IN their new quarters at Sixth and Vine streets, Van Bibber & Co., the well-known Cincinnatians, turn out a mile of rollers a day, if they are laid the right way. Their "R. & R." (rough and ready) composition bears out its name now better than on the day it was first christened, and some folks argue that its quality is against the manufacturers' interest, for it lasts too long. However, talk of this sort is as to the wind, for all the difference it makes. The R. & R. will not be deteriorated on such an account. Hundreds of new presses annually going into use will make a good enough demand if nothing more ever is heard from the old ones.

THAT old and most complete printers' supply house, the Cincinnati typefoundry, has been favored with a good share of the orders going in recent months. The set of "typographic charms" shown from there in the April INLAND PRINTER, have met with high appreciation, as well they should. Rarely are there offered the tasteful job printer more useful aids to display, while economical in expense and in point of time to employ them. Every piece justifies to pica or nonpareil. It is in contemplation to erect a new building to accommodate the growing business of this house, which will be advantageous in several ways. A better arrangement of the various departments may be made, and the present quarters be leased for other purposes at a good profit.

THE Chicago branch of Hastings & Todd was opened in a business-like manner at 316 Dearborn street, on August 16. There was no lunch served to callers, nor was there a band of music in attendance. This firm's main house is at 35 Beekman street, New York, of which many of our readers are aware. The opening of a branch in this market by an almost exclusively cardboard-selling firm is an experiment looked at by some with doubts of success, in view of the large variety carried by paper houses generally, but already the prospects are quite favorable for the present venture. Hastings & Todd design and manufacture a great many novelties in plain and fancy embossed folders, besides carrying sheet stock of all kinds. In paper they have nothing but enameled book and chromo and coated label stock.

MR. W. DOWNING, manager of the Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, was in Chicago last month on a hasty and brief trip of a single day, and made THE INLAND PRINTER a call. The specialties of his company are steadily becoming better known through the country, as well for intrinsic merit of design as for skillful execution, and the growing appreciation by the trade could hardly be better illustrated than by the fact that orders have been from two to four weeks behind all summer, usually the dullest period in all lines of manufacturing. Mr. Downing himself is a type of the enterprising, energetic and healthy young men whose progressive spirit is being manifested throughout the field of printing in the rapid introduction of improved machines and methods, and whose success is a constant example that good faith and a high standard of workmanship constitute the surest basis of prosperity.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER CO.

FOR SALE.—One of the best paying newspapers in Kansas. Published in a thriving town of 3,000 inhabitants. Only two papers in the county, which has a population of 16,000. Paper has a circulation of 1,500 *bonâ fide* subscribers, with a good run of advertising and jobwork. Business has cleared $3,000 in the past two years. A fine opportunity for the right kind of man. Ill health the only reason for selling. Terms easy. Address all letters to "G.," care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—Body and display type, rules, leads, chases, etc., being an outfit, except stones, frames and press, for a nine-column paper; used some, but good for ten years yet, a bargain. Address for further particulars, "SENT," care of THE INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE.—A good engravers' ruling machine, in first-class order. Cost $200. Will be sold cheap for cash. Just the thing for an office which makes a specialty of color work. Address ENGRAVER, care INLAND PRINTER.

IT is proposed to incorporate an old established book, newspaper and job printing, binding and stereotyping establishment, in a thriving northwestern city. Opportunity is offered one or two competent men, writers or practical hands, to invest moderate sums, and take leading positions on salary. Address "INVESTMENT," care of THE INLAND PRINTER.

I HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

KIMBALL'S REPORTERS' TRAINING SCHOOL guarantees thorough instruction in shorthand and type-writing by a teacher of business experience. Best results in the shortest time and at the least expense. Lessons day and evening, or by mail. Address D. KIMBALL, 83 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—By a young man (24), a situation as either foreman or editor of a good paper in a growing western town. A practical printer, and well versed in all work pertaining to a country office. References given. J. A. HOOD, Burlington, New Jersey.

WANTED.—Position as manager of a printing establishment, by a thoroughly qualified man, versant with all branches of the trade, and capable of filling any position in connection therewith. Has had experience in a number of the largest and best establishments. The best of references given. Address "MANAGER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

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"January 1, 1886. The dictionary used in the Government Printing-Office is Webster's Unabridged."

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16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

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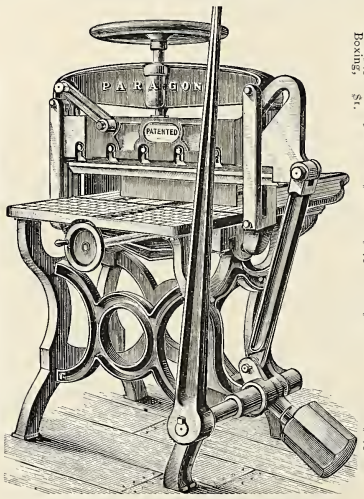
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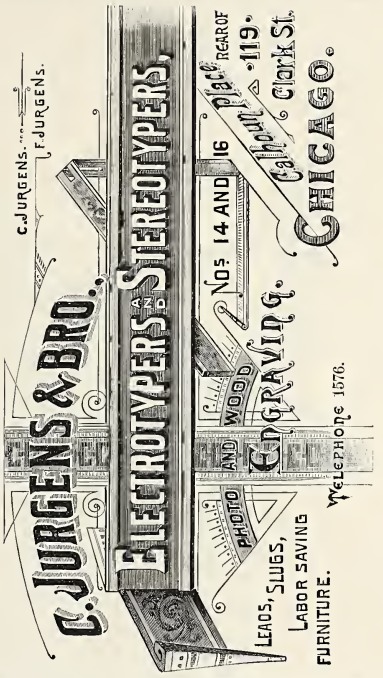
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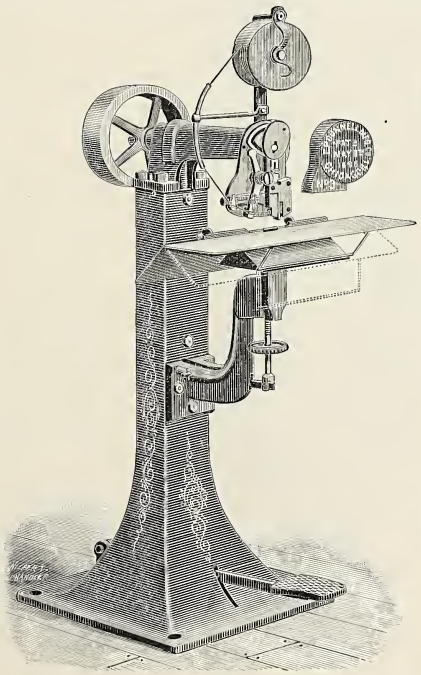
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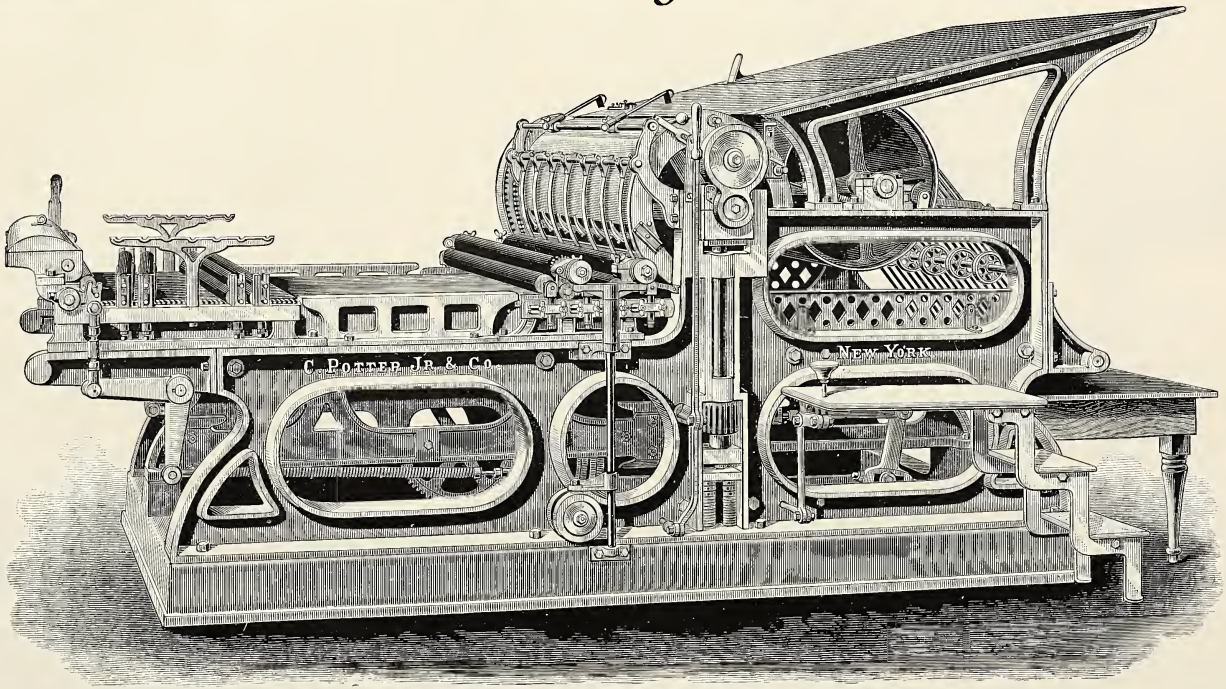
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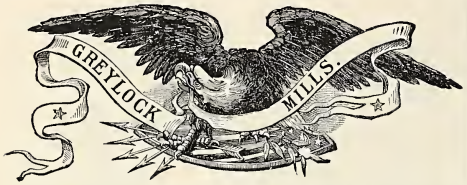
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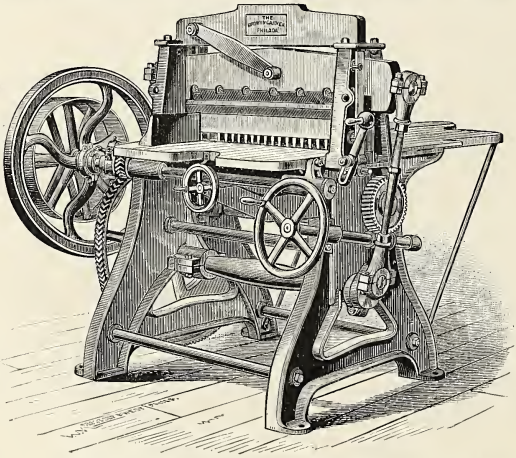


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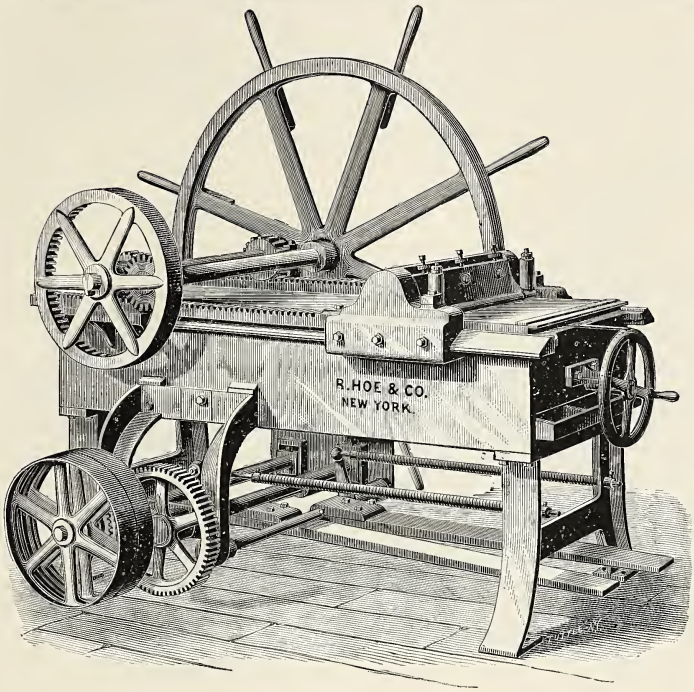
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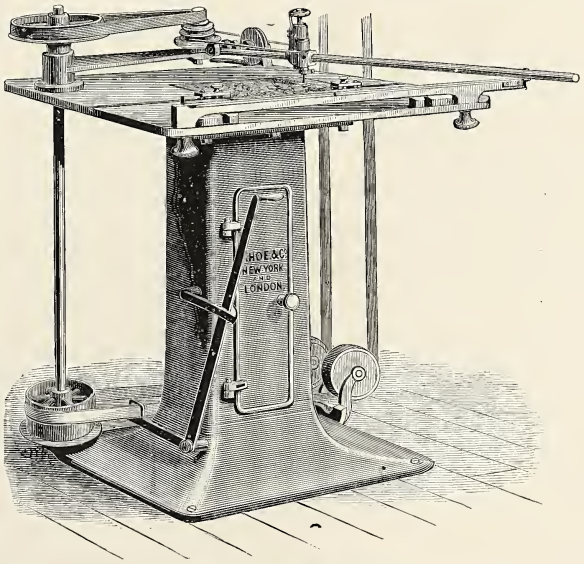
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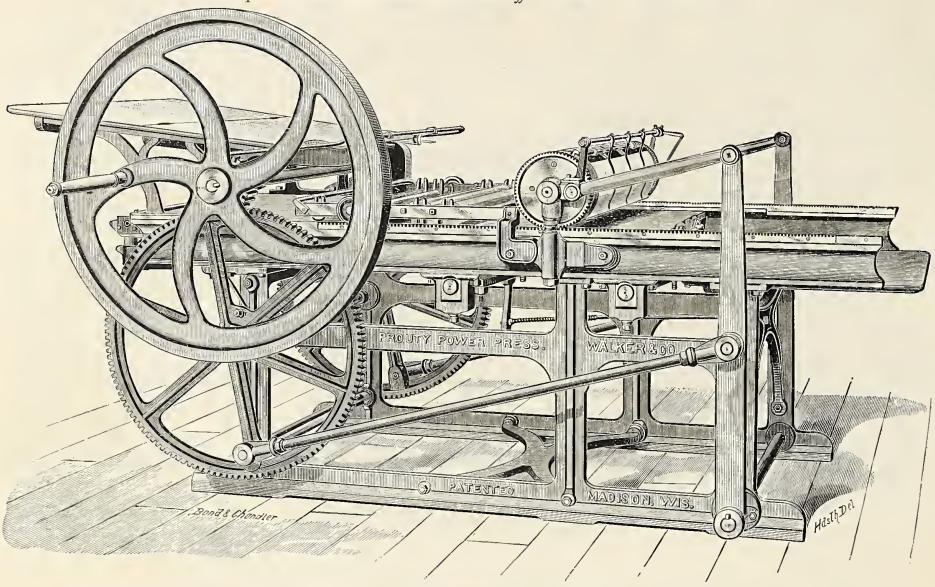
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